

38 DYNAMITE DEFENDANTS FOUND GUILTY; TWO ARE GIVEN FREEDOM

Maximum Penalty for Each 39 1-2 Years in Federal Prison, Has Power to Reduce Sentence or Charge Prisoners; Will Appeal Case

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—The United States government with stern and decisive swiftness today took into its possession 38 union labor officials convicted of conspiracy of promoting explosions on nonunion work throughout the land, of aiding in the destruction which brought loss of life at Los Angeles, Cal., and for carrying on a "reign of terror" declared to be unparalleled in the history of the country.

Almost the entire executive staff of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was convicted. Only two of this union now remain out of jail. The head of the list of those convicted stands Frank M. Ryan, the president.

It was in this union, with 12,000 members, that John J. McNamara was secretary-treasurer while he conducted the dynamite out of which the present convictions grew.

Today's convictions, coming on a scale unprecedented in a federal court, were an aftermath of the killing of 21 persons in the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times building on October 1, 1910. McNamara and his brother, James B., the Times dynamite, and his wife, in California; Ryan and his fellow officials, former associates of McNamara, are federal prisoners here, awaiting sentence.

TWO CONVICTED NOT MEMBERS I. A. B. & S. I. W.

Two of those convicted were not affiliated with the iron workers union, but they were found guilty of joining with the iron workers' officials in promoting the conspiracy. One of these, Olaf A. Tveitmo, San Francisco, a recognized labor leader on the Pacific coast, the testimony against whom was that he aided in causing explosions at Los Angeles, wrote letters about them and referred to them as "Christmas presents" after the fatal explosion at Los Angeles and that he aided in causing explosions at Los Angeles and that he aided in causing explosions at Los Angeles.

Another taken of the Los Angeles explosion came in the conviction of J. E. Munsey, who was charged by the government with harboring James B. McNamara for two weeks in Salt Lake City, while that dynamite was fleeing from the scene of the crime.

MANY NOT SO DEEPLY IMPLICATED IN PLOT

Many of those convicted were charged with knowing only of local explosions on the work of contractors who refused to recognize the union, but were thus brought into the general conspiracy.

Ryan, John T. Butler, the vice president of the union, Buffalo; Eugene A. Manney, San Francisco; Frank C. Webb, New York; Michael J. Young, Boston; Philip J. Coleman, New Orleans; Henry J. Leggett, Denver; and Charles N. B. Minneapolis, were all convicted as having appropriated out of the union funds \$10,000 a month, with which McNamara paid for explosives.

Herbert S. Hookin, who resigned as secretary of the union only a few weeks ago, and who was branded as the "king" of the conspiracy, in having helped to instigate the plots and em-

ploying Orin E. McManis to carry them out, while afterwards "betraying" his fellow conspirators, to promote his own interests, stands among the most prominent of those convicted. He figured almost daily in the testimony.

Sixteen minutes was all the time required by the court to receive the jury, read its verdict of "38 guilty and two not guilty," and dismiss the jurors, awaiting sentence.

HISTORIC "CONSPIRACY" TRIAL CONSUMES 3 MONTHS

That verdict brought to an end the historic three months "dynamite conspiracy" trial. It meant, except in the cases of Herman G. Seiffert, Milwaukee, and Daniel Buckley, Davenport, Ia., who were the two men out of 40 to be adjudged "not guilty," that the government's charges about dynamite plots extending over six years had been sustained.

It meant also that 30 wives, many of whom, with their children, had patiently sat through the long trial, and that the government's charges about dynamite plots extending over six years had been sustained.

Important details were left to the sequence of the verdicts. Eighty-nine are to be imposed on the 38 men by Federal Judge Albert B. Anderson on Monday at 10 a. m.

Prisoners who receive terms longer than one year are to be taken to the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan. A special train will go by a secret route. Details as to its leaving Indianapolis and its arrival at Leavenworth are not to be made public. It was learned that the United States Marshal Edward Schmidt, who will accompany the prisoners, already has prepared for a special train, which will leave as soon as possible after the sentences. A delay in the arrangements may be caused by the appeals, which may act as stays of the execution on the court's judgments.

MAXIMUM SENTENCE FOR ANY ONE IS 39 1/2 YEARS

Thirty-nine and one-half years is the maximum punishment for any one defendant. It may vary from that maximum to any shorter imprisonment or money fine the court wishes to impose.

Motions for appeals are to be made Monday. Senator John W. Kern, now in Washington and William N. Harding, another counsel for the defense, stated that motions in behalf of all the men will be offered.

District Attorney Charles W. Miller, who prosecuted the conspiracy, the government said he would oppose any appeal.

(Continued on Page Three)

(Continued on Page Three)

ARMY TOO SMALL, SAYS ROOSEVELT

DECLARES ARBITRATION IS INEFFECTUAL

Best Way to Prepare for Peace Is to Be Ready to Fight

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—"If I ever should have occasion to write about the Spanish war, I should have to write very harshly of the army and navy," declared former President Roosevelt today before the Military Historical society of Massachusetts.

"The defects of the army men are more obvious than those of the naval officers," he added.

"The fault, however, was not theirs," he added. "It was the fault of the system, which for 30 years had resulted in no adequate preparation for war."

The brigade commander in our army in Cuba had never seen a brigade in service since the Civil war and then they were captains and lieutenants."

Colonel Roosevelt said the noncommissioned officers and junior officers of the line who served in Cuba were "excellent."

Men Were Incapable.

Some bureau chiefs in the war department before the war occurred were described by Colonel Roosevelt as "high-minded and estimable gentlemen," but utterly unable to understand the conditions of modern warfare.

"One complained to him," he declared, "that his department was running all right until the war came along." Another, he said, told him to use black powder, because "the smoke will hide your men."

"There is but one way to maintain peace," continued the colonel, "and that is to be prepared for war. In such a state of preparedness that there will be no temptation on the part of anyone else to go to war with us."

Arbitration Deficient.

The principle of arbitration was being carried too far, he thought, and was causing too little attention to be paid to needed preparations for war.

"If you teach a soldier that he can arbitrate a slap in the face, he won't fight," he said. "And likewise, if you teach a nation to arbitrate a matter of vital interest to it, it won't fight."

"I doubt if in this country there is a more genuine advocate of peace than I am. If there is I go to it, and my sons will go; so I have, perhaps, as much at stake as anyone. But I know my compulsion; they will go to war at the drop of the hat. If their national honor is jeopardized in any manner."

FIGHT FOR CHILD SHIFTED TO CAL.

LEGAL RATTLE IS OVER IN DENVER

Millionaire Grandfather Would Deprive Mrs. O'ough of 5-Year-Old Daughter

DENVER, Dec. 28.—The scene of action for the legal battle which has been waged by a millionaire grandfather for the custody of his 5-year-old daughter, whom he would take from his mother, Mrs. Frank C. O'ough, shifted today from Denver to Los Angeles, when juvenile Judge Ben B. Tindal transferred the case to the jurisdiction of Judge Charles D. Wilson.

The shift is still in possession of the juvenile authorities, who have taken charge of it as a dependent child, leaving the trial of the litigation.

Judge Tindal decided today that the courts of New York acted when they gave the child to its father, after its parents' separation, inasmuch as his legal residence was California.

On the same basis, Judge Tindal decided that he has no proper jurisdiction in the case and after communicating with Judge Wilson, before whom the case was transferred, he will send the child to Los Angeles.

L. W. Gale, of Shelby, N. Y., the grandfather, has been in Denver trying to take the child from its mother, who until a week ago, was Mrs. Frank C. Gale. Late last Saturday night, she married Frank C. O'ough, who has been keeping the child for Mrs. Gale.

SEVERAL ARE KILLED IN BOILER EXPLOSION

RATON, N. C., Dec. 28.—Three white men and five negroes were killed, and several negroes are missing, as the result of the boiler explosion at the Raton shops today.

SECTIONALISM ALLIES REFUSE TO ACCEPT TERMS

President-elect Says He Will Strive to Obliterate Prejudices

FLAYS MONOPOLY OF FEW

Service to Humanity Should Be Aim of President, He Declares

STANTON, Va., Dec. 28.—President-elect Woodrow Wilson, by birth a Virginian, but by adoption a son of New Jersey, proclaimed today the hope that his administration may mean the final obliteration of everything that may in the past have divided the north and the south.

"I suggest an added significance to the occasion," said Governor Wilson, in presenting the greetings of New Jersey to Virginia, "because it is a son of the south who brings the greetings of the north."

Standing on the porch of Mary Baldwin seminary, in the chapel of which he was baptized, the president-elect spoke to a great crowd, gathered from far and wide, on the occasion of his return to his native town on his fifty-sixth birthday anniversary.

Must Put on War Paint.

But while Mr. Wilson spoke with feeling of his hopes for a spirit of reunion that would recognize "neither region, nor section, nor north, nor south," he talked significantly of his future course in politics with particular reference to the conduct of business.

The presidency, the governor said, he regarded "as an office in which a man must put on his war paint," but he added that his usage was such that "he did not mind marring it, for a man can keep his manners and still fight."

A great many men, who have taken the narrow view of politics for sectional reasons, the governor pointed out, in order that they may be the instruments of justice and mercy.

To the business men of the country (Continued on Page Four)

B. F. MONTGOMERY IS NEAR DEATH'S DOOR

Is Critically Ill in Denver Hospital—Former Resident of Colorado Springs

DENVER, Dec. 28.—B. F. Montgomery, lieutenant-governor elect, is in a critical condition today at St. James hospital, where he was operated upon December 14. It was expected that he would recover from the operation, but on Wednesday he was attacked by lauryllitis. On account of his advanced age his recovery is doubtful. Mr. Montgomery is 73 years old.

B. F. Montgomery is well known to old-timers here, as he lived here for a number of years.

'Pilgrims' Arrived Two Days Ahead of Regular Schedule

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Tired and footsore, but enthusiastic and glorying in the fact that they reached their destination two days ahead of schedule, the little band of "suffragette pilgrims," who walked 174 miles from New York to present a message to Governor-elect Sulzer, arrived in Albany shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The 174 miles, which "General" Rose Jones said was the record shown by the official registers, although railroad maps show some 25 miles less, were covered in 12 days of walking, an average of 14 1/2 miles a day.

Of the 24 "pilgrims" who started from New York on December 5, five, "General" Jones, "Surgeon General" Livinia Dock, "Colonel" Ida Craft, "Corporal" M. N. Stiles and "Private" Sibby Wilbur, completed the long hike. Mrs. Ivel Craven dropped out en route.

"Message" Is Delivered.

The "message," the contents of which will not be known until Governor-elect Sulzer reads it, will be placed in his hands as soon after his arrival as possible. The governor-elect is expected here Monday. All the marchers reported none the worse for their long trip, with the exception of "Surgeon" Dock, who is suffering slightly from rheumatism, and limped noticeably.

"General" Jones said tonight:

"We feel that we have touched the people along the line of march in a way that could have been effected in no other methods. A pilgrimage has always stood for the highest ideals for the cause it represented, and we are sure that our march has not been in vain."

Today's journey was from Riverdale, a distance of 15 miles.

Old to Meet General.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Notwithstanding a decided drop in temperature, "General" Rose Jones and her "army" of suffragettes started out this morning through the deep snow on the last day of their march to Albany. The five pilgrims were in high spirits and there was a great air and bustle in camp, long before the hour set for departure.

Mrs. Joseph Gavitt and wife, both members of the Albany Equal Franchise league, with 50 or more Albany enthusiasts, headed by a brass band, will lead the procession triumphantly into the city of Albany.

COLO. COLLEGE FUND NOW \$5,150; GATES SUBSCRIBES \$2,500

Total of \$4,850 Still to Be Raised; Many Small Amounts Show General Interest in Campaign; Pledges Today May Be Left at Gazette Office

Charles G. Gates	\$2,500
Colorado Springs Clearing House Association	1,000
Charles H. Austin	250
Mrs. F. M. Aldrich	100
Charles B. Peabody	100
O. E. Hemenway	100
Mrs. F. M. P. Taylor	100
Clerks in El Paso National Bank	100
"Friend"	100
A. L. Drummond	100
Colorado College Alumni (additional)	100
Previously acknowledged	600
Total	\$5,150

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 28, 1912.
Charles P. Bennett, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Your telegram received. I will subscribe twenty-five hundred dollars provided you raise the other seventy-five hundred dollars by Wednesday. Best wishes for the New Year.
CHARLES G. GATES.

With a total of \$4,450 pledged yesterday, and a grand total of \$5,150 subscribed in all, the \$10,000 Colorado college fund lacks now only \$4,850 of completion. The headquarters at Room 7, El Paso Bank building, will be closed today, but arrangements will be received at the Gazette office today from 4:30 p. m. until midnight, and will be published in tomorrow's issue. The headquarters will be open again tomorrow and Tuesday.

The college boosters were extremely surprised and gratified yesterday by the receipt of a telegram by Charles P. Bennett from Charles G. Gates, pledging \$2,500, or one-quarter of the entire amount, with the proviso that the entire amount be raised. Mr. Gates, who is a son of the late financier John W. Gates, is a frequent visitor in Colorado Springs, and members of his family live here. Mr. Gates' mother recently purchased the Frank Cotton residence on North Cascade avenue as a home for her nephew, Henry R. Baker. Mr. Baker is a football enthusiast and is keenly interested in Colorado college athletics.

A number of subscriptions of smaller amounts are being received at headquarters, and will be published later. Among them was one yesterday which greatly pleased the committee. The amount was \$1, and was paid by a postman, who declined to give his name, stating that it was from "Friend of the College." This incident shows the very general interest being taken in the campaign.

The college spends \$350,000 each year in Colorado Springs, and is regarded by many as the most valuable asset of the community. Many warm friends of the institution, who live outside of the city, already have contributed liberally to the endowment fund, and it is up to home citizens to make good the \$10,000 needed. With three days in which to raise a little less than \$5,000, the fund can be completed easily if residents will help a little. The fact that the comparatively small sum assures the \$100,000 gymnasium and the big additional endowment makes the success of the present campaign all the more significant.

AUTO BANDITS LOOT TWO CHICAGO STORES

Woman Knocked Down When She Screams Robbers Escape in Car

CHICAGO, Dec. 28. Shortly after dark tonight, automobile bandits appeared on the north side and committed two bold robberies. Four men drove a motor car up to the open front of the Miller-Schlossers Baking company's office and three of them entered and committed the robbery, while the fourth guarded the machine. The women in the office were covered with revolvers.

"Don't scream, or there will be a job for an undertaker," one of the robbers said.

The trio then rifled the cash registers, obtaining a small sum of money. Half an hour later the same quartet robbed a cleaning and dyeing establishment within a few blocks of the downtown district, in the same manner. The women who entered the place and screamed was knocked down by one of the bandits. The robbers drove their car away and disappeared.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Practically all the officers and men of the Atlantic battleship fleet and its attached groups of torpedo boat destroyers will spend five days studying the construction and strategic advantages of the Panama canal between January 12 and February 9.

For the winter exercises the navy department has mapped out an extensive program, a striking feature of which will be the combined fleet exercises in which battleships, destroyers, submarines and hydro-aeroplanes will participate from February 24 to March 8 off Guantanamo, Cuba.

CUTT THIS OUT

Fill in Whatever Sum You Care to Give, Sign and Mail Before January 1 to W. W. Postlethwaite, Treasurer Colorado College

Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 29, 1912.

I hereby subscribe and promise to pay to the treasurer of COLORADO COLLEGE on or before.....

1913, the sum of dollars, to apply on the Ten Thousand Dollar Fund being raised by the citizens of Colorado Springs to increase the endowment of the college. This pledge is conditioned upon the entire \$10,000 being subscribed.

Name.....

Address.....

ALL WEARING APPAREL
including Suits and Coats
1/2 OFF
All Millinery, 1/2 OFF
Polant's
119 S. Tejon St.
THE WEATHER
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Forecast:
Colorado—Fair Saturday and probably
Sunday.
The following meteorological record
is furnished by the Colorado college
weather bureau for the 24 hours end-
ing at 9 p. m.:
Temperature at 8 a. m. 15
Temperature at 12 m. 47
Temperature at 6 p. m. 32
Maximum temperature 47
Minimum temperature 15
Mean temperature 31
Max. bar. pressure, inches 24.93
Min. bar. pressure, inches 24.13
Mean velocity of wind, per hour 7
Max. velocity of wind per hour 18
Relative humidity at noon 48
Dew point at noon 26
Precipitation in inches 0

CITY BRIEFS
FOR quick service, call Quick De-
livery. Phones Main 2000 and 3900. Adv.
CHICKEN supper, 25c, tonight, 5:30
to 7:30. V. W. C. A., 320 DeGraf
building. Men welcome. Adv.
W. R. C. LADIES will give an or-
der supper at G. A. R. hall Tuesday
evening, December 31, at 6 o'clock.
The public invited.
RESTING EASY—Alfred V. King,
whose left kidney was removed Thurs-
day morning at Glockner sanatorium,
was reported resting easy last night.
HORCAT DEAD—The Colorado bob-
cat which has been in Billy Dunning's
zoo at the Antlers has been poisoned.
The animal became subject to fits
some time ago, and had to be killed.
THE ONLY FIREPROOF GARAGE
in this city charges the same or less
for storage, repairs, supplies and vul-
canizing. Call and see. The G. W.
Blake Auto Co. Adv.
FIRE—The fire department was
called out at 5:20 o'clock yesterday
afternoon to extinguish a fire in a
chimney at the home of C. C. Hen-
ning, 1908 North Cascade avenue.
There was no damage.
ANOTHER CARLOAD OF FORDS
just unloaded. Any prospective pur-
chasers must place their orders early
to secure prompt delivery. As Fords
are scarce, G. W. Blake Auto Co.
agents. Adv.
BIRTH—Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Clarke,
432 South Nevada avenue, are the pa-
rents of a seven-pound son, born
Christmas morning at Glockner san-
atorium. Clarke is employed at the
Bugsy Corner barber shop.
MANITOU OPPOSED—Manitou, in
addition to Colorado City, probably
will oppose the move to make the Col-
orado Springs postoffice a central of-
fice, with those now in the two smaller
towns run as branches, according to
statements made by Manitou agents.
WE rent "Try New Life" Vibrators—
\$6 and \$7.50 per month. Rental to ap-
ply on purchase price. D. Y. Butcher
Drug Co. Adv.
The Pikes Peak Floral Co., Retail
Florists: 104 N. Tejon St. Main 599. Adv.

**KING GEORGE TO CONFER
ROYAL HONORS NEW YEARS**
LONDON, Dec. 27.—The honors to be
conferred by King George on New
Years day have given rise to some
interesting rumors.
The vacancy left by the death of
Merit naturally creates the most
speculation. The name of Mrs. Hun-
phry Ward, the writer, has been
mentioned, but it is likely while she will
receive some recognition, this greater
honor will go to the British academy.
Many people would like to see Sir
Aston Webb, the architect, become the
successor to the late Sir Lawrence
Alma-Tadema as a member of this or-
der.
It is said that John S. Sergeant, the
American artist, would have received it
had he become a British subject.
Johnston Forbes-Robertson, the ac-
tor, it is said, will be dubbed a knight.
Prince Arthur of Connaught, the son
of the Duke of Connaught, governor
general of Canada, is due to receive a
dukedom, probably that of Kent, but
this may be postponed until the king's
birthday.
New peerages will be few and all of
them outside of parliament as the gov-
ernment is not willing to run any fur-
ther risk of losing bye-elections.

**DEARTH OF MEN TEACHERS
IN NEW YORK CITY SCHOOLS**
NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Equal pay for
New York school teachers, that is no
discrimination so far as sex is con-
cerned, has resulted in such a falling
off in the enrollment of male teachers
that President Edgerly L. Whitthrop,
Jr., of the board of education seriously
deplores the loss in his annual report,
made public today. The new equal
pay law went into effect only this
year and while President Whitthrop
considers it too early to forecast the
result, he finds that already there is
a regrettable loss of men applicants
for teaching positions. He regrets that
because the influence of men, especially
upon boys in the upper grades, is
regarded as most advantageous. In
other respects he believes the equal
pay law has benefited the school sys-
tem. An interesting action taken by
the board of education was the dis-
charge of a woman teacher who had
taken an examination under her
maiden name, with the idea of keeping
secret her marriage.

**COMPROMISE CASE OF
WOOL COMBING COMPANY**
BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The federal gov-
ernment's proceedings against the
Barre Wool Combing company, Ltd.,
of South Barre, Mass., for violations
of the Sherman anti-trust law, were
halted today by a compromise.
The company has agreed to pay a fine
of \$10,000 and to reorganize under
the supervision of a federal receiver.
The case had been pending for several
months in the federal court at Boston.
The company's assets are estimated at
\$100,000.

**Chimney Caps Ash Cans
Sheet Metal Work**
D. S. PERSON
130 N. Tejon Phone 439

**FRESH LAYER CAKES
Not How Cheap
but How Good**

GOUN-H'S
Bijou and Tejon.

**For That New
Year's Gift**
What's the matter with a good
guaranteed hot water bottle?
They're serviceable and will give
more satisfaction for the money
invested than almost any other
gift you can think of.
F. L. Gutmann
Remember, We Sell No Liquors
Telephones 311 and 312
Corner Tejon and Bijou
Prescription Drugist

**GENERAL HUERTA, MEXICAN
ARMY, IS NOW RETIRED**
MEXICO CITY, Dec. 27.—Gen. Vic-
toriano Huerta, the hero of the cam-
paign against Gen. Pascual Orozco, the
rebel leader, was retired today by the
federal war department from the com-
mand of the northern division of the
army.
General Huerta has been in Mexico
City for several weeks and it is stated
that he has been undergoing treatment
for an affection of the eyes. It is of-
ficially declared that General Huerta
asked to be relieved of his command.
He has been offered an advisory po-
sition in the war department. General
Antonio Rabinaga has been named to
command the northern division in suc-
cession to General Huerta.
Switzerland is building a new rail-
road 12.5 per cent. of the lines of which
will be through tunnels and 6 per cent
over bridges.

**THE MODERN STEEL & IRON
COMPANY**
Machine Building, Repairing, Struc-
tural Iron and Sheet Metal Work.
Foot Tenth St. (West Side)
Phone.....Main 3245
EXPERT AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

**HELLO
MAIN
2000?**

**QUICK
DELIVERY
CO.**
MAIN 2000-3000
CARLOS A. BUTTON, Mgr.

**YOUR PHOTOGRAPH
as a New Years greeting. Get
it made at**
EMERY'S
Cascade and Kiowa

**For Cut Flowers
call CRUMP**
Phone 500 511 E. Columbia

**Meats Cheap for Cash
AT THE
CRESCENT MARKET**

Just a Few of Our Many Specials for Saturday
Mutton Legs, of fancy cornfed sheep, per lb. 12c
Mutton Rib Chops, of fancy cornfed sheep, per lb. 10c
Mutton Loin Chops, per lb. 15c
Mutton Rib Chops, per lb. 10c
Best Cuts of T-Bone and Porterhouse Steak, per lb. 20c
Best Cuts Loin Steak, per lb. 17c
2 Sets Beef Brains 15c
3 lbs. Crescent Sausage 25c
2-lbs. Fresh Beef or Pig Liver 15c

Now that Xmas is over why not begin the New Year by bringing your
money where it will go the furthest. One trial at the Crescent Market will con-
vince you that it is the best and the cheapest. Please do not ask me why I will
not trust you, as I think the prices I am selling at should convince you that the
cash system is the best.

J. E. MAHR
Phones 1824 and 448 135-7 E. Huerfano

Saturday Specials
APPLE SHORT CAKE
The last chance this year to
buy this delicious dessert. It is
a short rich cake with a luscious
filling of fresh apples 5c a
square.
BOSTON BAKED BEANS
You ought to try our baked
beans. They are perfectly deli-
cious because they are baked
just right and are so carefully
prepared. 15c pint, 25c quart.
FANCY CHOCOLATES
Our Christmas Chocolates are
here mentioned, not as a "Sat-
urday Special," but to call your
attention to their unusual good-
ness. If you didn't get yours on
Christmas day, come in and get
a box today. There are only a
few left.

Burgess
PHONE MAIN EIGHTY-THREE
112-114 N. TEJON ST.

**THE MODERN STEEL & IRON
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tural Iron and Sheet Metal Work.
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3 lbs. Crescent Sausage 25c
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J. E. MAHR
Phones 1824 and 448 135-7 E. Huerfano

CRESCENT GROCERY
135-137 Huerfano. Phones M. 448, M. 671.

100 lbs. Potatoes \$1.00
22 lbs. Potatoes 25c
7 lbs. Sweet Potatoes 25c
Crescent Butter 38c
Eggs, 25c to 35c
5 lbs. New Wisconsin Buckwheat Flour 25c
12 lbs. Choice Gano 25c
Apples 35c
1 box Choice Gano \$1.00
Apples \$1.20
1 box Fancy Gano \$1.20
Apples \$1.50
1 box Rambo \$1.50
Apples \$1.50
1 box Fancy Jonathan \$1.35
Apples \$1.35
Dozen California Navel
Oranges, 20c to 50c

2 lbs. Fresh Dates 25c
1 qt. Cranberries 10c
2 combs Honey 25c
3 cans Corn 25c
3 cans Peas 25c
2 large cans Tomatoes 25c
6 lbs. Oatmeal 25c
4 lbs. Macaroni 25c
3 lbs. Soda Crackers 25c
3 pkgs. Corn Flakes 25c
3 lbs. Prunes 10c
1 lb. Dried Peaches 10c
8 lbs. Mexican Beans 25c
4 lbs. Navy Beans 25c
4 lbs. Popcorn 25c
Gal. Sweet Cider 35c

WITHOUT ANY DOUBT
We can save you money and if you find it inconvenient to come
to our store, call Main 229.
Today only—Short Cut Steaks, Sirloin Steaks and Round
Steaks, per pound 12 1/2c
Prime Rib Roasts, per pound 15c
The above Beef is a prime Christmas Heifer.
Ranch Eggs, per dozen 25c; City Laid Eggs, dozen 40c
Of course you like good home-made Bread—We offer today
and all next week, 3 loaves home-made Bread for 10c
White or Red Onions, 20 pounds for 25c
Home-made Grape Jelly, per tumbler 12 1/2c
Smoked Golden Bloaters, 7 for 25c
Best Pure Kettle Rendered Lard 15c; Leaf Lard 12 1/2c
Fancy Pascal Celery, Head and Leaf Lettuce, Round Rad-
ishes, Florida and California Oranges, Ripe Bananas, Grape-
fruit and Lemons.
Fancy Jonathan Apples, box \$1.25; Choice Apples, box 85c
You'll confer a great favor on us by coming to the store
if you possible can.

GEORGE KNOWLES
Telephone Main 229 Institute and Cache la Poudre Sts.
Our barn yard is alive with poultry.

Colorado Springs People
WHO CONTEMPLATE BUYING FARM LAND
will do well to make their selection now, as already inquiries are con-
ting from the east, and choice tracts close to schools, churches and rail-
way, with surface water, at \$8 to \$12 an acre, will soon be only a mem-
ory. Break away from your \$50 to \$75 job, and land on the land with
cows, chickens, pigs and scientific farming, and become a producer,
and watch the consumer squirm when he has to pay your price or go
hungry. I know where some of the good tracts of land are and I will
tell you if you will come in.

JOHN LENNOX
228 N. TEJON

**YOUR PHOTOGRAPH
as a New Years greeting. Get
it made at**
EMERY'S
Cascade and Kiowa

**For Cut Flowers
call CRUMP**
Phone 500 511 E. Columbia

**Meats Cheap for Cash
AT THE
CRESCENT MARKET**

Just a Few of Our Many Specials for Saturday
Mutton Legs, of fancy cornfed sheep, per lb. 12c
Mutton Rib Chops, of fancy cornfed sheep, per lb. 10c
Mutton Loin Chops, per lb. 15c
Mutton Rib Chops, per lb. 10c
Best Cuts of T-Bone and Porterhouse Steak, per lb. 20c
Best Cuts Loin Steak, per lb. 17c
2 Sets Beef Brains 15c
3 lbs. Crescent Sausage 25c
2-lbs. Fresh Beef or Pig Liver 15c

Now that Xmas is over why not begin the New Year by bringing your
money where it will go the furthest. One trial at the Crescent Market will con-
vince you that it is the best and the cheapest. Please do not ask me why I will
not trust you, as I think the prices I am selling at should convince you that the
cash system is the best.

J. E. MAHR
Phones 1824 and 448 135-7 E. Huerfano

20 lbs Fine Granulated Sugar \$1.00
With Orders
CAN VEGETABLES.
4 cans Standard Sugar
Corn 25c
Trimore Sugar Corn,
3 cans 25c
F. F. O. G. Sugar Corn,
per can 10c
Toledo Country Gentleman
Sugar Corn, 2 cans 25c
First Family Select Country
Gentleman Sugar Corn,
2 cans 25c
3 Big R. Tomatoes 25c
2 large cans Boxelder
Tomatoes 25c
3 cans Simpson's Peas 25c
2 cans Daisy Peas 25c
Little Cherub Peas,
per can 15c
3 large cans Kurer's
Pumpkin 25c
2 cans Snowy Range Green
Beans 15c
Tall Pink Salmon, per can 10c
Large can Brookdale Aspara-
gus Tips, 2-lb. can 20c
Monarch Hominy,
2-lb. cans 25c
3 cans Kurer's Pumpkin 25c
Old Manse Maple Syrup,
per gallon \$1.20
Brooms—Regular 40c seller
(now) 30c
6 cans Van Camp's Milk 25c
12 lbs. Mexican Beans 25c

CAN FRUIT
Monarch Gooseberries,
2-lb. can 10c
Angel City or Gold Band As-
sorted Fruits, in heavy
syrup; regular 25c seller,
now, 2 cans 35c
F. F. O. G. Apricots, large
cans (regular 30c seller),
now 20c
Hunt's Staple Quality Sliced
Peaches and Bartlett Pears,
per can 25c
Hunt's Supreme Quality Royal
Anne Cherries, Lemon Cling
Peaches, Bartlett Pears, Yel-
low Free Peaches,
per can 30c
Morning Dawn Red Pitted
Cherries, Blackberries, Red
Raspberries, Blackberries,
per can 25c

**LOVELAND PATENT
FLOUR**
(Best All Purpose Flour
Milled)
98-lb. sack \$2.35
48-lb. sack \$1.20
24-lb. sack 60c

COLUMBINE FLOUR
(Every Sack Guaranteed)
98-lb. sack \$2.25
3 lbs. Mixed Candy 25c
Fresh Ranch Butter, per roll,
25c and 30c
5 lbs. Rice Popcorn 25c
Pompeian Brand French Olive
Oil (Pure)—
1-gallon can \$2.50
1/2-gallon can \$1.30
Purity Toilet Paper, large
rolls; regular 10c seller,
now, 4 for 25c

W. H. FOSTER
SPOT CASH GROCER.
Phones Main 260-261. 24 N. Tejon St.

Meat Department
1913 Will Soon Be Here Start the New Year by Trading at
a CASH Market and Save \$100.00 of
Your Next Year's Salary.
Note our Saturday Specials:
Fancy Leg of Mutton, per lb. 12 1/2c
Shoulder of Mutton (whole), per lb. 6c
6 lbs. Mutton Stew 25c
Best cut Pot Roast, per lb. 12 1/2c
Pork Roast, per lb. 17 1/2c
2 lbs. Fresh Spare Ribs 25c
2 lbs. Liver 15c
Phones 260-261. C. C. BLOOM.

St. Louis Market
HOME OF DELMONICO SAUSAGE
Phone M. 919 105 S. Tejon St.
We have just received some extra fancy Fillets of Beef
that we will sell at 30c per pound.
Fresh Ranch Butter 30c
Pot Roasts 12 1/2c
Rib Steaks 15c
Short Ribs of Beef 8c
Pork Shoulder 12 1/2c
Neck Spare Ribs 6c
Fresh Side Pork 18c
Genuine Spring Lamb.
LONGFIELD & SON
BONDS. STOCKS.
OTIS & CO.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Direct Private Wires to All Exchanges.
125-127 West Pikes Peak Ave.

FOR RENT
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED
BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOW
AT
BEAUTIFUL BROADMOOR
9 ROOMS; SLEEPING-OUT PORCH
IN EVERY WAY UP TO DATE
GARAGE FOR GASOLINE AND ELECTRIC CARS
\$150 Per Month
The Bennett-Shellenberger Realty Company
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND LOANS
5 PIKES PEAK AVENUE

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INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, LOANS.
GARFIELD BUILDING, 15 PIKES PEAK AVE.

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WILLS,

38 DYNAMITE DEFENDANTS FOUND GUILTY; TWO ARE GIVEN FREEDOM

Maximum Penalty for Each 39 1-2 Years in Federal Prison, Has Power to Reduce Sentence or Charge Prisoners; Will Appeal Case

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—The United States government with stern and decisive swiftness today took into its possession 38 union labor officials convicted of conspiracy of promoting explosions on nonunion work throughout the land, of aiding in the destruction which brought loss of life at Los Angeles, Cal., and for carrying on a "reign of terror" declared to be unparalleled in the history of the country.

Almost the entire executive staff of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was convicted. Only two of this union now remain out of jail. The head of the list of those convicted stands Frank M. Ryan, the president.

It was in this union, with 12,000 members, that John J. McNamara was secretary-treasurer while he conducted the dynamite out of which the present convictions grew.

Today's convictions, coming on a scale unprecedented in a federal court, were an aftermath of the killing of 21 persons in the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times building on October 1, 1910. McNamara and his brother, James B. the Times dynamite, are living in California. Ryan and his fellow officials, former associates of McNamara, are federal prisoners here, awaiting sentence.

TWO CONVICTED NOT MEMBERS I. A. B. & S. I. W.

Two of those convicted were not affiliated with the iron workers union, but they were found guilty of joining with the iron workers' officials in promoting the conspiracy. One of these is Olaf A. Tveitmo, San Francisco, a recognized labor leader on the Pacific coast, the testimony against whom was that he aided in causing explosions at Los Angeles, wrote letters about them and referred to them as "Christmas presents" after the fatal explosion at Los Angeles, that he aided in concealing evidence wanted in California. He is secretary of the California Building Trades council.

Hiram R. Kline, Muncie, Ind., the other member of another union convicted, was formerly an organizer for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in Detroit.

Another taken of the Los Angeles explosion came in the conviction of J. C. Munser, who was charged by the government with harboring James B. McNamara for two weeks in Salt Lake City, while that dynamite was fleeing from the scene of the crime.

MANY NOT SO DEEPLY IMPLICATED IN PLOT

Many of those convicted were charged with knowing only of local explosions on the work of contractors who refused to recognize the union, but were thus brought into the general conspiracy.

Ryan, John T. Butler, the vice president of the union, Eugene A. Clancy, San Francisco; Frank C. Webb, New York; Michael J. Young, Boston; Phillip A. Cooley, New Orleans; Henry W. Leggett, Denver, and Charles N. Baum, Minneapolis, were all convicted as having participated out of the union's funds \$1,000 a month, with which McNamara paid for explosions. Herbert S. Hockin, who resigned as secretary of the union only a few weeks ago, and who was branded as the "fuge" of the conspiracy, in having helped to instigate the plots and em-

KELLOGG IN DEFENSE AMERICAN JUDICIARY

He Says That But for Supreme Court, People Would Have Been in Hands of "Interests"

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 28.—Frank B. Kellogg of St. Paul, speaking before the meeting of the Nebraska State Bar association today, vigorously defended the American judiciary and said that what he said was a "fact" and that these days to criticize the

spect for the judicial branch of the government and to weaken its authority and influence in the commonwealth, for in a republic government its final analysis is the will of the majority. Respect for laws and for the courts is absolutely a necessary basis of all good government.

Defends Record of Judges.

"We often hear it said that the judges exercise arbitrary power, that they make and unmake, and to use a popular expression, that they are the 'last' and 'most' of vested interests."

Mr. Kellogg argued at length against these attacks on the judiciary, because, he said, he felt that the reiteration of these unfounded charges has had a prejudicial effect upon the public mind. He continued:

"The people (few, I am glad to say) who are denouncing the supreme court as reactionary, and the last resort of the vested interests, should remember that but for the decision of that court, commanding with those written by John Marshall and ending with the latest decision under the commerce clause, the nation would have been powerless before the greatest combinations of wealth and power that any age has ever seen."

ARMY TOO SMALL, SAYS ROOSEVELT

DECLARES ARBITRATION IS INEFFECTUAL

Best Way to Prepare for Peace Is to Be Ready to Fight

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—"If I ever should have occasion to write about the Spanish war, I should have to write very harshly of the army and navy," declared former President Roosevelt today before the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts.

"The defects of the army men are more obvious than those of the naval officers," he added.

"It was the fault of the system, which for 20 years had insisted on no adequate preparation for war. The brigade commanders in our army in Cuba had never seen a brigade in service since the Civil war and then they were captains and lieutenants."

Colonel Roosevelt said the noncommissioned officers and junior officers of the line who served in Cuba were "excellent."

Men Were Incapable.

Some bureau chiefs in the war department before the war occurred were described by Colonel Roosevelt as "high-minded and estimable gentlemen," but utterly unable to understand the conditions of modern warfare.

"One complained to him," he declared, "that his department was running all right until the war came along." Another, he said, told him to use black powder because "the smoke will hide your men."

"There is but one way to maintain peace," continued the colonel, "and that is by keeping our army and navy in such a state of preparedness that there will be no temptation on the part of someone else to go to war with us."

Arbitration Deficient.

The principle of arbitration was being carried too far, he thought, and was causing too little attention to be paid to needed preparation for war.

"If you teach a soldier that he can arbitrate a slap in the face, he won't fight," he said. "And likewise, if you teach a nation to arbitrate a matter of vital interest to it, it won't fight."

"I doubt if in this country there is a more genuine advocate of peace than I am. If there is war I go to it, and my sons will go, so I have, perhaps, as much at stake as anyone. But I know my countrymen; they will go to war at the drop of the hat, if their national honor is jeopardized in any manner."

FIGHT FOR CHILD SHIFTED TO CAL.

LEGAL BATTLE IS OVER IN DENVER

Millionaire Grandfather Would Deprive Mrs. Crouch of 5-Year-Old Daughter

DENVER, Dec. 28.—The scene of action for the legal battle which has been waged by a millionaire grandfather for the custody of his 5-year-old grandson, when he would take him to his mother, Mrs. Frank Crouch, shifted today from Denver to Los Angeles, when Judge Ben B. Lindsey transferred the case to the jurisdiction of Judge Curtis D. Wilbur. The child is still in possession of the juvenile authorities who have taken charge of it as a dependent, pending the result of the litigation.

Judge Lindsey decided today that the courts of New York errand when they gave the child to his father, after his parents' separation, inasmuch as his legal residence was California.

On the same basis, Judge Lindsey decided that he has no proper jurisdiction in the case, and after communicating with Judge Wilbur, before whom the case for the custody of the other child, a girl, is now pending, will send the child to Los Angeles.

L. D. Gale of Sherman, N. Y., the grandfather, has been in Denver trying to take the child from its mother, who, until a week ago, was Mrs. Laura Gale. Late last Saturday night she married Frank Crouch, who had been keeping the child for Mrs. Gale.

SEVERAL ARE KILLED IN BOILER EXPLOSION

RATEIGH, N. C., Dec. 28.—Three white men and five negroes were killed, and several negroes are missing, as the result of the boiler explosion at the Hamlet shops today.

SECTIONALISM ALLIES REFUSE TO ACCEPT TERMS

President-elect Says He Will Strive to Obliterate Prejudices

Delegates Astounded at Counter Proposals by Turkish Nation

Service to Humanity Should Be Aim of President. He Declares

STATION, N. J., Dec. 28.—President-elect Woodrow Wilson, by birth a Virginian, but by adoption a son of New Jersey, pronounced today the hope that the administration may mean the final obliteration of everything that may in the past have divided the north and the south.

"I suggest an added significance to the occasion," said Governor Wilson, in presenting the proceedings of New Jersey to Virginia, because it is a son of the south who is to be president of the north."

Standing on the porch of Mary Baldwin university, in the heart of which he was baptized, the president-elect spoke to a great crowd gathered from far and wide, on the occasion of his return to his native land on his fifty-sixth birthday anniversary.

Must Put on War Paint.

But while Mr. Wilson spoke with feeling of his hopes for a spirit of reunion that would recognize neither regional nor sectional bias, nor south, he talked significantly of his future course in politics with particular reference to the conduct of business.

The presidency, the governor said, he regarded "as an office in which a man must put on his war paint," but he added that his vision was such that he did not mind marring it for a man who kept his manners and still fought.

A great many men who have taken the narrow view of politics for sectional advantage, he said, were assisting, the governor pointed out, in order that they might be the instrument of justice and mercy."

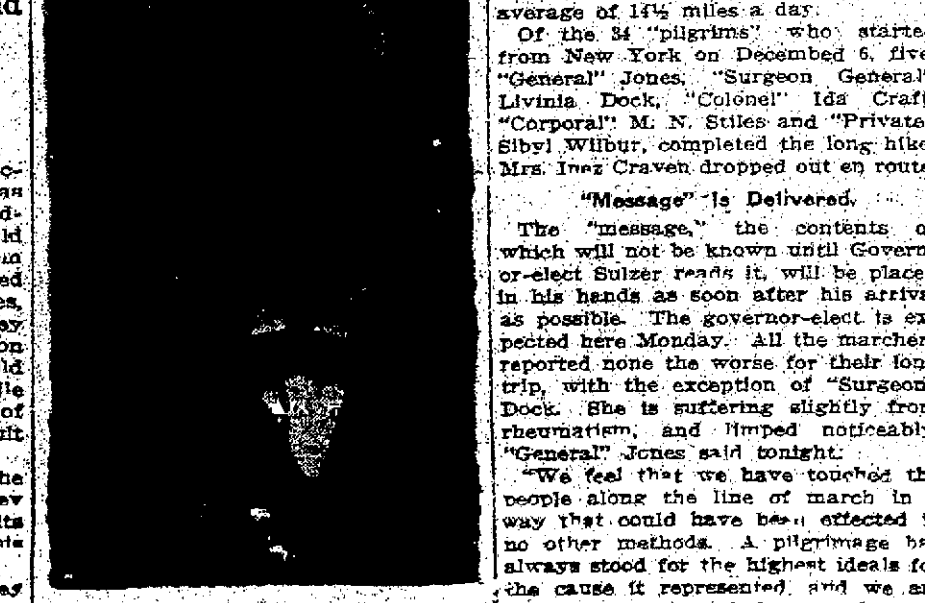
To the business men of the country (Continued on Page Four.)

B. F. MONTGOMERY IS NEAR DEATH'S DOOR

Is Critically Ill in Denver Hospital—Former Resident of Colorado Springs

DENVER, Dec. 28.—B. F. Montgomery, lieutenant-governor-elect, is in a critical condition today at St. Luke's hospital, where he was operated upon December 14. It was expected that he would recover from the operation, but on Wednesday he was attacked by bronchitis. On account of his advanced age his recovery is doubtful. Mr. Montgomery is 75 years old.

B. F. Montgomery is well known to old-timers here, as he lived here for 12 years.



B. F. MONTGOMERY, Who Is Seriously Ill in a Denver Hospital.

number of years with Mrs. W. S. Montgomery. They occupied the Montgomery house, at the southeast corner of Nevada avenue and San Rafael street, which W. S. Montgomery had purchased from the original owner. B. F. Montgomery was interested in mining and livestock raising while he lived here. For four years, during the boom days of Cripple Creek, which was then in El Paso county, he lived in that town, and during those four years he represented El Paso county in the legislature. He was prominent in the councils of the local Democratic party during his residence here. Of late years he has lived on a ranch near Rifle, Colo., with his son.

COLO. COLLEGE FUND NOW \$5,150; GATES SUBSCRIBES \$7,500

Total of \$4,850 Still to Be Raised; Many Small Amounts Show General Interest in Campaign; Pledges Today May Be Left at Gazette Office

Charles G. Gates	\$2,500
Colorado Springs Clearing House Association	1,000
Charles H. Austin	250
Mrs. F. M. Aldrich	100
Charles B. Peabody	100
O. E. Hamenway	100
Mrs. F. M. P. Taylor	100
Clerks in El Paso National Bank	100
"Friend"	100
A. L. Drummond	100
Colorado College Alumni (additional)	100
Previously acknowledged	600
Total	\$5,150

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 28, 1912.
Charles P. Bennett, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Your telegram received. I will subscribe twenty-five hundred dollars provided you raise the other seventy-five hundred dollars by Wednesday. Best wishes for the New Year.
CHARLES G. GATES

With a total of \$4,450 pledged yesterday, and a grand total of \$5,150 subscribed in all, the \$10,000 Colorado college fund lacks now only \$4,850 of completion. The headquarters at El Paso Bank building, will be closed today, but subscriptions will be received at the Gazette office today from 4:30 p. m. until midnight, and will be published in tomorrow's issue. The headquarters will be open again tomorrow and Tuesday.

The college boosters were extremely surprised and gratified yesterday by the receipt of a telegram by Chas. P. Bennett from Charles G. Gates, pledging \$2,500, or one-quarter of the entire amount, with the proviso that the entire amount be raised. Mr. Gates, who is a son of the late financier John W. Gates, is a frequent visitor in Colorado Springs, and members of his family live here. Mr. Gates' mother recently purchased the Frank Cotton residence on North Cascade avenue as a home for her nephew, Henry R. Baker. Mr. Baker is a football enthusiast and is intensely interested in Colorado college athletics.

Generous Great Shows.

A number of subscriptions of smaller amounts are being received at headquarters, and will be published later. Among them was one yesterday which greatly pleased the committee. The amount was \$1, and was paid by a postman, who declined to give his name, stating that it was from a "Friend of the College." This incident shows the very general interest being taken in the campaign.

The college spends \$350,000 each year in Colorado Springs, and is regarded by many as the most valuable asset of the community. Many warm friends of the institution, who live outside of the city, already have contributed liberally to the endowment fund, and it is up to home citizens to make good the \$10,000 needed. With three days in which to raise a little less than \$5,000, the fund can be completed easily if residents will help a little. The fact that the comparatively small sum assures the \$100,000 gymnasium and the big additional endowment makes the success of the present campaign all the more significant.

AUTO BANDITS LOOT TWO CHICAGO STORES

Woman Knocked Down When She Screams Robbers Escape in Car

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Shortly after dark, tonight, automobile bandits appeared on the north side and committed two bold robberies. Four men drove a motor car up to the entrance of the Miller-Schlossers, Baking company's office and three of them entered and committed the robbery, while the fourth guarded the machine. The women in the office were covered with revolvers.

"Don't scream, or there will be a job for an undertaker," one of the robbers said.

The trio then rifled the cash registers, obtaining a small sum of money. Half an hour later the same quartet robbed a cleaning and dyeing establishment within a few blocks of the downtown district, in the same manner. The woman who entered the place and screamed was knocked down by one of the bandits. The robbers drove their car away and disappeared.

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CUT THIS OUT

Fill in Whatever Sum You Care to Give, Sign and Mail Before January 1 to W. W. Postlethwaite, Treasurer Colorado College

\$..... Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec., 1912.

I hereby subscribe and promise to pay to the treasurer of COLORADO COLLEGE on or before..... 1913, the sum of..... dollars, to apply on the Ten Thousand Dollar Fund being raised by the citizens of Colorado Springs to increase the endowment of the college. This pledge is conditioned upon the entire \$10,000 being subscribed.

Name.....

Address.....

Supreme Court to Decide Who Shall Have Custody Men

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The supreme court will be called upon to decide whether the military authorities at Fort Clark, Tex., or the civil authorities shall have custody of five private of the Fourteenth cavalry, charged with the shooting up of a dance hall and the killing of Pedro Ortega, at Brooksville, Tex.

Attorney General Walthall of Texas today took steps to bring the case before the court with a view to getting an order requiring the military authorities to surrender the men. An attempt already has been made to get them, through an appeal to Secretary Stimson of the war department.

MISSING REBEL GENERAL WITH INSURRECTO FORCES

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 28.—"General" Danilo Campa, the Mexican rebel leader, who disappeared two weeks ago, just before he was to have been arraigned in the United States court on the charge of being a fugitive alien, telegraphed to friends here today that he had joined the insurrecto force under Rojas, in Chihuahua.

Campa was arrested in Tucson several months ago, but was released because the Mexican government did not file an application for extradition within 40 days. The Mexican authorities, however, caused his arrest, alleging that he was a fugitive murderer.

TOWN IS AROUSED OVER ARREST OF AGED MEN

MYSTIC, Conn., Dec. 28.—The arrest of several business men, on charges involving moral turpitude, has aroused the entire community. Two men committed suicide today rather than face court proceedings. Five of the men arrested are over 60 years of age.

When the officers went to arrest Herman Haulsch, a storekeeper, he asked permission to feed his horse in the barn.

While there he dove out of an upper window and broke his neck.

Another man, Edward R. Williams, aged 78, for whom Prosecutor Hewitt said he had a warrant, was found hanging in his dining room today.

All the arrested men in court today gave heavy bonds for trial in the superior court.

REBELS STILL ACTIVE IN BORDER STATES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Reports to the state department today indicate that Mexican rebel activities, lately confined to states along the American border, have broken out afresh in the north. Bands of insurgents are carrying on their depredations in the state of Vera Cruz and have robbed several ranches near Vera Cruz city.

Hard fighting has occurred in Juchitepec.

"BEAN TRUST" GOES OUT OF EXISTENCE

OXNARD, Calif., Dec. 28.—The Lima Bean Growers' association, sometimes called the "Bean trust," went out of existence today.

At a meeting of the stockholders, which included practically all of the bean growers in Ventura county, the association was dissolved. It was announced that the growers would reorganize on a cooperative basis.

DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS ARE WAITING FOR CASTRO

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The arrival at New York tomorrow of Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, on the French steamer La Touraine, is awaited with keen interest by officials of the department of state and commerce and labor, who so far have failed to find that Castro has been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude, which would justify his deportation.

STEINBERG EXPLAINS HIS SATIRICAL VERSES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Capt. A. Steinberg, of the Twenty-fifth infantry, recently admonished for writing some satirical verses reflecting on the German training of the Turkish army, has written a letter explaining that the verses were intended for army people only.

"I did not mean such a dire calamity to befall the German army," he wrote. "I would have thrown the verses in the waste basket, where they probably belonged."

CHARGES MADE MADDEN SPENT TOO MUCH MONEY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Charges that Martin B. Madden of Chicago obtained his reelection to congress from the First Illinois district by expenditures in violation of the law were made in evidence of contest filed with the house today by Andrew Donovan, the Democratic and Progressive candidate from that district.

ALDERMAN DAVID ELEY OF DENVER RESIGNS

DENVER, Dec. 28.—David Eley, alderman from the Third ward, presented his resignation to the city council. Recall petitions against Eley were filed a few weeks ago.

ALLIES REFUSE

(Continued from Page One.) of his imperial government for concluding peace.

Turkey's Peace Proposal. He read the terms which were as follows:

First, the principality of Adrian-

Fur Pieces at 1/2 Price

26 Fur neck pieces, narrow throws and wide shawls, of fox, squirrel, mink, lynx, coney, etc.; priced regular \$3.98 to \$37.50. Pre-inventory sale at 1/2 Price \$1.99 to \$18.75, just.

Pre-Inventory Sale of Lace Curtains and Scrims

75 pairs of brussel net, battenberg trimmed curtains, 36 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards long, in white, beige and cream. Many different patterns; \$2 regular. Pre-inventory clearance 1.45

50c SCRIM CURTAINS, 33 1/2c 39 pairs of plain and hemstitched scrim curtains, white, beige and cream. 37 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards long; \$1.50 regular. Pre-inventory price 1.05

50c SCRIM CURTAINS, 33 1/2c 89 pairs of ruffled swiss curtains, 25 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards long, in white only; 50c regular. Pre-inventory price, 3 pair for \$1; each 33 1/2c

25c SCRIM, 15c 25 pieces of bordered ceru scrim, 40 inches wide, solid and figured centers, in blue, green, brown, pink, etc., Persian, oriental and floral patterns. 25c regular. 15c

125c COUCH COVERS, 95c 18 tapestry couch covers, fringed all around, in reds and greens with oriental stripes. Size 58x100. Regular \$1.25. Pre-inventory price 95c

35c SCRIM, 20c 4 pieces colored bordered Colonial scrim, in Hampton weave, 40 inches wide, blue, pink, yellow and green; 35c regular. 20c

33 BRASS COSTUMERS, \$2.25 6 brass costumers, of solid brass tubing. 3 hooks and 3 legs, 66 inches high; \$3.00 regular. 2.25

Pre-Inventory Sale MEN'S SHOP

36 suits Interlock cotton union suits. All sizes except 38. \$2 regular. Pre-inventory sale 1.19

50c SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 35c 58 pieces men's Interlock shirts and drawers, sizes 34-36-38-40-42-44. Our regular \$2 quality. Pre-inventory sale 35c

150c DRESS SHIRTS, 55c 60 plaited and plain negligee shirts, sizes 14, 15 1/2, 16 1/2, 17 and 17 1/2. Odds and ends of \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 qualities. Pre-inventory sale 55c

22 WOOL UNDERWEAR, 1.35 30 garments of all wool shirts and drawers, in tan and white. Shirts size 36-38-40-42-44; drawers size 32-34-36-38-40-42-44. Our regular \$2 garment. Pre-inventory sale 1.35

150c COOPER UNDERWEAR, 95c 36 garments of derby ribbed wool underwear. Real \$1.50 values, in broken sizes, shirts 34-36-40-42; drawers 30-32-34-38. Pre-inventory sale 95c

250c UNION SUITS, 1.55 18 union suits; wool mixed, in broken sizes, 34-40-42-44-46. If you can be fitted, \$2.50 garments, pre-inventory price 1.55

3.50 Silk Waists at 2.19

15 black silk waists, of good quality soft taffeta. Front trimmed with tucks and side effect finished with pleated ruffle. 3/4 length set-in sleeve with large arm size. Sizes 34 to 46; regular \$3.50. Pre-inventory sale 2.19

Peter Thompson Suits 1/3 Off

Misses' and children's navy blue and brown Peter Thompson suits, sizes 5 to 15 years. Pre-inventory sale 1/3 off

\$3.50 suits \$2.34 \$9.50 suits \$6.34

\$5.00 suits \$3.33 \$12.50 suits \$8.34

\$6.95 suits \$4.64 \$15.00 suits \$10.00

op to remain under the direct admin-

istration of Turkey.

"Second, Macedonia to be converted into a principality with Saloniki as its capital, the principality to be under the suzerainty of the sultan of Turkey, but governed by a prince chosen by the Balkan allies and nominated by the sultan of Turkey. This prince to be a Protestant and from a neutral state.

"Third, Albania to be autonomous under the sovereignty of the sultan and governed by a prince of the imperial Ottoman family who is to be chosen for a term of five years with the possibility of a renewal of his appointment.

"Fourth, all the islands in the Aegean sea to remain Turkish.

"Fifth, the Cretan question not to be one for the decision of the conference as it is a matter between Turkey and the great European powers.

Great Excitement Follows.

The delegates of the Turkish dele-

gation could hardly control the excitement which followed. The first speech was the Greek premier, M. Venizelos. The Turkish conditions were so astounding, he said, that he could scarcely believe they were meant seriously, although in so saying he did not intend to offend the Ottoman representatives.

Rehad Pasha replied, defending the claims of his government. He then expressed the opinion that the work of the delegates would be smoother and mutual relations better if the press would not chronicle all details of the conference.

Dr. Danoff, head of the Bulgarian plenipotentiaries, said that all hope of concealing the proceedings from the press being lost, he proposed a special tribune for the journalists in the hall of St. James. He dilated on the impossibility of dealing with the Turkish demands.

Rehad Pasha interrupted to ask why Dr. Danoff answered that he would not enter into the merits of the question of the Ottoman claims being preposterous and beyond any expectation.

Impetus Bad Faith.

M. Misyakovitch, the Montenegrin delegate, remarked that Turkey had not even respected the different powers. It had been agreed by the ambassadors' conference that Albania should be autonomous under only the suzerainty of the sultan, while Turkey demanded the sovereignty of the sultan, with a ruling prince from the sultan's family.

M. Madjaroff, the Bulgarian minister at London, declared that the whole procedure was wrong. He pointed out that, as the allies had presented terms, Turkey should have offered real counter proposals that are real changes, alterations or refusals, and should not have ignored them, to present a totally different scheme.

Premier Venizelos asked, for the sake of historic nationality, that copies of the document which Rehad Pasha had read be given to the delegates, and the sitting was suspended while the secretaries made copies. When the sitting was resumed the Turkish delegates delivered a copy to each delegation.

Status Quo Bobs Up.

Rehad, in reopening the sitting, expounded what evidently was the main argument of Turkey in support of her claims. He said that the powers, since the beginning of the troubles with the Balkan states, had declared that, in case of a conflict, whatever its nature, nobody would gain from it, the powers being determined to maintain the status quo. Dr. Danoff retorted:

"But you forget that, after the war, all the pretensions of the powers recognized that the status quo was ended, and that it was impossible to continue a policy based on its maintenance."

Rehad Pasha made fresh attempts to induce the allies to declare what they objected to in his propositions,

Kaufman's, EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY

Hundreds of Real Bargains Not Before Advertised Included in

Our Annual Pre-Inventory Clearance Sale

Pre-Inventory Sale of 1/2 Price for Silk Dresses

Pre-Inventory Sale of Women's Shoes and Slippers



Silk dresses, in white and colors, suitable for street, evening and afternoon wear. Beautiful one-piece models of charmeuse silk, crepe, messaline, chiffon, etc., marked regular \$10 to \$35. Pre-inventory sale 1/2 Price

60c on the Dollar for Polo and Evening Coats and Capes

White and colored polo coats, evening coats and capes, in exclusive Parisian models, being closed out at 60c on the dollar.

\$9.90 for \$16.50 garments
\$10.50 for \$17.50 garments
\$15.00 for \$25.00 garments
\$18.00 for \$30.00 garments
\$19.50 for \$32.50 garments
\$28.50 for \$47.50 garments
\$37.50 for \$62.50 garments
\$45.00 for \$75.00 garments

2.25 for Messaline Petticoats Worth \$5

Choice of our entire stock of messaline petticoats (marked regular \$2.95), a real \$5 value, in black, white and colors, of guaranteed quality messaline. Pre-inventory sale 2.25

Coats for Children 1/4 Off

Children's coats, ages 1 to 6 years, of bearskin, plush, corduroy, velvet and wool. Priced from \$1.98 to \$10. Pre-inventory sale 1/4 off

Girls' School Coats 1/4 Off

Girls' school coats, from 6 to 14 years, in new novelty mixtures, zibelines, checks and plaids. Priced regular \$2.98 to \$17.50. Pre-inventory sale 1/4 off

Ladies' and Little Women's Coats 1/3 Off

Our entire stock of black and colored cloth garments, in every wanted color and medium sizes, priced regular \$6.95 to \$35. Pre-inventory sale, less 33 1/3%

Infants' Long Coats at 1/2 Price

White bedford cord and cashmere long coats for infants. Lace and embroidery trimmed (slightly soiled from handling). Priced at \$3.98 to \$13.50. Pre-inventory sale at 1/2 Price

1.50 Middy Waists at 95c

Norfolk middy waists, of wash corduroy and drill. Patent leather belts, sailor collar and 3/4 sleeve. Worth \$1.50. Pre-inventory price 95c

Pre-Inventory Sale Children's Dresses

75c	45	1.12	50	2.12	60
89c	Dresses	1.25	Dresses	2.25	Dresses
95c	choice	1.35	choice	2.62	choice
98c		1.62		2.75	
\$1	69c	1.69	89c	3.00	1.62

Choose from our entire stock of children's wash dresses, ages 3 to 14, in all colors, sizes, and practical and serviceable fabrics at the above pre-inventory prices.

Pre-Inventory Sale Ladies' Neckwear

1 table of Robespierre collars, tailored bows, jabots, stocks, etc., in black, white and colors, regular 25c to \$2.50. Pre-inventory sale 1/2 Price

1 table of fichus, coat sets and collars, in black, white and colored embroidered; worth 98c to \$2.50. Pre-inventory sale 50c

1 small lot of embroidered linen collars, sizes 12, 12 1/2, 14, 14 1/2, 15, and 15 1/2; regular 25c. Pre-inventory sale 6c

Ribbon Remnants 1/2 Price

Our entire stock of short lengths of ribbon (up to 2 yards), in fancy and plain colored satin, moire, taffeta and velvet; regular 2c to \$1 yard; widths 1 to 100. Pre-inventory sale 1/2 Price

Pre-Inventory Sale of Women's Shoes and Slippers

WOMEN'S EVENING SLIPPERS, \$2.75 Regular \$3.50 and \$4.

Black satin, grey suede and patent kid, 1, 2 and 3-strap slippers, hand-turned soles and high Cuban heels; 30 pairs in this lot of real \$3.50 and \$4 slippers. Pre-inventory price 2.75

WOMEN'S FELT HOUSE SLIPPERS, 95c Regular \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Choice of our entire stock of felt house slippers, in colors, fur and ribbon (trimmed); regular \$1.50 and \$1.25. Pre-inventory sale 95c

MEN'S HOUSE SLIPPERS, \$1.20 Regular \$1.75 and \$2.

Tan and black, Everitt and Romeo style slippers for men; priced at \$1.75 and \$2. Pre-inventory sale 1.20

WOMEN'S SHOES, \$2.95 Worth \$3.50 and \$4.

Choice of 5 latest styles in patents, gun metals, tan Russia and all kid leathers. Goodyear welted soles, medium Cuban heels; all button models in every width and size; regular \$3.50 and \$4 shoes. Pre-inventory sale price 2.95

WOMEN'S SHOES, \$1.95 Regular \$2.50 and \$3.

130 pairs of women's vici kid and heavy calf shoes, Blucher style or button models. Heavy McKay and Goodyear welted soles and low Cuban heels; built for service. We can thoroughly recommend these shoes; all sizes and wide widths only. These \$2.50 and \$3 shoes, Pre-inventory price 1.95

MISSSES' SHOES, \$1.45 Sold regular at \$2.

An assortment of good school shoes for girls in vici kid and box calf leathers; button or lace patterns, heavy McKay soles and low school heels. Sizes 1 1/2 to 2, at \$1.45. Sizes 2 1/2 to 11 at \$1.20

Pre-Inventory Sale BOYS' SHOP

Our best grade suits, in Norfolk and double-breasted style, in grays, browns, tan and fancy mixtures; strictly high tailored garments, selling regular at \$10. Pre-inventory price 7.45

Suits for boys 6 to 17, in wanted fabrics and colorings, double-breasted or Norfolk; regular \$8.50. Pre-inventory price 6.45

Suits that sold regular at \$7.50, in all sizes, colors and fabrics. Pre-inventory price 5.45

Suits, regular \$6.75, some with two pairs of pants; guaranteed all wool fabrics. Pre-inventory price 4.95

Suits suitable for dress or school wear, including the famous Elk Jr.'s guaranteed fabrics and perfect in fit; regular \$5. Pre-inventory price 3.75

Blue serge suits, selling regular at \$5, \$6.75, \$7.50 and \$10; every one of guaranteed all wool serge. In complete size range, or double-breasted models and Norfolk. Pre-inventory price, less 10%

Corduroy suits, that sold at \$5, broken sizes of Norfolk and double-breasted models. Pre-inventory sale 3.95

Corduroy suits, all sizes, in Norfolk and double-breasted models, with full lined pants; regular \$6.75. Pre-inventory sale 4.95

Youths' overcoats, sizes 3 to 17, and Russian overcoats, sizes 2 1/2 to 7, in plain and fancy fabrics; new styles in many colors. Pre-inventory price as follows:

\$5.45 for any coat marked \$7.50
\$3.95 for any coat marked \$5.95
\$4.95 for any coat marked \$6.75
\$5.45 for any coat marked \$7.50
\$7.45 for any coat marked \$10

Women's Tailored Suits at 1/2 Price

Choice of 75 tailored suits for women, little women and misses; selling regular from \$12.50 to \$75. Pre-inventory sale at 1/2 Price

Girls' Outing Gowns 55c

Big and little girls' outing gowns, in white and colors, slightly soiled; worth regular 75c and 89c. Pre-inventory sale 55c

Ladies' Outing Gowns 1.25

10 pieces only of ladies' 1 1/2 and 1 3/4, outing gowns, in white and colors, slightly soiled. Pre-inventory price 1.25

Sale of Linens

One lot of squares, scarves and round doilies, in drawn and hand work; nearly any size you want; sells regularly from 10c to \$5.95. Pre-inventory sale 1/2 Price

trying to make them discuss the different clauses, but unsuccessfully, all repeating that it was impossible to accept them, as they seemed to be drafted by a person unacquainted with events of the last three months.

Puts Point Blank Question.

M. Venizelos pointed out that Turkey had refused to apply to Macedonia the reforms proposed by Count von Berchtold, which it is ready to grant now, that Macedonia is entirely in the hands of the allies.

M. Novakoyitch asked the Turks to say openly whether their proposal represented their last word.

Rehad Pasha was evidently disconcerted by this pointblank question. He eluded a direct answer, saying that his instructions did not authorize a reply either way.

M. Venizelos wished to add an interpretation of the desire of the allies. He declared that they never would accept a discussion of reforms, especially concerning Macedonia, especially at this stage, when it was not a question of returns, but a question ofceding territories won by arms and thus rightfully belong to the victors.

Rehad Pasha, in view of the taken by the discussion, declared would transmit to Constantinople observations made by the allies, hoping that he would receive, by day, the reply of his government which he would hasten to submit to the conference.

Progressive Spiritual Science

Meets at W. O. W. hall, 9 E. Bijou Sunday eve, Dec. 29, 8 p. m. My Hoagland, Pastor.

Subject for evening, "Spiritual Philosophy at the Dawn of the Year."

W. A. Lobley, Sec.

Our policy of "only one reduction" in the clearance of good clothes is proving to the buying public that we give the best values obtainable.

- \$40.00 or \$35.00 Suit or Overcoat.....\$24
- \$30.00 or \$25.00 Suit or Overcoat.....\$19
- \$22.50 or \$20.00 Suit or Overcoat.....\$14

Remember, one reduction; that's all.

Money Cheerfully Refunded
Gorton's
113 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

38 DYNAMITE DEFENDANTS FOUND GUILTY; TWO ARE GIVEN FREEDOM

(Continued From Page One.)

The prisoners, attorneys may then offer motions to set the verdicts aside on account of lack of evidence.

COURT HAS DISCRETION IN IMPOSING SENTENCES

The imposing of sentences will then be in order. Judge Anderson may ask the prisoners singly or in groups whether they have any reasons to give why judgment should not be imposed on them. A wide discretion rests with the court as to the amount of punishment. Under the convictions the court may dismiss any prisoner, or impose a money fine, or sentence, or all of the men to terms in a federal prison not exceeding 20 years.

EXTRA GUARDS PLACED ABOUT THE JAIL.

The prisoners, each visible to the others through the bars, were variously downcast or cheerful. Some professed to take the jury's verdict in light spirits, while disappointment, sadness was written across the countenances of the others.

Marshal Schmidt at once placed extra guards about the jail to prevent demonstrations by crowds.

Outside the jail there was enacted a scene in which joy played no part. It had to do with the wives, sisters and children of the defendants.

These victims of the dynamite explosion in the case of the first trial, and then an outburst of hysterical sobbing among the women who for months had lived for a different result. Some of the women, at tempted to climb over the railings which separated them, and had for weeks separated them during the court sessions, from that part of the room where the defendants sat. Arms appealingly were stretched forth. Mrs. Frank J. Higgins, Boston, fainted as she saw her husband led away.

The children of others began to cry, but the officers of the court were inexorable.

"Clear the court room," demanded Marshal Schmidt, who with a staff of special deputies, had 35 pairs of handcuffs in readiness.

PATHTIC SCENE WHEN PRISONERS WERE LED AWAY.

But a scene almost like a page from Victor Hugo was to be witnessed in the effects in the terrified faces and frenzied demonstrations of those who followed in the wake of the procession to the jail.

Three men, almost a prisoner with a handcuff on each side, the procession, first almost half a block long, marched through crowded streets, but among crowds, that looked on in silence. It was as silent as a pantomime, save far in the rear, in the rear were rushing and trying to keep up the women, who had become confused in emerging from the federal building and who were inquiring the way to the jail.

Many of the women, shouting through the crowd, courageously keeping the pace set by the prisoners ahead, but others lagged behind or lost their way.

Yet at the county jail, the relatives of the prisoners and labor union associates soon appeared in such great numbers it was impossible to admit them.

Marshal Schmidt held a conference with government officials as to what steps to take in handling those who claimed the privilege of seeing the prisoners.

At last, first and the women, after a final announcement as to his decision as to who should be admitted to the cells.

All afternoon and tonight the lawyers and women divided the time allotted for visitors.

At the doors of one of the corridors of the jail, President Ryan of the iron workers union was interviewed to-night. He was not allowed to be seen in his cell but in response to a request he was led out into a corridor.

"I have nothing to say about the verdict," he said. "Mr. Ryan, 'Greater men than we are have been incarcerated. In olden times they used to cut off the ears of honest men."

"What will be done in the interests of the iron workers union now that all the men of the officials are in prison?" he asked.

"Nothing about that at this time," replied Mr. Ryan.

Mr. Ryan, Cleveland, who recently was appointed secretary of the union, was seen looking and talking with a member of the executive board, the only officials now out of prison.

Iron workers international headquarters where dynamite and nitroglycerin were found hidden in vaults after McNamara's arrest appeared to be deserted except for two women stenographers. The stenographers said they did not know where Mr. McClary and Mr. Lewis were.

Monday's procedure, according to Anderson, will be first a motion by the government for judgments on the ver-

The Court: "You may hand it to the clerk."

VERDICT READ BY FOREMAN TO COURT.

The verdict was handed to the clerk who read the same, as follows:

"We, the jury, find the defendants (there were named the 38) guilty as charged in the indictment, and the defendants, Daniel Buckley and Herman G. Seiffert, not guilty as charged in the indictment."

The Court: "Is this your verdict, Mr. Foreman?"

Foreman Frank Dure: "It is."

The Court: "So say you all, gentlemen of the jury?"

The Jury: "Yes, your honor."

Mr. Miller: "May it please the court, as the clerk read the verdict, he read the name, Charles H. Brown. I would like to ask whether it is Charles H. or Charles N. Brown? I would like to ask if it is Charles H. Brown, in the verdict?"

The Clerk: "It is Charles N. Brown."

The Court: "Have you checked them over?"

Mr. Miller: "I have."

The Court: "Are there 40 in the verdict? Have you looked that over?"

Mr. Miller: "I have. There are 40."

Mr. Harding: "Your honor, after conference with my associate counsel, they desire the jury polled on each count of the indictment."

The Court: "If you will poll them on each count of the indictment, that takes too long. They have found a general verdict. I have already polled the jury, but if you want to poll all over again, you may do so. But I cannot take the time to poll the jury on every count. What is the purpose for it?"

Mr. Harding: "I have none."

The Court: "Then you will have to give some reason for it."

Mr. Harding: "I have no reason for it."

The Court: "If you have no reason for it, you will have to wait 30 minutes after the jury has been out for three months, is it a suggestion on them?"

WITHDRAWS MOTION FOR A POLL OF THE JURY.

Mr. Harding: "I will withdraw the motion, your honor."

The Court: "Addressing the other counsel: 'Do you want the jury polled?'"

Mr. No land: "I do not desire it, your honor."

The Clerk: "There are three names that are written in the margin to be in the body of the verdict, which I understood to be included here."

The Court: "Gentlemen of the jury, these three names, Charles W. Wainwright, Frank J. Murphy and Herman G. Seiffert, are written in the margin. Are these defendants included in your verdict of guilty?"

Foreman Dure: "They are. We did not have room and we just wrote them in the margin."

The Court: "You find these defendants guilty?"

Foreman Dure: "Yes, sir."

The Court: "And you find all the defendants guilty except Daniel Buckley and Herman G. Seiffert, whom you find not guilty?"

Foreman Dure: "Yes, sir."

JUDGE PRAISES JURY FOR 'UNTIRING WORK.'

The Court: "Gentlemen of the jury, I do not think it is incumbent upon me to thank any man for performing his public duty, but I cannot, in justice to the feelings of the court, and to the public, go to your homes without expressing the appreciation that I feel for the faithfulness and fidelity and intelligence with which you have performed your duty as jurors in this case. For three months you have been separated from your families and your friends; you have been denied the privilege of attending to your own business; you have been out of the intercourse with the world, and there has not reached me a single word of complaint from any juror. All I can say is that you have, in my judgment, performed a great public service; that you have done it intelligently and patriotically; and I want to publicly state to you that these are my sentiments. There are some compensations for this, aside from your consciousness of having done your duty. You have doubtless formed associations that will last for a lifetime. There is always a bright side to another side, at least to these unpleasant duties in life."

The clerk and the marshal will attend to your compensation and your mileage, and with this expression of the court of the very great appreciation which the court feels for the performance of your duty in this case, you are discharged."

WILL HAVE VALID REASON FOR EXCUSE.

"I want to say further to you, that so long as I occupy this bench, if any man on this jury is drawn again for jury service in this court, he has to do to be excused is to remind me of the fact that he served here. You may be discharged."

The Court: "The defendants, Daniel Buckley and Herman G. Seiffert, are discharged. The marshal will take the remaining defendants into custody and the court will adjourn until Monday morning at 10 o'clock."

The Court: "You honor, before the court adjourns, I suppose any motions you may have to present to the court before judgment is pronounced we can do it Monday?"

The Court: "Yes, I do not suppose you are ready now?"

Mr. Harding: "No."

The Court: "The court adjourns until Monday morning at 10 o'clock."

TRIAL WILL PURGE LABOR UNIONS, SAYS MILLER.

Charles W. Miller, the United States district attorney who prosecuted for the government, said:

"Nothing else could have been expected. The evidence of a nation-wide conspiracy, which began in local sluggings and assaults on nonunion workmen and grew because local authorities failed to prosecute, became finally so bold that dynamite was resorted to."

"The dynamite grew bold in violating the federal laws in carrying these deadly explosives on passenger trains because they never dreamed of prosecution."

"That was what emboldened McNamara, the secretary of the union, to get an appropriation of \$100,000 a month for the work of destruction might be carried on systematically. It was what made him bold enough to send his brother, James R. McNamara, to blow up not only the Los Angeles

Times building, but also to blow up the whole city of Los Angeles."

This prosecution will be a benefit to organized labor. It will purge it of the rough tactics. The whole United States owes a debt of gratitude to that jury."

The foreman of the jury was Frank Dure, New Lisbon, Ind., a retired farmer. All the other jurors were farmers or country merchants.

Daniel Buckley of Davenport, Ia., did not hesitate when the judge announced his discharge. He passed in front of the others and his face showed he did not know whether to laugh or cry. Herman Seiffert of Milwaukee waited until his name was called by Marshall Schmidt.

WIVES CAN VISIT HUSBANDS TODAY.

After about half of the prisoners had been led away, Marshal Schmidt brought smiles to the faces of those who remained by announcing that the wives of the prisoners would be permitted to visit them tomorrow in jail. He asked that the wives be passed to the prisoners who already had been led away.

Kline, formerly an organizer for the carpenters' union in Detroit and Testimony, secretary of the California Building Trades union, are the only men convicted who are not members of the iron workers' union.

Referring to Kline, who was on the witness stand in his own behalf, Judge Anderson said: "His connection with the conspiracy was as white as driven snow as compared with that of some of the others."

Tveitmo, Clancy and Munsey did not testify in their own behalf.

Tveitmo also was referred to by the district attorney as "the paymaster of the Pacific coast," and was directly charged with furnishing aid to David Caplan and H. A. Schmidt, indicted on murder charges as accomplices of James R. McNamara, and as having gotten Mrs. Caplan out of California so she could not be used in prosecution there.

Tveitmo twirled his hat on his cane as he waited his turn to be led away to jail. He smiled as he marched up to Marshal Schmidt and was placed in charge of a city detective.

ON THE JOB: SAYS MAN WHEN CALLED.

Ryan looked neither to the right nor to the left as he came forward.

"On the job," responded Edward Smythe of Peoria, Ill., when he was asked to step forward, and his florid, round face was wreathed in smiles.

J. E. Munsey, alias "Jack" Bright, of Salt Lake City, walked out of the court room with a cigarette in his mouth.

"It was a great surprise to me," said Attorney Harding for the defense.

We struggled through this long trial in the presumption that all of the men were innocent. There were more than a dozen of us attorneys. We talked to each defendant long and earnestly, and we believed from what they told us they were innocent. Ryan and the others declared again and again they were in absolute ignorance of McNamara's deplorable doings."

"The government was well prepared to carry on its case. Perhaps there never has been a trial of such magnitude in which the prosecution was so thoroughly prepared."

"Our hope now is to secure as light sentences as possible. We believe Monday some of the men will be given only short terms, as the court intimated some weeks ago it had not been shown that they all were equally guilty."

"What motions as to appeals we intend to make will be offered Monday. The court is bound to recognize our appeals to the United States circuit court of appeals and give bonds pending the appeal, but the bonds may be so heavy the prisoners cannot furnish them. In that case they, of course, will have to remain in jail."

GOMPERS HAS NO STATEMENT TO MAKE

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, had no comment to make today on the outcome of the "dynamite cases" in Indianapolis.

"I have no statement to make now," he said, when told that all but two of the labor leaders had been found guilty, "and I shall probably have none to make hereafter."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, declined to comment today on the verdicts in Indianapolis in the cases of the 38 labor officials found guilty of complicity in the McNamara dynamite plots.

M'NAMIGAL AND CLARK YET TO BE DISPOSED OF

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—Orrie E. McManigal, the confessed dynamite maker who became the chief witness for the government, naming numerous men as having assisted him in causing explosions, and Edward Clark, Cincinnati, who pleaded guilty at the opening of the trial here, remain to be disposed of.

Clark probably will be sentenced with the others on Monday. He confessed to blowing up a bridge at Dayton, O.

McManigal has been here in custody of a deputy marshal of Los Angeles county, Cal., as a "fugitive" to the federal prosecution. He probably will not be returned here at this time but will be returned to Los Angeles county, there to await sentence on his plea of blowing up an iron works.

Since the trial began on October 1, eight defendants had been dismissed on the ground that no cases existed against them. At the opening of the trial those discharged were: Patrick Ryan, Chicago; J. W. Irwin, Peoria, Ill.; and Andrew J. Kavanagh, Springfield, Ill.

On December 2, when the government rested its case, the following were discharged:

John R. Carroll, Syracuse, N. Y.; Moulton H. Davis, West Chester, Pa.; William K. Benson, Detroit; and Spurgeon P. Meadows, Indianapolis. On December 11, Clarence E. Dowd, Rochester, N. Y., formerly of Detroit, was dismissed on motion of the defense.

"IS NOT SURPRISED," SAYS JUDGE BORDWELL

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 28. "I am not surprised at the verdict," said Judge Walter Bordwell, who presided at the trial of the McNamaras, today.

The charges on which these men were tried in Indianapolis were very mild in some cases and I believe some

Monday and Tuesday

The Last Two Days of the Year

Extra good bargains in every department for these two days before we invoice

Suit Dept.

TWO DAYS' CLEAN-UP BEFORE WE INVOICE

All Wool Suits Half Price

- 25 3/4 length Coats, in navy, tan, brown, gray and blue; silk lined and plaid self-lined. Coats that sold from \$15.00 to \$22.00, Monday, your choice, **\$10.00**
- Misses' and Children's Coats, **1/2 PRICE**
- Ladies' Fur Coats, **1/2 PRICE**
- Ladies' Coats, **\$5.00**
- One rack of Ladies' \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00 Coats; choice, **\$5.00**
- \$22.00 Dresses, **\$10.00**
- Choice of three Evening Gowns, white and tan satin messalines, fancy trimmed; choice of these, **\$10.00**
- 1 White Serge \$22.00 Dress, **\$10.00**

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Specials in Black Silks

- \$1.00 values in Peau de Soie, Satin Messaline and Chiffon Taffeta, 27 inches wide, Monday and Tuesday, **.69c**
- \$1.00 Leader Chiffon Finish Taffeta, 36 inches wide, Monday and Tuesday, **.79c**
- \$1.25 values Leatherwear Taffeta, Satin Duchesse and Peau de Soie, 36 inches wide, Monday and Tuesday, **.89c**
- \$1.35 values Peau de Soie, Chiffon Taffeta and Satin Messaline, 36 inches wide, Monday and Tuesday, **\$1.00**
- \$1.50 Leader in Peau de Soie and our own Taffeta, 36 inches wide, Monday and Tuesday, **\$1.19**

FANCY SILKS

Lot of Fancy Foulards, browns, blues and greens, with small figures and polka dots; 66c and 75c values. Monday and Tuesday, **.37 1/2c**

Domestic Department

TWO DAYS' SPECIAL SALE MONDAY AND TUESDAY

- 18c Serpentine Crepes, Special, 15c
- 30-inch, Fancy Serpentine Kimono
- 25c Poplins, Special, 19c
- 27 inch Fancy Dress Poplins, all colors, 25c Soisette, Special, 19c
- 39 inch Soisette, plain colors, all shades, 39c Pongee, Special, 25c
- Tongee, pink, blue, cream and brown.
- 15c Percaloes, Special, 12 1/2c Yd.
- 36-inch Percaloes, best grade, all colors.

the COLORADO SPRINGS DRY GOODS CO.

120-122 SOUTH TEJON ST.

Dress Goods

Extra Specials

Lot of Storm Surges, in brown, green, reds and black; also Scotch Mixtures and Stripes, 36 inches wide, 50c and 65c values. Choice, **.39c**

Lot of Novelty Mixtures, Stripes, etc., 42 inches wide; that sold at \$1.00 and \$1.25. This is a broken lot, 2 and 3 pieces of a kind. To close, we make the price, **.69c**

Men's Underwear

- \$5.00 All Wool Union Suits, **\$4.00**
- \$3.50 All Wool Union Suits, **\$2.75**
- Men's \$2.00 garment Lambs' Wool Underwear, all sizes; two days' sale, **\$1.50**
- Men's \$1.50 double-breasted All Wool garments, **\$1.20**
- Men's \$1.50 Outing Flannel Pajamas, at **\$1.20**

Shoe Department

- Ladies' \$5.00 Shoes, all styles, **\$3.95**
- Ladies' \$4.00 Shoes, all styles, **\$2.98**
- Men's \$5.00 Shoes, all styles, **\$3.95**
- Men's \$3.50 Patent Calf Shoes and \$4.00 Walk-Over Patent Calf Shoes, **\$2.50**

Bedding Department

SPECIAL VALUES FOR MONDAY SALE

Special Blanket Sale Monday

- \$10.00 Fancy Plaid Wool Blankets, Monday, **\$8.98**
- \$7.50 Fancy Plaid Wool Blankets, Monday, **\$6.48**
- \$6.50 Fancy Plaid Wool Blankets, Monday, **\$5.48**
- \$5.00 Fancy Plaid Wool Blankets, Monday, **\$4.48**
- \$4.50 Fancy Plaid Wool Blankets, Monday, **\$3.98**

Special Comforter Sale Monday

- \$4.00 Comforters, special, Monday, **\$3.48**
- \$3.50 Comforters, special, Monday, **\$2.98**
- \$3.00 Comforters, special, Monday, **\$2.48**
- \$2.50 Comforters, special, Monday, **\$1.98**
- Robe Blankets, Special, Monday
- \$3.50 Robe Blankets, Monday, **\$2.98**
- \$2.50 Robe Blankets, Monday, **\$1.75**
- \$2.25 Robe Blankets, Monday, **\$1.48**

of them could be convicted of other crimes in various states.

John D. Fredericks, the district attorney who prosecuted the McNamaras, said:

"The reign of dynamite is over. The result of the verdict at Indianapolis will be far-reaching and of never-ending effect. Dynamite as a weapon of industrial warfare has been knocked from the hand of the bombthrower."

After having expressed the hope of immediate sentences for the dynamite conspirators, convicted today in Indianapolis, "Ah, that will be a story for another day. McManigal will be here soon, but I cannot discuss him now. I will say, though, that, without his testimony and assistance, there would have been no case, either here last year or at Indianapolis."

McManigal confessed having blown up the Llewellyn Iron works on Christmas day, 1910. He is also under federal indictment, which charges him and the imprisoned McNamaras, together with Olaf Tveitmo, E. A. Clancy and J. E. Munsey, with having conspired illegally to transport dynamite into California. But the general belief is that, when the state authorities here "flashed" the confessed dynamite and star witness to the federal prosecutor in Indianapolis, it was understood that nothing serious would happen to him when he was returned.

The definite statement was made by federal officials today that Anna J. Darrow, who was charged with being an organizer for the State Building Trades council, would be prosecuted in the United States court here on the charge of having been a conspirator concerned in the plot to bring into California the dynamite with which McManigal blew up the Llewellyn Iron works. This is the charge that also involves Tveitmo, Clancy and Munsey.

CASES OTHER LEADERS ARE STILL PENDING.

The conviction of the latter three in Indianapolis left officials uncertain as to what disposition would be made of the case, so far as it concerned them, but with reference to Johanssen, it was stated positively, "he will be prosecuted."

Johanssen is now at Liberty in San Francisco, under bail.

There are three indictments, each of which contained four counts. When they were returned all of the defendants excepting McManigal and the imprisoned McNamara brothers were charged under heavy bonds but when Tveitmo, Clancy and Munsey agreed to go to Indianapolis without a legal

battle, their bonds were reduced to \$3,000.

Pending the outcome of the Indianapolis trial, the case against the labor leaders in the local federal court has been deferred from term to term. It is scheduled to come up again on January 12, but United States District Attorney A. L. McCormick said today he did not know what would be done until he had instructions from Attorney General Wickham.

SENATOR KERN TO LEAVE COUNSEL FOR DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Senator Kern does not expect to continue as a counsel for the convicted men in the dynamite cases, because of the pressure of his duties in the senate. It was said today that Mr. Kern, when he associated himself with counsel for the defense, did not expect the trial would continue long enough to keep him away from congress.

Darrow Trial Postponed.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 28.—The second trial of Clarence S. Darrow, the Chicago attorney, who was chief counsel in the trial of James R. McNamara, and was indicted by the county grand jury a year ago on two charges of jury bribing, will be begun here January 20 in stead of January 6 as formerly scheduled. The continuance for two weeks was agreed upon today after a conference between Darrow and Joseph Ford, assistant district attorney. The reason for the postponement was that Darrow's chief counsel, Earl Rogers, was busy defending another case.

Tveitmo Is in Class by Self.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—William J. Burns, the detective who was responsible for the arrest of many of the defendants in the "dynamite conspiracy" case, arrived here this afternoon.

"More important than all the other convictions is that of Olaf Tveitmo," said Burns.

"Tveitmo is in a class by himself. He does not represent organized labor, but he can procure ideas and funds to be used as a result to organized labor."

He spoke of him as one of the "repulsive scoundrels."

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO M'NAMIGAL NOW?

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 28. What will be done with McManigal? was the question put tonight to District Attorney John D. Fredericks, who presented the McNamaras.

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1/4 Off

SECTIONALISM

(Continued from Page One.)

he held out also the appeal that service to the national government, giving full value for value received, and remarked that in past decades too much of the fortune making had "consisted of getting something for nothing." The governor said he had no quarrel with the free exercise of brains in business, but he objected to brains that established "an air-tight isolation" or monopoly, into which no competition could enter. The president-elect spoke out of both eyes. He intended to talk for only a few minutes, but his voice came back to him in such strong tones that his speech lasted 35 minutes. He had not proceeded far with it, however, when Mrs. Wilson, who stood behind him, cautioned him audibly: "Put on your hat." Voices in the crowd interrupted, too, with the remark: "Put on your hat, governor."

Suggestion Versus Command.
The president-elect smiled as he covered his head in the gold air and remarked: "Thank you for the suggestion. That was a suggestion from in front and a command from behind."

The crowd laughed and applauded. "I cannot forget at this happy moment," continued the governor, "the confidence that has been reposed in me and the privilege of service that has been accorded me by the great state of New Jersey. And I want to give myself the pleasure of bringing to the great state of Virginia the greetings of the great state of New Jersey, and I believe that in doing so I suggest an added significance to this occasion, because a son of the south brings the greetings of the north. I would faint believe that in my selection as president by the people of the United States means the final obliteration of everything that may have divided the great sections of this country."

Would Obliterate Sectionalism.
"A great northern state did not hesitate to put the executive responsibilities of the commonwealth in the hands of a southerner, and the United States has hesitated to put in the place of chief power in the country itself a native of Virginia. I would be, indeed, happy if I should be permitted to deem myself, in some degree the instrument in drawing together the hearts of all men in the United States for the service of a nation that has neither region, nor section, nor north nor south."

The president-elect here spoke reminiscently of his visits to Staunton in his youth, told of how he counted young girls in the cemetery and picked flowers in a garden near by. Miss Jane Woodward, a girl of 12 when Woodward was but 14, was his playmate at that time. Today she stood a few feet away listening to the speech.

The governor soon turned from recollections, however, to a discourse on elasticity in interpreting the institutions set up by the fathers of the country.

Service to Humanity.
"We are now aware," he said, "that we are not going to be served by institutions, that more finely conserved institutions do not constitute the body of liberty, that the body of liberty can be had only in the use of institutions to serve the permanent needs of the mind and file of men."

"So that we are learning again that the service of humanity is the business of mankind, and that the business of mankind must be set forward by the governments which mankind sets up in order that justice may be done, and mercy not forgotten. All the world, I say, is turning now, as never before, to this conception of the elevation of humanity, of men and women. I mean, not of the preferred few, not of those who can, by superior wit, or unusual opportunity, struggle to the top, no matter when they trample under foot the rights of men who cannot struggle to the top, and who must, therefore, be looked to by the force of society, for they have no single force by which they can serve themselves."

"If there must be a heart in government, there must be a heart in the politics of government. Men must look to it that they do unto others as they would have others do unto them. This used to be, and has long been, the theme for the discourse of Christian ministers, but it has now come to be

part of the bounden duties of ministers of state.

Must Master Some Men.
"This is the solemnity that comes upon a man when he knows that he is about to be clothed with the responsibility of a great office, in which will center part of the example which America shall set to the world itself. Do you suppose that that gives a man a very light heart at Christmas? I could pick out some gentlemen, not confined to one state, gentlemen likely to be associated with the government of the United States, who have not yet had it down upon their intelligence what it is that government is set up to do. There are men who will have to be mastered in order that they shall be made the instruments of justice and mercy. This is not a rose-water affair. This is an office in which

to the great state of Virginia the greetings of the great state of New Jersey, and I believe that in doing so I suggest an added significance to this occasion, because a son of the south brings the greetings of the north. I would faint believe that in my selection as president by the people of the United States means the final obliteration of everything that may have divided the great sections of this country."

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Our way of ironing your shirt bosoms is very easy on the linen. We place the dampened bosom on a soft padded board and press it against a steam-heated ironing plate holding it in place until dry. This method is easier on the bosom than hand work as there is no rubbing or friction used whatever.

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Special Cut Prices for Tuesday and Thursday
OUT WEST TENT AND AWNING CO.
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STEAMER WRECKED AS BALLAST SHIFTS

Vessel Is Total Loss on Washington Coast; Other Ships Hard Hit

ABERDEEN, Wash., Dec. 28.—The four-masted British barkentine Torsedale, a steel vessel of 2,816 tons, Captain Collins, bound from Glasgow to Portland in ballast, struck the south jetty just at daylight today and was piled high on the beach near the Westport life saving station, a total loss, with her back broken. The Westport life saving crew worked six hours to take off the Torsedale's 30 men.

The Torsedale's ballast shifted in a storm two days ago. She tried to make Cruz's harbor, and went back and forth all day Thursday, but could not enter on account of the harbor roughness. She tried to pull out, to go again but the shift in ballast prevented steering.

Last night the Torsedale lay within a mile and a half of the coast. Her captain noticed that she was drifting in, but was unable to stop her. This condition lasted until shortly before 4 o'clock when the Torsedale struck the jetty's end. She was badly crushed but cleared and continued drifting. Fifteen minutes later she had struck bottom and keeled over on her beam's end.

The crew took to the lifeboats, from which they were taken by the life savers.

Ship's Mate Is Drowned.

GREENWOOD, Cal., Dec. 28.—Ole Oleson, second mate of the lumber steamer Helen P. Drew, was drowned late today by the capsizing of a dory in which he and two other sailors had put out to free the vessel from her moorings, where she was being lashed by a gale.

His two comrades clung to the overturned boat until rescued.

Vessels Collide.

ASTORIA, Ore., Dec. 28.—In the gale which swept down the coast early today the British ship Crown of India dragged her anchor in this harbor and crashed into the British bark Inverclyde. The hulls of the Inverclyde crushed the hulls of the Crown of India, and for a time the vessels were in a precarious situation. Finally tugs separated them.

Passengers Tell Experiences.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Stories of experiences during the Christmas gales in the English channel were told by many of the 300 passengers on the Peninsular and Oriental liner Narragansett, which arrived in the Thames today. The vessel which had come from the far east met the full force of the hurricane off Lashent on the French coast on Christmas morning.

Great waves washed the vessel's decks from end to end and flooded most of the cabins. The passengers, driven from their berths, were compelled to sit for many hours most of them in tight night clothing knee deep in water.

Finally an immense sea struck the vessel and crippled her. Wireless messages were sent off asking assistance, but before this the captain had once more got his vessel under control, and was making his way as best he could toward the mouth of the Thames where the Narragansett arrived with a heavy list and everything on the decks smashed, torn or washed away.

From most of the southern ports come reports of the arrival of storm damaged vessels. Many of them were compelled to abandon the voyage on which they had started because of the injuries they suffered during the series of hurricanes.

A man must put on his war paint. Fortunately, I am not of such a vintage as to mind marring it, and I do not care whether the war paint is becoming old, not, and we need not be worn with trepidation. A man can keep his manners and still fight. Indeed, I have found that he sometimes displays his opponents by keeping his manners and fighting. Because they apparently do not know how to fight with affability. But the nice thrust of the sword that is delivered with a smile is more disconcerting than the sword that is delivered with a scowl.

And there must be some good fighting, not only in the next four years, but in the next generation, in order that we may achieve the things that we have set out to achieve.

The crowd frequently interrupted the governor's speech with shouts of applause and a great cheer arose when he finished.

A demonstration also preceded the speech when Rev. Dr. Frazer introduced him.

After the speeches the governor shook hands with several thousand persons. He stood the crowd well.

Mrs. Wilson was given a reception by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Confederacy. Tonight the governor attended a banquet in his honor given by the municipality.

He will leave at 11:05 a. m. tomorrow for Princeton.

The solid calls for one hour stop at Washington at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon but the president-elect will remain in his car.

Predicts Philippine Independence.
During a speech at a birthday dinner here tonight, Governor Wilson predicted the early independence of the Philippine Islands. He made a casual reference to the frontiers of the country when he said parenthetically:

"The Philippine Islands are at present our frontier, but I hope we presently are to deprive ourselves of that frontier."

The remark was greeted with tremendous applause and the governor turned his speech back to historical lines.

While en route to Staunton yesterday Governor Wilson had a long talk with Representative William A. Jones of Virginia, who is pushing in congress a bill for ultimate Philippine independence.

Mr. Wilson's announcement tonight was his first definite expression that he favored the carrying out at an early date of the pledge in the Democratic platform promising Philippine independence.

The Truss That Satisfies

AND WE HAVE IT IN THE C. W. WHITE ELASTIC FACTICE SCROTAL PAD, SINGLE OR DOUBLE TRUSS. WE GUARANTEE EVERY ONE. WE KNOW WHAT THEY WILL DO. THE PRICE IS \$3.50 FOR SINGLES AND \$5 TO \$6 FOR DOUBLES. REMEMBER, WE CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF ELASTIC HOSIERY; ALSO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTS, CRUTCHES, CHAMOIS VESTS AND SHOULDER BRACES.

Prompt Pharmacy Co.

Southwest Corner Cascade and Huerfano.

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ENGLISH WRITER TO BE DEPORTED

REFUSED ENTRANCE BY UNITED STATES

Was Convicted of Criminal Libel Against King of England

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Edward F. Mylius, the English journalist, who was convicted in England and sent to prison for one year for criminal libel against King George V. was today again ordered deported by the immigration authorities at Ellis island when given a rehearing before a special board of inquiry. Mylius at once filed an appeal to Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor, which will act as a stay of deportation.

Mylius told the board that his alleged offense had been aimed at monarchy and that he had been "prosecuted for sedition libel only."

The witness whose testimony was indispensable to my case was the king," Mylius testified. "The court refused to subpoena him as a witness on the ground that his social position prevented his appearance. Therefore, the trial resolved itself into a trial for sedition for in an action for criminal

Colorado Springs People

WHO CONTEMPLATE BUYING FARM LAND

will do well to make their selections new, as already inquiries are coming from the east, and choice tracts close to schools, churches and railway with surface water, at \$8 to \$12 an acre, will soon be only a memory. Break away from your \$50 to \$75 job, and land on the land with cows, chickens, pigs and scientific farming, and become a producer, and watch the consumer squirm when he has to pay your price or go hungry. I know where some of the good tracts of land are and I will tell you if you will come in.

JOHN L. H. JOX

228 N. TEJON

MUST PAY FINE OF \$1,000 FOR FALSE BANK ENTRY

VALDEZ, Alaska, Dec. 28.—Capt. Elbridge T. Barnette, convicted of a misdemeanor in making a false statement of the condition of the Washington-Alaska bank of Nevada, of Fairbanks, Alaska, before the failure of that institution, was sentenced today to pay a fine of \$1,000.

MYSTERY OF BURNING SCHOONER IS UNSOLVED

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 28.—The source of the illumination at sea observed last night by a Block Island fisherman, who believed it was caused by a burning schooner, remained a mystery tonight. The revenue cutter

libel the defendant has a right equally with that of the prosecutor of calling a witness. The trial was a farce, purely an action for lese majeste. It was the process of a despot."

Mylius' attorney will submit briefs setting forth that the deportation of his client would be unconstitutional.

POLICEMEN GIVE MONEY TO INFLUENCE ALDERMEN

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Direct evidence of a collection of a slush fund by the united police of Chicago, to influence aldermen to vote for a raise in policemen's salaries, was obtained today by the civil service commission from Fred Blanchard, a patrolman. He admitted giving \$20 to the fund.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE HAS RESCINDED RULE

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The governors of the New York stock exchange rescinded the rule fixing one-eighth of one per cent as the commission that must be charged by members for clearing securities bought or sold outside the exchange.

First of the Year Needs

There is no one device in your office that should be more accessible than your letter filing cabinet. The Vertical System is the modern way of filing papers. It is the labor-saving

I transfer I time

Disorder, confusion and embarrassing delays arise by having one method of indexing in the original or Active file, and another method, or no indexing in the Storage case.

Whether you are using the Flat File System or the Vertical File System in your letter files, we can supply your needs in duplicate indexes and transfer cases.

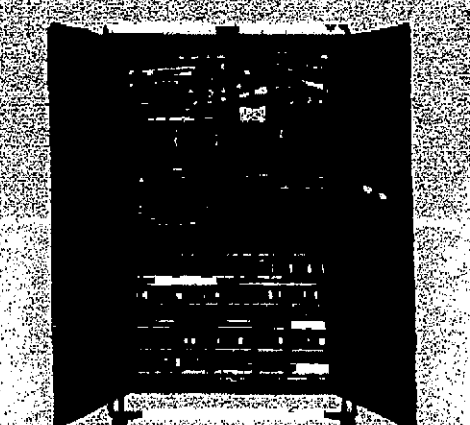
Globe Ideal Transfer Cases 30c
Globe Ideal Indexes, each 20c
National Transfer Cases 30c
National Indexes, each 20c
Amberg, Besley and others



pleasure of a sectional bookcase now is the time to start. Stack of two units with top and base as shown above costs only \$10.80 in weathered oak.

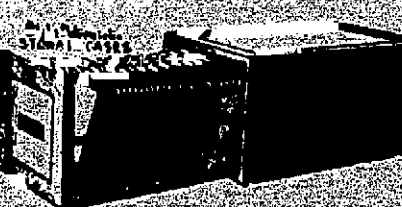
System in the Safe

If you have used an old time safe for several years, take a look in. Some compartments are over-stuffed, others unused because they don't fit books or files you would likely put in them.



Globe Cabinet Safe

has no arbitrary measurements. Adjustable shelves, partitions and units permit you to be the architect of your own safe interior. Built of steel a perfect filing system within the reach of every business man.



The Globe-Wernicke Safeguard System of handling transferred papers by a very simple and ingenious method of duplicating the tabs without duplicating the work, solves a problem that has perplexed thousands of filing clerks and business men who now fervently bless the man who thought of the idea.

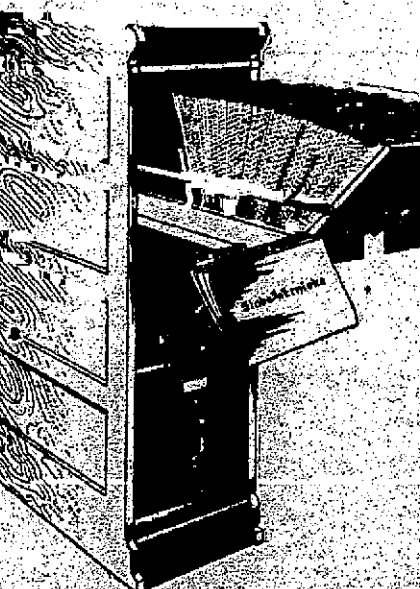
We have the goods in stock.

OUTWEST

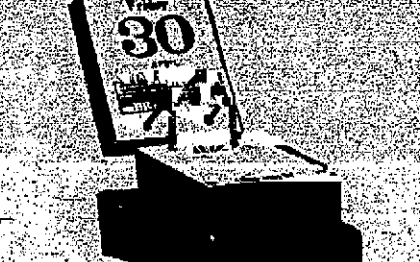
PRINTING & BOOKBINDING CO.
5-11 Pike Peak Ave.

The Office Supply House of Colorado Springs.

We are selling agents for this city.



way and the way you will eventually file your correspondence. Why not install this system Jan. 1st, 1913? Complete Systems from 90c up



All the popular Calendar Pads for 1913 now on sale. Daily Memo 10c; Perfection 35c; Standard 35c; Handy 50c; Empire 35c.

Date Books and Diaries, 35c to \$1.50 each.

Globe-Wernicke

Filing Cabinets
Supplies
Promote
Accuracy in Filing
and
Rapidly in Finding
Papers.

It will pay you to inspect our goods in the Clothing and Sporting goods department or in the Jewelry line before you make a purchase.

It will surprise you the values we give for the money. Or, ask your friends.

Just think: Nice Belcher or Tiffany 14k Solid Gold Ring set with nice Diamond, for \$10.00
Elgin, Waltham or Hampden Watches with 14k gold-filled, 20-year cases, for \$36.50
And other goods just in proportion.

M. K. Myers

27 E. HUEFANO
We Loan Money on All Valuable Business Transactions
Confidential
ESTABLISHED 1902

You have all of winter before you for the service of the overcoat you select during this twenty-five per cent discount sale of men's suits and overcoats.

Perkins Shearer & Co.

To the Ladies Who Wear
Plush Cloaks
We Steam Plush Coats to PERFECTION
Because we are properly equipped—The only establishment in the city which CAN do such work.
"Better than New"—after our treatment.

Stock
Carefully Quickly
Cheaply
Phone Main 542
13 and 15 E. Kiowa.

ELECTRIC SHOE FACTORY
Only Goodyear System in City.

Sewed Soles
Phone 1858 20 E. Huerfano St.

Sewed Soles
75c
Shoe Hospital
25 E. Huerfano St.

PROF. WM. SIMPSON'S DANCING SCHOOL
No. 9 E. Bijou St.
Expert Teacher of the Waltz. Lessons at any time.
Residence, 517 North Nevada Ave.
Phone Red 21



BUTTER
What everybody wants but not everybody sells it. Ask your grocer for Purity Butter.
Made by
SANITARY DAIRY CO.

D. R. Payne Promoted
By Express Company

Donald R. Payne, cashier for the Wells-Fargo Express company in Colorado Springs, has been promoted to the position of agent for the company at San Bernardino, Cal., and will remove there about January 1. Following his departure the following promotions will be made in the office of the company here: Harry H. Payne from money clerk to cashier; E. N. J. Newton from night agent for the company at the Santa Fe depot to money clerk; D. E. Moore from receiving clerk to night agent at the Santa Fe depot.

Always pure, always fresh. Bryant's Toilet Butter.



We Wish to Announce
the opening of a
BRANCH OFFICE
and MILK DEPOT
At 105 South Tejon Street

We think it will be convenient for our customers and hope you will take advantage of it.

THE
Simton Dairy Co.
PHONE M. 442, 419 S. EL PASO

C. & S. MAY BUILD OWN TRACKS, DENVER-PUEBLO

Reports from Denver indicate that the Colorado and Southern railway may discontinue running its trains between Denver and Pueblo over the Santa Fe tracks. The Santa Fe has purchased a terminal site in Denver on Walnut street and probably will sever its contract with the Colorado and Southern for trackage rights. This means that the C. & S. will be compelled to build its own tracks between the two cities. The lease of the Santa Fe tracks to the Colorado and Southern expired three years ago, and has not been renewed, tending to show that the Santa Fe may operate independently of other railroads.

TWO ELECTIONS COST THE COUNTY \$18,500

The votes cast at the general election in November and at the primary election in September totaled 24,112 for El Paso county, according to figures which County Clerk Sheldon has compiled. The vote at the primary was 8,752, and at the general election 15,360. Both votes were far below the total registration. The two elections cost the county \$18,500, or an average of 16 cents per vote.

The following table shows the registration and vote at the general election:

	Registration	Vote
Colorado Springs	13,554	2,841
Colorado City	2,305	1,358
County precincts	8,253	4,089
Totals	22,022	15,319

As a result of the failure of electors to exercise their voting franchise November 5, 8,812 names were stricken from the registration rolls in Colorado Springs and 920 were marked off in Colorado City.

G. O. P. JUNG FOR SALE

The following circular, which has been passed around town, has caused considerable merriment.

REPUBLICAN JUNG FOR SALE
NOTICE OF PUBLIC AUCTION
MARCH 1, 1913.

Our lease having practically expired with Uncle Sam, and having decided to retire to private life, we, the undersigned, will offer for sale at our residence, the national capitol, Washington, D. C., all the following described property, to-wit:

- One elephant, about 40 years old, with large tusks and no backbone to speak of.
- One set of injunctions and anti-trust laws, have been used but very little, and just as good as they ever were.
- One method of revising the tariff. This is absolutely original, and patent has been applied for.
- One Republican platform, as good as new. Has been used only for campaign purposes. In fact, it is a large number of planks from the Democratic platform have been inserted, but they can be easily distinguished, and will certainly go with the lot.
- One financial system, well supplied with clearing house certificates, but very little cash.
- One plan for raising campaign contributions. This is well worked and has a bad odor, but otherwise in good condition.
- A large quantity of G. O. P. trunks, consisting of suit, dinner suit, campaign suit, and campaign trunks, election promises, panic threats, and other things too numerous to mention.

This sale positively will take place on the above day and date, regardless of weather, and if it rains, and everything will be closed out on that date.

Growl will be served to the Old Boys Republican Club. Every body regarded as a past political contributor, invited.

THIS STUFF MUST BE CLEARED AWAY.
Terms—Just anything we can get and removal of property at our expense.

UNCLE JOE CANNON
Auctioneer.
J. E. MORGAN
C. E. HELDES
ROBERT PENROSE
CHAUNCEY DEWEY
JOHN D. ARCHBOLD
Committee.

IN NEW BUILDING

The I. X. L. Produce company has removed into its new building at 320 East Huerfano street, where new and modern machinery has been installed. The improvements have been made at a cost of \$3,600, and will increase the capacity of the plant to about 5,000 pounds of butter daily. In order to supply a wholesale trade in this city, the shipments of cream are made from eastern Colorado and western Kansas. The owners of the business are S. J. Smith, D. L. Melvin and M. O. Awek.

CAROL SERVICE TODAY

A Christmas carol service of old English, French, Breton and German carols will be sung at St. Stephens church at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The church will be lighted only with candles. The public is invited to attend.

FARMERS COME DISTANCE 20 MILES TO BE PRESENT AT XMAS ENTERTAINMENT

The Falcon and Granger schools combined in giving a Christmas entertainment in the school house at Falcon, Tuesday evening, December 24. The hall was decorated for the occasion.

A program was given during the first part of the evening, including tableaux, songs, recitations and a play, "The Day Before Christmas," given by the young people of the community. After the program a Santa Claus distributed presents from a Christmas tree, and later many sacks of candy, nuts and oranges were given out.

The entertainment was the first school Christmas entertainment held in Falcon in several years, and the hall was over-crowded, people coming from the surrounding country for a distance of 20 miles. The affair was under the auspices of Miss Alaudis of the Granger school and Miss Overton of the Falcon school.

TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGED DOUBLE R. R. VALUATIONS

County Attorney W. L. Strachan will investigate charges that railroads running through Colorado Springs have certified at one figure the value of their right of way property in this city to the state board of equalization for taxation, and at a figure several times as large to the interstate commerce commission.

Numerous alleged specific instances of this have been reported. A valuation of a few hundred dollars and an annual rental of \$140 on property along the line of the Colorado Midland railroad in West Colorado Springs certified to the state board has been increased to a valuation of thousands of dollars, and an annual rental of \$120, when figures on the same property were certified to the interstate commerce commission. It is said, Two 25-foot lots rented last year by the El Paso Lumber company for \$50 were valued to the state board at a few hundred dollars, but when the turn of the interstate commerce commission came, their value was fixed at \$2,000, and the annual rental at \$120, according to the charges.

Say Taxes Exorbitant.

The taxes in this county have been greatly depleted this year because the railroads have refused to pay those assessed to them, claiming them exorbitant. The Santa Fe is involved in a suit with the county over taxes, and is resisting a \$54,000 valuation placed on its property in the county. Mayor Avery says that when he held a conference in Chicago with the officials of the road regarding the proposed union station, they told him that their road had more than \$4,000,000 invested in Colorado Springs alone.

The railroads are required, by a ruling of the interstate commerce commission, to charge on the property along their rights of way a yearly rental of 6 per cent of its valuation. This was done by shipping them from practically shipping the use of property in order to gain their trade. A court ruling will, however, operate to prevent Strachan from introducing the valuation filed with the interstate commerce commission to back up his claim that the roads are not paying enough taxes, and he must prove his case in other ways.

If the roads could be taxed on the valuations of their property which they make to their taxes, would be troubled or quadrupled, it is estimated.

PUPILS GIVE RECITAL

The advanced pupils of Prof. F. A. Prior gave their forty-fourth semi-annual recital at his studio, 720 North Tejon street, Friday afternoon. The following program was given:

Dylin Poet.....Gottschalk
Dorothy Hoan.....Thalme
Simple Confession.....Thalme
Bright Camille.....D'Orao
Nocturne.....Virginia Taylor
Consolation.....Mendelssohn
Anna Prior.....Thomas
Melodie.....Gertrude Schott
Polka Brillante.....Bohm
Eva Triem
Salut a Pesh.....Kowalski
Homorake.....F. H. Prior
Reinde Brillante.....Von Weber
Myrtle Leslie

LOCAL POULTRY FANCIERS TO EXHIBIT OVER STATE

A number of the Colorado Springs poultry fanciers will enter their prize birds at the poultry show at Pueblo next week. Several also will make their first entry in Greeley, the last day of January, and at the Denver Auditorium show next month.

J. R. Lowell, secretary of the El Paso Poultry association, will show S. C. White Leghorns at Pueblo. Patrick & Airgood of Roswell will enter a string of S. C. White Orpingtons, and Fred Imboden, S. C. Buff Leghorns. White Minorcas will be entered by A. Spiekerman, and Barred Plymouth Rocks by H. H. Chase.

SPRINGS MEN PROFIT BY CRIPPLE CREEK LEASES

Leases in the Cripple Creek district are promising large returns to several Colorado Springs men, who have been doing a large amount of development work during the last several months. Hill & Bentley have a profitable lease on the Beacon property on Beacon hill, and another on the Kitty Wells, on Carbonate hill, from S. M. Ditts of this city. Edward McCabe, W. W. Kirk, C. T. Allen and R. K. Thomas, all of Colorado Springs, are interested in these leases.

EAST SIDE RESIDENTS TO MEET TOMORROW

With the purpose of forming an organization to aid the union depot construction, residents of the east side will meet at the Boulder Street Presbyterian church tomorrow night at 7 o'clock.

MORE REVENUE IN 1913 FROM OFFICE OF CITY CLERK THAN EXPECTED

City Clerk Chapman will exceed his estimate for 1912 by \$1,500 on general licenses alone. Since June 1, an additional saving of \$100 has been made on dog taxes.

From automobiles and motorcycles the city now has automobile and motorcycle licenses paying a resident license, as compared with only 95 last year.

There were 400 visiting automobiles in Colorado Springs by periods of more than 30 days in 1912, and it is estimated that at least 1,000 out-of-town cars were here for a few days at a time.

Collection of dog taxes was transferred to the city clerk's office on June 1. The collector had been drawing a salary of \$300 a year previous to that time, but now he receives only \$100 from the city clerk's office, effecting a saving of \$100 in the last six months. The remainder of his salary is paid from another fund.

MAYOR AVERY SAYS CITY ASSESSOR IS NECESSARY

In advocating the necessity of a city assessor who shall work in conjunction with the county assessor and be represented with the mayor on the county board of equalization, Mayor Avery points to a bonded indebtedness of \$1,511,000, and revenues decreasing with the highest tax levy possible under the charter.

The mayor states that there is more than \$11,000,000 on deposit in the local banks and that taxes are paid on only a few hundred thousand, and that by taxing such funds the city would have money to bring the fire department up to date, improve the parks, build public comfort stations and make other needed improvements.

"As I suggested several years ago," he said, "Colorado Springs should have a city assessor, let him go around with the county assessor and let them agree on valuations. But let them get at the money in the banks. At the present time there is a state law which provides that loans and mortgages on real estate shall not be taxed."

"As I understand it this was intended originally to offer inducements to outside capital."

"As a matter of fact the man it protects is the Colorado money lender. The out-of-state man holds the mortgage out of the state where it cannot be taxed. But the man who has to borrow money not only pays interest on his loan but also pays the tax that the money lender should pay."

Postal Telegraph Co. to Move Its Office Today

The Postal Telegraph company will move its offices today from the present location at 106 East Pike's Peak avenue to the Citywide block, 415 East Pike's Peak avenue. All the wires have been made ready for disconnection and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible to enable the company to be open for business tomorrow morning. The Postal has been at its present location for 23 years.

The new offices will be equipped with new furniture and many improvements. The Colorado Springs office is composed of Manager George A. Probert, Day Operator M. W. Evans, Night Manager W. H. Duncan and Miss Nellie Doherty, bookkeeper.

The Western Union company will move from its present location to the Burns building about February 1.

HARRY HART IS CHARGED WITH LARCENY AS BAILEE

Harry Hart, 29 years old, charged with larceny as bailee, was brought from Denver yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Hobbs and locked in the county jail. His arrest was preceded by a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Belle Hastings of Colorado City. She claims that he appropriated to his own use about \$100 with which she entrusted him for other purposes. Hart says that Mrs. Hastings advanced the money for a moving picture theater in Colorado City, and that his work in the theater was to offset the amount. When the theater failed to pay, he says, he was forced to pay for his labor, she says, he left for Denver.

BROTHERHOOD DINNER

The first annual dinner of the Federation of Church Brotherhoods will be held next Friday night at 6:45 o'clock in the First Methodist church. Dr. Samuel Garvin will give an address on "The Opportunities for Work during the coming year. All men, whether or not connected with any of the churches, are invited to be present."

IF YOU crave with your breakfast a smoother, firmer, evener coffee brew—

Then try DERN'S.

We've spent a great many years to produce and perfect the ideal blends gathered for your selection here.

There are ten more cups to the pound.

THE DERN TEA AND COFFEE CO.

28 S. Tejon St. Phone Main 575



Pre-Inventory Sale



Every garment in our stock reduced and every garment a rare bargain, but stock must be reduced before the first of year.

- Tailored Suits 1/2 Price
- Novelty and Broadcloth Coats 1/3 Off
- Plush, Caracule, Velvet Coats 1/4 Off
- Dresses, Silk and Serges 1/2 Price
- Evening Dresses 1/4 Off
- Fancy Waists 1/4 Off
- Fur Sets and Muffs 1/4 Off
- Fur Coats 1/4 Off

Price Range \$50.00 Up to \$200.00.

SPRINGS GAINS 900 DURNIG YEAR 1912

Nine hundred new residents moved to Colorado Springs during 1912, according to a statement by the Credit Reporting Co. They are represented in 200 families and 100 others who came here. Fifty per cent of the new residents bought property, and 40 of the families were summer residents.

During the year there were 23 business changes, including new firms and individuals starting business, as well as the transfer of enterprises already established. There were 45 new incorporations and partnership affiliations of firms engaged in business in El Paso county.

In El Paso and Teller counties 23 bankruptcy petitions were filed, but only four of them by mercantile establishments.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES

Y. W. C. A. vesper service, 286 De-Graft building, at 8 o'clock this afternoon. Miss Fessette Planchard will speak on "The Modern Ideal of Womanhood." Miss Gladys Christy will sing. The Philathea class of the Methodist Sunday school will have charge of the vesper tea. All women are cordially invited.

ALLISON STOCKER TO SPEAK HERE TONIGHT

Allison Stocker, state chairman of the Progressive party of Colorado, will speak this evening at 7:45 o'clock, before the Socialist forum in Carpenter's hall. His subject will be "The Mission of the Progressive Party."

Questions and remarks from the floor will follow the address. Charles P. Dodge will speak on "The Mission of a Newspaper," at the same hour, next Sunday night.

ALL MEN ARE INVITED TO Y. M. C. A. MEETING TODAY

The closing meeting of the old year of the Young Men's Christian association will be held in the Crystal theater this afternoon at 7:30 o'clock. The Rev. George H. Stuntz will speak on "The One Result of Sin." Walter Thomas will sing a solo and there will be a song service at the opening of the meeting. Those who have heard Dr. Stuntz have spoken of him in the highest terms.

All men of the city are invited to attend this meeting.

GIDDINGS & KIRKWOOD OPEN 8:30 CLOSE 5:30

In order to comply with the provisions of the newly enacted women's eight-hour law, the Giddings & Kirkwood dry goods store will open at 8:30 o'clock in the morning and close at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, this new schedule to go into effect next Thursday. The store will be closed all day New Year's.

What Next? A Move Onward

Early in the present year we undertook what proved to be the hardest effort of our business experience, viz.: to close out our stock before the termination of our lease, ending December, 1912.

Although our stock was enormous and excessive for a city of this size, we believed that we could accomplish the undertaking and have spared no effort or "left no stone unturned" to dispose of the stock in required time. We have certainly accomplished much, but not enough to vacate building at conclusion of our lease.

With a rather bulky stock remaining and our shops filled as well with special order work, there was no other way than to renew our lease and continue—at least through the coming season, or until a purchaser for the business can be secured.

To continue, means immediate replenishing of our stock with the choicest selections that the Furniture markets of the country can produce. Our Mr. Tucker will therefore devote himself to the selection of the new stock at the January Exhibits, personally selecting and appraising more critically than ever before every article that comes upon our floors.

Our entire staff of expert workmen, led by Mr. MacJohnstone, so long identified with us, will remain with us to look after the interests of our patrons, enabling us to guarantee prompt service and entire satisfaction, as hitherto.

The Fred S. Tucker Furniture Co.

106-108 N. TEJON ST. COLORADO SPRINGS

25% OFF

our entire stock of finely tailored, ready-to-wear suits and overcoats and woollens for made-to-measure garments. The best stock in the city to choose from.

M. Greenberg

New York Tailor and Clothier
108 E. PIKES PEAK AV.

FLIMSY ARGUMENTS NO GOOD WITH COURT

Federal Tribunal Lays Down
Broad Principle Before
Appellants

By RODERICK CLIFFORD.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Recent decisions of the supreme court of the United States, particularly with regard to appeals from the orders of the interstate commerce commission, are taken to mean that railroads and their attorneys must have more effective arguments to present if they hope to change the attitude that the court has assumed.

This attitude is best defined as a broad policy of investigation that takes little into consideration technicalities not well defined. In fact, the recent decisions of the supreme court have shown that it has not paid undue attention to technical points and that unless a clear-cut reason in law is involved the law is administered with all the flexibility that a keen sense of justice dictates.

The decisions of this character that have related to appeals from the decisions of the interstate commerce commission have been of particular interest. Time after time railroads have appealed to the supreme court from the commission's decisions on some technicality unworthy of serious consideration only to be refused relief by that court.

Requires Congressional Act.

In fact the attitude of the supreme court with regard to this body has been construed as nothing less than judicial cognizance of the fact that there is a strong popular feeling that the commission must be given a free hand to regulate the railroads, if the spirit of the interstate commerce act is to be completely carried out and further that when substantial changes are needed they must be made either by the commission or by congress, which created it.

This point was brought forcibly to the attention of the public in the recent decision of the supreme court in the case of the Chicago stockyards agreement with certain traction lines. This case, as decided by the commission, prohibited Pfelzer & Sons of Chicago, as an incentive to reconstruct their plant along the roadbed of the lines making this offer. The object of course, of this bonus was the capture of Pfelzer & Sons' freight.

The railroad attorneys claimed that the commission's decision was unjust, holding that such an agreement between the parties named was perfectly lawful and that it should be so regarded. The contention of the government was that it was detrimental to commerce to allow a railroad to exercise its own discretion as to whether or not it will help a shipper in financial difficulty.

The case was appealed to the supreme court, the attorneys for the railroads going to great length in introducing testimony, showing the extent to which this apparently harmless practice of soliciting freight had been carried. Their efforts were of no avail, however, as the supreme court upheld the commission's decision.

NEW MEXICO VOTES BONDS FOR ROAD IMPROVEMENT

LAS CRUCES, N. M., Dec. 28.—Bona Ana county today voted almost unanimously for an issue of \$100,000 in bonds, the proceeds of which are to be expended on a system of improved county highways.

Ten of the 13 precincts in the county voted solidly for the bonds, while the votes against will not total over 100 out of almost 1,500 cast. The bonds already have been sold at a premium of \$1,200 and will bear 5 per cent interest.

Soft, Fluffy Underwear and Blankets

We are very proud of the way we launder woollens. We use a special soap and a special method for laundering them that make underwear and blankets as soft and fluffy as new.

When you send us your package next week, put in some woollens and let us show you how beautifully we can launder them.

THE ELITE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING CO.

117 N. TEJON
Phone M. 82

No Doubt of Guilt of Convicted Men, Says Jury Leader

NEW CASTLE, Ind., Dec. 28.—Frank Dare, the farmer who was foreman of the jury which convicted the 33 defendants in the dynamite conspiracy trial, arrived here tonight. He said: "Speaking for the jury, I wish to say that we gave careful consideration to all the testimony. From the start it was agreed that Buckley and Seifert were innocent. They were promptly acquitted and then we took up the defendants one by one.

"From the beginning it was the unanimous opinion of my fellow jurors and myself that Otto E. McManis had told the truth. We regarded his testimony as unshaken by cross examination and thought of him as a self-confessed criminal who exposed his associates to provide a light sentence for himself.

"In our minds there were no doubts as to the guilt of Ryan and the other officers and members of the executive board of the union."

CHICAGO AMERICANS PLAN WESTERN PLAYING TOUR

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Plans for an elaborate training trip on the Pacific coast by the Chicago American League team were announced here today by Manager Callahan.

The team will spend about six weeks in Chicago, beginning with a 10 days' stay at Paso Robles, where the athletes will be coached into condition but without any ball playing. The start from here will be February 20 and the team will reach Paso Robles February 24.

Ball playing will begin after March 5 when the team will split into two divisions. One squad will go to San Francisco and the other to Los Angeles for a fortnight's stay. The first squad will play the San Francisco and Oakland teams and may make some inland excursions.

The second squad will play the Los Angeles and Vernon teams. The two sections will trade camps March 19 and each team is expected to meet about the same opponents.

HEAVY STORMS RAGING ON NORWEGIAN COAST

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Dec. 28.—Heavy storms, the most severe in a generation, continue to rage at southern Norwegian ports and a great number of vessels have been compelled to remain in the harbors. Several ships have been lost. Wrecks have occurred where those who gathered on the shore were unable to give aid to the passengers and crew.

SON OF P. T. BARNUM NOW IN NEW MEXICO

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Dec. 28.—Father Frank Barnum, S. J., a son of P. T. Barnum, the famous showman, long since dead, arrived here today from Keshorn, Ireland, where he is the priest in charge of a Catholic parish, and will spend some time in New Mexico in the hope of regaining his health, he being a sufferer from tuberculosis.

FOOTBALL GAME ENDS WITH A DISTURBANCE

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—The football game between teams of Florida university and the Cuban Athletic club broke up in the first quarter today in a disturbance. The Florida players complained that the Cubans played the old ruse "As the game suspended, several thousand spectators demanded the arrest of the Florida manager, Pyles. He was arrested on a charge of violating a Cuban law forbidding the suspension of a game for which gate money had been paid.

DEMOCRATS CAUCUS IN DENVER MONDAY NIGHT

DENVER, Dec. 28.—A caucus of Democratic state representatives has been called for Monday night. The legislators will then select one of their members for speaker of the house and determine upon the patronage committee which he is to appoint, according to the wording of the call. There are 48 positions to be filled.

MEXICO EXPECTS TO FLOAT BOND ISSUE

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 28.—Minister of Finance Ernesto Madero, in the chamber of deputies tonight, said: "I expect in two or three days to be able to give you good news from London."

It was understood he referred to the floating in London of the 40,000,000 pesos bond issue for the authorization of which congress recently passed a bill.

The railway strike situation is unchanged, the management of the Mexican railway system maintaining its attitude of noncompliance with the demands of the striking mechanics.

The rebels are gaining headway in the state of Durango. Today they burned the railway station at Verbanis, between Torreon and Durango, and also destroyed some bridges on the same line.

HOME RULE ASSOCIATION FAVORS CORPORATE CONTROL

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 28.—The Commission Government association went on record today as favoring the control of public service corporations by a state commission, but with strict limitations on the power of the commission in respect to the control of public utilities, local to cities.

Resolutions recommended to enforce the uniform system of all of the utilities of the state, a physical valuation of the public service property and the control of the further issue of securities, taking the position that the association is unalterably opposed to granting any state commission or officer the power or authority to regulate the local utilities of a city, except upon invitation from the city affected, and that the law should be designed to empower and assist in the proper regulation of their local public utilities rather than place arbitrary power over local affairs in the hands of a state commission.

The convention also passed resolutions favoring a law granting cities the right at any time to purchase and operate public facilities and to have the power of financing such enterprises.

MINERS PROTEST AGAINST REDUCTION COAL PRICES

DENVER, Dec. 28.—The Denver local of the United Workers of America has become greatly exercised over the announced intentions of the American Fuel company of Boulder to lower the price of coal to the consumer, according to statements made at the meeting of the union tonight. It is said by the miners that the Rocky Mountain Fuel company, operating in the same territory and against which a strike has been called and has existed for several months, has forced through competition, this reduction on the part of the American Fuel company, operating with union men out of the northern district.

When action of the union has been decided to take in the matter has not been made public though it was definitely stated tonight that the union would not stand idly by and see their members driven from the northern fields.

The Rocky Mountain Fuel company several weeks ago reduced the price on delivery of coal in the Boulder territory \$1 a ton. The American Fuel company, held a meeting of officers this afternoon at which they decided to make similar reduction in that territory and Denver.

The union officials declared that the American company cannot operate and pay union wages at the reduced price.

ALASKAN LODGES WILL LEAVE CENTRAL BODY

VALDEZ, Dec. 28.—Every lodge of the Arctic Brotherhood in Alaska and Yukon territory will send delegates to a convention in Juneau, March 12, to consider secession from the grand lodge, which has permitted the formation of subordinate camps in Seattle and other cities in the Pacific coast states.

A woman wine taster in France is said to earn nearly \$25,000 a year, as her services are in great demand.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY SPECIALS

Store
Closed
All Day
Wednesday

The Feltin Co.

\$1.00 Roll
White Batting,
Two Days
75c

Underwear Specials

Monday and Tuesday
Ladies' white fleece lined union suits, high neck, long sleeves and ankle length; tailor cut and neatly finished; regular \$1.00. Per garment 75c
Boys' and girls' union suits, extra heavy fleece, all sizes; regular 65c. Per garment 50c
Children's taped waists with buttons, sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10; regular 15c. Per waist 10c
Ladies' white and cream fleeced lined union suits, high neck, long sleeves and ankle length; sizes 4 to 9; regular 65c. Per garment 50c



New Model G. D. Corset At \$1.25

Special sale of new G. D. Justite corsets made of good quality coutil, medium bust, long hip, graduated front clasp with hook below the clasp, trimmed with embroidery; just-adjusting tape, four good hose supporters; all sizes. Regular price \$1.50. Monday and Tuesday price \$1.25

Dress Goods Specials

Silk corduroys, in golden brown, wine, white, black and Copenhagen; regular \$1.00. Two days' special 89c
56-inch all wool coatings, in brown, grey and tan; regular \$2.00 and \$2.25. Two days at \$1.50
All wool chinchilla, in navy and tan; regular \$3.00. for \$2.45
Navy and royal blue serge, 56-inches wide, fine quality; regular \$1.00. Two days at 89c
Navy and royal blue whipcords, heavy and warm. Special at 50c

Warm Blankets at Reduced Prices

Children's crib blankets, in pink and blue stripes; regular price 50c. Special two days at pair 39c
11-4 cotton blankets, in tan or gray with pink or blue borders; regular price \$1.25. Two days at \$1.00
12-4 cotton blankets, extra heavy; regular price \$1.75. Two days at \$1.45
12-4 extra heavy wool nap blankets, in tan or gray; regular price \$3.00. Two days at \$2.50
20% discount on all comforters that sell at \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$3.75 and \$4.50.

Outing Flannel Gowns At These Prices for Two Days

Ladies' flannelette gowns, in white or colors, with or without collars, neatly trimmed with feather stitching or finishing braid; sizes 16 and 17; regular price 95c. Monday and Tuesday price 75c
Ladies' flannelette gowns, made of good quality material, white and colors, with or without collars. Also in robe style with open neck; regular prices \$1 and \$1.25. Monday and Tuesday prices 89c, 98c
Ladies' fancy tea aprons, scalloped edges, embroidery designs, some with bibs, some with pockets; regular price 25c. Monday and Tuesday price 19c

Ready-to-Wear Specials for Two Days

\$2.00 Ladies' Waist, shirt style, made of flaxon with embroidered initial on pocket; Monday \$1.25
Sample line Silk Petticoats 50 Per Cent Off
Gingham and Percale House Dress made with dust cap to match \$1.25
Salts Plush Coat lined with Belding satin lining \$15.00
All Coats made of fancy mixtures 50 Per Cent Off
All Flannelette Kimonos, sold regular \$1.25 at 89c

WOMAN CLAIMS MAN TRIED TO KILL HER

PUEBLO, Dec. 28.—Mrs. Frank L. Seltz, who was fired upon and wounded last night by some one shooting at her through the window of her home, today charged Andrew Hogg, under arrest for assault, with having held a cocked revolver against her temple Christmas eve and threatening to kill her unless she assured him that his affection for her would be returned. Mrs. Seltz declared that she was rescued from the perilous position by the timely arrival of a woman who lived in her home, and who stepped behind Hogg and caught the revolver from his hand. The police officers today took a pair

THE "OTHER ONE" WAS A DOLL

From the Kansas City Star.
He was a jovial traveling salesman, who had returned to Kansas City after an absence of three years. As he elbowed his way down the aisle of a crowded eastbound Prospect car, late Saturday afternoon, he caught sight of two old friends, former neighbors, and beside them, two little figures, the larger of which he recognized with difficulty as a blue-eyed, golden haired child he had known when the family lived next door.

Exclamations of surprise and greeting were exchanged. Hands were clasped and the little girl of the golden hair was lifted up to be kissed by her old "Uncle Bill."

"But, hello, hello!" he exclaimed, as he set her down again. "Here's a little one I've never seen—and never, you heard about."

He turned and picked up the smaller figure, then held it out at arm's length, with wide opened eyes, as mamma suddenly blushed, and broke into a laugh, the passengers smiled and the blue-eyed tot looked on anxiously.

"The little one" was the large doll that daughter was taking home from her first doll party.

It is proposed in Germany to indicate the character and purpose of all pipes in industrial plants by a distinctive color.

Rig Inventory Sale White Goods--This Week

Clearing our shelves for new goods coming in January 1.
The big annual event.

The Hunt & Van Nice Art Shops Art Needlework Art Dry Goods

11 N. TEJON.
WHITE GOODS SALE.

White Goods Sale

ELEGANT READY-TO-WEAR WAISTS. Stamped Waists to be embroidered. Towels, Pillow Cases, Center Drusser Scarfs, Hemstitched Linens, Gowns, etc., all go in this big sale.

Waists ready to wear, many embroidered. The best fitting and most elegant line of Waists. Come and see for yourself.

TO INTRODUCE

Big reductions this week.
Ready-to-Wear Waists \$3.95
Worth \$4.95
Ready-to-Wear Waists \$2.75
Worth \$3.50
Ready-to-Wear Waists \$1.95
Worth \$2.50
Ready-to-Wear Waists \$1.55
Worth \$1.95
The above greatly reduced prices for three days only.

BEAR BRAND YARNS.
The best Yarns; all the latest ideas for making Yarn Hats, Caps, Hug-Me-Tights, Slippers, Scarfs, Shawls, etc. FREE LESSONS.

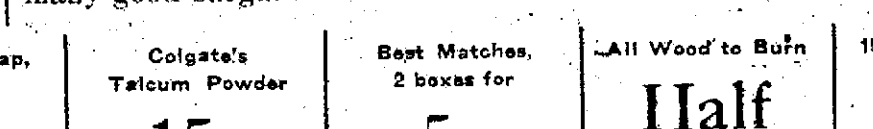
Glossika—The embroidery floss, per skein, 5c; per dozen, 55c. Free Embroidery and Crochet Lessons.

Mail orders given careful attention. New catalogue on request.
11 N. TEJON.

TWO DAYS SALE The Emporium

10c STORE AND MORE									
Men's 25c Neckties, 15c		Men's Japonette Handkerchiefs		One lot Ladies' Handkerchiefs that were slightly soiled on Xmas booth; our finest 10c values.		50c Aprons, 25c		Sale on Tablets	
Your choice of all our Men's Four-in-Hand, Silk, Ties and Boys' Windsor Ties. 25c values for 15c		with silk initial, a splendid value at 10c; on sale now, each 6c		each 5c		Fancy Tea Aprons, fine quality, good 50c values on sale; choice of several patterns 25c		Choice all regular 5c Ink or Pencil Tablets at 3 for 10c	
Hosiery Sale		Men's black Half Hose, fine finish, three-thread heel and toe, our regular 15c value, on sale 3 pr. for 25c		Infants' Worsted Hose, white, pink, blue and black, all sizes; our regular 25c values, on sale 15c		One lot Leather Hand Bags, large size; \$1.00 values for 49c		Choice all regular 10c Ink or Pencil Tablets at 2 for 15c	
L/Mode Patent Knit Mufflers, all colors; 50c values, for 39c		Gold Dust, 3 packages for 10c		5c Toilet Soap, 8 bars for 25c		Colgate's Talcum Powder		Best Matches, 2 boxes for 5c	
All Wood to Burn		Half PRICE		15-inch Japanned Coal Hod		Safety Pins, 2 dozen for			

Monday at 3 o'clock, we place on sale a quantity of 14-qt. gray granite Dish Pans at only 15c. This is just one of the many good bargains we offer.



ALL WEARING APPAREL
Including Suits and Coats
1/2 OFF
All Millinery, 1/2 Off
Polan's
119 S. Tejon St.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Forecast:
Colorado—Fair Sunday and probably
Monday.

The following meteorological record
is furnished by the Colorado college
weather bureau for the 24 hours end-
ing at 6 p. m.:
Temperature at 5 a. m. 34
Temperature at 13 m. 46
Temperature at 6 p. m. 34
Maximum temperature 46
Minimum temperature 19
Moist temperature 33
Max. bar. pressure, inches 23.96
Min. bar. pressure, inches 23.88
Mean velocity of wind per hour 14
Max. velocity of wind per hour 22
Relative humidity at noon 71
Dew point at noon 41
Precipitation in inches 0

CITY BRIEFS

NEW YEAR ball at Simpson's hall.
Adv.

FOR quick service, call Quick De-
livery. Phones Main 2900 and 2905. Adv.

DANCE, New Years night, Jan. 1.
Adv.

W. R. C. LADIES will give an oys-
ter supper in G. A. R. hall Tuesday
evening, December 31, at 6 o'clock.
The public invited.

THE ONLY FIREPROOF GARAGE
in this city charges the same or less
for storage, repairs, supplies and vul-
canizing. Call and see. The G. W.
Blake Auto Co. Adv.

WE rent "Try New Life" Vibrators—
\$5 and \$7.50 per month. Rental to ap-
ply on purchase price. D. Y. Butcher
Drug Co. Adv.

GRAND BALL, New Years night,
Jan. 1, given by Prof. Stinson and
wife. Bottle carriers and rowdies stay
away. Adv.

CHEER up, discouraged patients!
We bring you into health through na-
ture. Electro-Thermotom, 124 S.
Tejon. Phone Main 1425. Adv.

TICKETS for the dinner of the Fed-
eration of Church Brotherhoods are on
sale at Beeson's store, 417-E, P. A. Ave.,
and at Y. M. C. A. Price, 25c. Adv.

BIRTH—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hast-
ings, Jordan, of Brookman, saw the
parents of daughter, born yesterday
morning at Glickner sanatorium.

MARRIAGE LICENSE—A marriage
license was issued yesterday to Frank
James McKane, 24, and Miss Nellie
Maude Shellenberger, 18, both of Colo-
rado Springs.

DISSOLUTION—Notice of dissolu-
tion of the Crugner Sanatorium asso-
ciation was filed yesterday in the of-
fice of the county clerk. The associa-
tion represented the Palmer interests
in the institution before the sale of the
property to its present owners, about
a year and a half ago.

AMEND ARTICLES—Amended ar-
ticles of incorporation, increasing the
number of directors from three to five,
were filed yesterday in the office of
the county clerk by the Ophir Gold
Mines, Milling and Power company, J.
A. Himebaugh of Colorado Springs is
secretary of the company.

CHURCH SERVICES—"An Old Year
Sermon" will be the subject of the
lecture by the Rev. W. W. Ranney,
in the First Congregational church,
this morning at 11 o'clock. At 5 o'clock
verses his subject will be "Adding to
Temperance, Patience." This will be
Mrs. E. E. Tallaferra's last Sunday
with the First Congregational church
chole after more than nine years
service. She will sing at both the
morning service and at verses.

The Pikes Peak Floral Co. Retail
Florists, 104 N. Tejon St. Main 599. Adv.

BEYLE BROS. Undertakers and
Embalmers, 16 E. Kiowa. Phone 298.

STUDENTS ENTERTAIN
Students remaining at Hagerman
hall during the college vacation enter-
tained at a house party last night.
Gambler, marshmallow toast, around
the grate, and music, were the diver-
sions.

Personal Mention

Mrs. L. A. Fox has returned from a
visit in Glenwood, Springs.

Mrs. E. J. Wilson has gone east on
account of the serious illness of her
sister.

Miss Flora Reever, who was operated
on at Glickner sanatorium, last Fri-
day, is doing nicely.

Mrs. John P. Madden, wife of County
Commissioner Madden, underwent an
operation at Glickner sanatorium yester-
day morning.

Dr. George T. Wilson, who was
called to Burlington, Wis., recently by
the death of his father, will return to
Colorado Springs today.

Mr. and Mrs. James McGill of Gold-
field, Nev., and George S. Finley of
Maxwell, N. M., are spending the holi-
days with Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Finley,
2224 North Nevada avenue.

Fred S. Tucker, who has been con-
fined to his residence for some days,
with a gripe, left yesterday for treat-
ment at the Boulder sanatorium, be-
fore going to the eastern furniture ex-
hibits.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Garvin will be
at home to their parishoners and other
friends New Years day, from 3 until
5 o'clock and from 8 until 10 o'clock in
the evening, at their home, 1121 North
Nevada avenue.

Deaths and Funerals

The funeral of Mrs. Anna Milnech, the
wife of Martin Milnech, will be held at
2 o'clock this afternoon from St.
Mary's church. Interment will be in
Evergreen cemetery. The body of Mrs.
Milnech was brought here from Den-
ver.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs.
Daniel Thatcher, 115 East San Miguel
street, died Friday.

READ THE "ADS" ON THE HOME
BUILDERS' PAGE, MONDAY GA-
ZETTE.

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS
TIED IN A SINGLE BUNDLE

From the Washington Star.
A package one foot long, 10 inches
deep and eight inches wide rests on
one of the shelves in a vault in the
treasury building. Its wrapping is of
ordinary brown paper, the ends of
which are held together by two tabs
of red sealing wax. It contains 4,000
\$10,000 gold certificates—\$40,000,000.
It has remained undisturbed for six
months, save when an especially for-
tunate sightseer who is a personal
friend of some high treasury official is

Chimney Caps Ash Cans
Sheet Metal Work
D. S. PERSON
130 N. Tejon Phone 439

Have our Ice Cream and
Fancy Cakes for dessert.
GOUGH'S
Bijou and Tejon.

With
Steero-Bouillon
Cubes

You can get up a nice little lunch
on short notice. It is no trouble
to prepare bouillon with these
cubes and the results are most
pleasing. They are very eco-
nomical, too.

F. L. Gutmann
Remember, We Sell No Liquors
Telephones 311 and 312
Corner Tejon and Bijou
Prescription Drugist

★ Established in 1871 With the Town

Lots Are Few

WITH UNOBSTRUCTED

Mountain View

WE OFFER THREE
AT MODERATE PRICES

PHONES 350-351

WILLS, SPACKMAN & KENT

INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, LOANS.
GAZETTE BUILDING, 15 PIKES PEAK AVE.

Isoline

Really

Polishes

Isoline, the new, chemically
treated cloth, polishes all metals
with the least expenditure of ef-
fort and with the least "muss" of
anything we know of.
It cannot scratch, as there is
no grit, powder or dust in the
cloth. You can get into the hard
corners with this polisher. It's a
genuine "Discovery" for auto-
mobiles!
Note: We close all day next
Wednesday—New Years.

Burgess
PHONE MAIN EIGHTY-THREE
112-114 N. TEJON ST.

permitted to view the inside of the
vault and allowed to lift the package.
It weighs only about 20 pounds.
A thief would have a hard time with
that \$40,000,000, even if he did manage
to get away with it. He'd have a lot
of trouble trying to buy a "Bronx"
cocktail with one of those bills, and
mightily few haberdasheries would give
him \$9,999.75 in change for a 25-cent
collar button. The first appearance of
one of those yellow certificates would
bring every secret service man in the
United States into immediate prox-
imity. Incidentally there's a little se-
cret treasury officials impart in regard
to keeping the package intact in the
vault for so long a time. It really in-
creases in value—that is, it better be
money now than when it is arrived. It
takes this long, they say, for the ink
to set and for the chemical reaction to
take place. The bills are just about
"ripe" now. The package will shortly
be broken and distribution will be
made as the demands warrant to the
various subtreasuries throughout the
country.

MOST COSTLY
PORCELAIN SERVICE

From the Scientific American.
At an exhibition of works of art at
present being held in St. Petersburg
there may be seen a set of porcelain
dishes which is considered the most
costly in the world. It consists of 25
hand-colored plates. This set has an
estimated value of 38,000 rubles (\$15,
540), a single plate, therefore, being
worth 1,000 rubles (\$515). It is the
property of Count Orloff-Davidoff.



EXPOSES POLICE GRAFT
George A. Sipp, former proprietor of
a New York Raines law hotel, who tes-
tified before the Aldermanic graft in-
vestigating committee that he had paid
a policeman \$100 a month protection
money for five years. He also stated
that he paid a similar monthly amount
to the same officer for protection for
the man who bought the hotel from him.

CAUGHT AT LAST
D. A. DIBB CIGAR CO.
32 N. Tejon St.
With a delayed Christ-
mas shipment of Meer-
schauum and Briar Pipes,
which will be closed out
while they last, at

1/4 Off

Masquerade Costumes
THE PARIS
Phone 1386 10 E. Bijou

YOUR PHOTOGRAPH
as a New Years greeting. Get
it made at
EMERY'S
Cascade and Kiowa

THE SPIRIT OF THE
ORIENT IN RECENT
AMERICAN FICTION.

By Hildegarde Hawthorne.
Frances Little's latest novel, "The
Lady and the Samurai," which is a sequel
to "The Lady of the Decoration," is
one more addition to a growing class
of books that may be classified under
the heading, "Americanized Oriental-
ism." Literary relationships are curi-
ous things, and certainly that of Amer-
ica and Japan or France and Japan, for
"Madame Chrysanthemum" must not be
forgotten is singularly interesting.
Lafcadio Hearn was, if not the
pioneer in this kind of story, at least
one of its strongest exponents. He
marvelously interpreted the Japanese
mind to westerners, becoming himself
so soaked with orientalism in the
process that finally he joined the coun-
try of his literary kinship. In the
fatal result of coming to be an Ameri-
can without succeeding in developing
into an actual Japanese. This obsession
by the east, after it has made an entry
on the writer's spirit through the joy
of literary labor, seems to be asserting
itself today in the case of Pierre Loti.
In his "Madame Chrysanthemum," with
its delicate dissection of the heart and
mind of an oriental woman, it is the
racial dissimilarity rather than the
human similarity which is emphasized.
But of late Loti has expressed an un-
appreciable longing for eastern ideals
and ways of life, and has asserted a
conviction that the philosophy and
practice of the orient are infinitely
preferable to that of the occident;
adding that the east is the only place
in which to live a happy life.
Another book belonging in this class
is the lovely story of "Madame Butter-
fly," by John Luther Long. In this
little tragedy the spirit of Japan, as it
is perceived through western eyes, is
exquisitely portrayed. "East is east
and west is west, and never the twain
shall meet," is the human lesson of this
story, while it remains a convincing
fact that in the realm of literature
and fiction the meeting of the two
results in a peculiar beauty. The very
fact that there can be no complete
understanding of each other's hearts,
that there is an eternal aloofness be-
tween them, is a part of the attraction.
Books of this sort are based on an es-
sential and enduring mystery that
cannot fail to stir the imagination.
Oddly enough, not only is this liter-
ary endeavor established on our
side; it has its Japanese expression
also. Writers like Teishio Markino in
England, and Onoto Watana or Adachi
in America have written admirable
fiction in which there is the same meet-
ing of eastern and western experience.
In which, too, there is the same sense
of irrevocable difference. Even when
a Japanese writer knows us very well
indeed, he—or she—stands as it were
in another atmosphere.
The fiction, the attitude is often curiously
accidental; but the spirit, soul perhaps
is the better word, remains oriental.
We touch at pen's point only. Yet there
is something delightful, alluring, in this
approach between two races separated
by centuries of diverse civilizations and
opposed philosophies. The utterly un-
known cannot attract, but this partial
revelation where the gaze rests on the
point of opening—where the hand is on
the latch—is fascinating.
Just as Yoshio is still Japanese in
London, for all his years of life there,
or Adachi an oriental in New York,
though expressing himself in an Eng-
lish more flexible and varied than that
possessed by many native authors, so
Miss Little, as readers of "The Lady of
the Decoration" will remember, re-
mains thoroughly American for all her
understanding of and love for the gen-
tle, fatalistic Japanese women who are
her friends. As did Lafcadio Hearn, in
spite of his Japanese wife and citizen-
ship—for the veil, though it grows thin.

THE WILSON FAMILY
AT THE WHITE HOUSE

From Norman E. Mack's National
Weekly.
All colors, all races and all creeds
gather under the roof of the White
house that day and are accorded the
courtesies and privileges that are ex-
tended to the most select in the land.
The diplomatic corps, headed by its
dean, the supreme court, the members
of the senate and house, the army,
headed by Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles,
U. S. A., retired, and the chief of staff,
the navy, led by the gallant Dewey, all
attend the New Years reception in a
body. The Marine band, divided into
two sections, bangs away at popular
compositions throughout the entire
reception.
During the hours when the public is
passing through the gates the utmost
precautions are taken to guard the life
of the president. Chief Wilkie of the
United States secret service is person-
ally in charge of the force detailed to
the White house that day, and takes
up his own position at the door leading
from the red room to the blue room,
directly beyond which the president
stands. Behind the president is a
secret service guard and directly in
front is another. The duty of the latter
officer is not to allow anybody to
stop and talk with the president.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FRONT room on second floor, sleep-
ing porch attached, also heat, light
and bath; \$3 a week. 24 E. Dale

LEGAL NOTICES
The annual meeting of the stock-
holders of The Pikes Peak & Milling
Company will be held at the office of
the company in Colorado Springs, Colo-
rado, on Wednesday, January 23, 1913,
at 10 o'clock in the morning. The meet-
ing of the stockholders of The Colorado
Title and Trust Company, for the elec-
tion of Directors and for the transac-
tion of such other business as may
properly come before such meeting, will
be held at the office of the company,
123 East Pikes Peak Avenue, Colorado
Springs, Colorado, at 2 o'clock p. m., on
Thursday, January 9, 1913.
The stock transfer books will be
closed at 5 o'clock p. m. on the 31st
day of December, 1912, and will re-open
on the day after the final adjournment
of the meeting.
Yours very truly,
W. R. WATERFORD,
Secretary.

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day of December, 1912, and will re-open
on the day after the final adjournment
of the meeting.
Yours very truly,
W. R. WATERFORD,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS
The annual meeting of the stock-
holders of The Pikes Peak & Milling
Company will be held at the office of
the company in Colorado Springs, Colo-
rado, on Wednesday, January 23, 1913,
at 10 o'clock in the morning. The meet-
ing of the stockholders of The Colorado
Title and Trust Company, for the elec-
tion of Directors and for the transac-
tion of such other business as may
properly come before such meeting, will
be held at the office of the company,
123 East Pikes Peak Avenue, Colorado
Springs, Colorado, at 2 o'clock p. m., on
Thursday, January 9, 1913.
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F. C. ONSTO, Manager.
CENTRAL
Business College
Announces Its
Winter Opening, THURSDAY
Office open for enrollment
all day Monday and Tuesday.
The measure of a school's efficiency is the service rendered to the community.
You are cordially invited to visit our rooms, inspect our equipment and dis-
cuss our methods.
18-20 SOUTH TEJON ST. PHONE 1745. J. N. NUTTER, Secretary.
"Whatever vocation you may choose as your life work, there can be no question that the first step is to obtain a practical business education. This will be available in every calling. It will come to your aid every day in your life. By all means attend a good business college."—Henry Ward Beecher.

instant the visitor's name is pro-
nounced by the president's aid and is
repeated, with a handshake, by the
president. If the visitor does not im-
mediately move on, the guard stand-
ing opposite the president reminds him
with a gentle touch, or, if necessary, a
firm grip on the arm, to pass along the
line and into the next room.
Throughout the corridors and recep-
tion rooms, secret service men are sta-
tioned, and it is only those who fre-
quent the White house who are able to
recognize the government detectives.
Many suspicious persons are turned
away from the house at every function
given by the president. Few ever reach
the reception rooms because of the
strict watch kept on every person who
enters the mansion.
The most picturesque reception at
which President Wilson will act as
host throughout his tenure of office is
the one given in compliment to the
diplomatic corps, the first in the series
of state affairs. There is much etiq-
uette to be observed in these func-
tions and the order of precedence is
absolute and imperative. The foreign
guests wear their most brilliant court
costumes, the naval and military at-
taches wearing the full dress uniforms
of their ranks. There are scarcely two
uniforms alike in the brilliant assem-
blage, and these, combined with the
gorgeous gowns and jewels of the
women guests, present a picture that
is almost beyond description.

MONTENEGRINS AND
THEIR WOMEN

From the London Chronicle.
The Montenegrins, though perhaps
the best fighters in Europe, are gener-
ous, hospitable and chivalrous. They
show their women deference, although
not treating them as equals. They
may exact incessant labor from their
wives, but they would not raise a
weapon against the weaker sex, and
no man would arrest another man, be
his offense what it might, as long as
that man's wife was present. It is said
that the Montenegrin women are born
only to be mothers of the nation, but
this does not entitle them to a seat at
the table with the menfolk, or to be
saluted by a kiss, which is the usual
affection reserved by men only for
equals—other men.



Finley J. Shephard, the young as-
sistant to President Bush of the Mis-
souri Pacific-Iron Mountain and Rio
Grande railroads, who is engaged to
marry Miss Helen Gould, the famous
philanthropist and millinaire.

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call CRUMP
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RESTAURANT
3 1/2 W. Huerfano. Phone Main 728
BEST AMERICAN COOKING
Regular Meals, 25c Up. Short Orders
European dishes to order. A
clean, appetizing place to eat.

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Insist on
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COMPANY
Machine Building, Repairing, Struc-
tural Iron and Sheet Metal Work.

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Phone.....Main 3346

EXPERT AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

THE GAZETTE, 60¢ A MONTH

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MAIN
2000?

"Yes."
"Well, please send a boy to the
nearest grocery store and buy me
one dollar's worth of sugar and
deliver it to Mrs. Smith, 10 East
Columbia at once. Now I must
have this in 10 minutes, for I am
waiting dinner."
This is the kind of service the
Quick Delivery is called upon
every hour of the day and night to
furnish.
The delivery charges are very
reasonable. Competent boys and
men are on duty at all times to
do your shopping, run your er-
rands and move your trunks and
suit cases. We furnish boys and
men by the hour for any kind of
work, window washing, house
cleaning, repainting of all kinds,
carpet cleaning. Our service is
the most complete and competent
of any service of its kind.

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the Winter

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12 ROOMS
SPACIOUS SLEEPING PORCH
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Czar's Domain

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While the relations between these two countries have been of a very cordial nature, in a diplomatic sense, matters began to grow acute when eminent American citizens of Hebrew lineage were subjected to the humiliation of being denied entrance into Russia, solely because of their religion.

There had been some denigratory agitation in regard to this matter from time to time but it came to a head last summer when Oscar Straus, former minister to Constantinople and recently a candidate for governor of New York, and Jacob Schiff, a New York banker, applied to the Russian government for passports as American citizens and were refused.

Congress Abrogates Treaty.

This abrogation of two eminent American citizens, whom this country had frequently honored, precipitated the agitation which culminated in the action taken by congress abrogating the treaty. Steps have been taken, however, to continue friendly relations between the two countries.

This alliance was one of the diplomatic marvels of the age. Here was a country which represented the last word in autocratic tyranny assuming and maintaining a most cordial attitude towards a republic and a democracy which was fairly set out upon a mission to cast down those political ideals which the former country was making its chief object to maintain.

Notwithstanding this Russia has always been ranged on the side of the United States in every international issue involving the welfare of this government.

At the time the question of abrogating the treaty was up before congress, President Taft pointed out that the treaty was old and antiquated and that while its provisions had been violated in the matter of the American Jews, there were also other important provisions that had arisen since the ratification of the treaty, which were not covered by it.

Sulzer Led Treaty Fight.

It was William Sulzer, Democratic governor-elect of the state of New York, who initiated the fight on the treaty in the house of representatives. As chairman of the committee on foreign affairs he arose and, burning with indignation, he called the attention of the house to the gross violation of the ancient pact and demanded its abrogation.

Introducing a resolution to this effect, Mr. Sulzer precipitated a fight in the house which lasted several days. There were some members who were disposed to look upon Russia's discriminatory tactics with indifference, but before the debate had progressed many days the temper of the American people made itself felt in so palpable a manner that congress voted overwhelmingly to abrogate the treaty.

This does not mean that diplomatic relations between Russia and the United States are indefinitely suspended. In fact they will not be. It was but recently that President Taft sent a message to his birthday and that ruler replied in terms of warm cordiality.

The treaty of 1832 was effected by James Buchanan, who was then minister at St. Petersburg, and Count Neesselrode, Russian minister of foreign affairs. At that time no mention was made by either government of commercial rights independent of commercial rights, and this very technicality, which resulted in its abrogation 80 years later.

Buchanan Got Credit.

At the time the treaty was made it was looked upon as a shrewd diplomatic victory for Buchanan and he was the recipient of numerous congratulations. The terms of the treaty were considered to be broad although the thought of both countries was to those that it related to commercial affairs only.

The first case of record in which an American Jew was denied passport into Russia was in 1857, when the Russian government refused to recognize the passport of A. Dudley Mann, who was afterwards assistant secretary of state and envoy to Brussels from the Southern Confederacy during the Civil war.

Mann complained to Secretary of State Edward Everett that the first article of the treaty had been violated. But that statesman did not concur in his view of it. He said the treaty covered commercial relations only and called Mann's attention to the stipulation that the inhabitants of the two states should have the same protection and security as natives of the country wherein they resided.

Text Explained.

There were no more cases of this kind until 1874, when Marshall Jewell, the American minister, brought the attention of the state department to the complaint of an American Jew who was threatened with expulsion from Russia.

Hamilton Fish, secretary of state, instructed him thus:

"The context and subject of this article (Article I) seem to contemplate a commercial sojourn in the residence within the territory of the respective contracting parties in order to extend to their affairs and it insured to the parties availing themselves of the privilege thus granted the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside may enjoy on condition of their submitting to the

CLEARANCE PRICES IN OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT

We are going to make things hum in shoe leather during our big sale. Everything goes too many Shoes. We need room, you need Shoes. These prices will make everybody's feet glad. Come in early.

- All Johnston & Murphy \$6.50 Shoes \$4.95
- All Johnston & Murphy \$6.00 Shoes \$4.75
- All Churchill \$5.00 Shoes \$3.65
- All Ralston \$5.00 Shoes \$3.65
- All Ralston \$4.50 Shoes \$3.75
- All Ralston \$4.00 Shoes \$3.25
- All W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Shoes \$3.25
- All W. L. Douglas \$3.50 Shoes \$2.85
- All \$4.00 Patent Leather Shoes \$2.95
- All \$3.50 Patent Leather Shoes \$2.55

Values in Women's Shoes

- All our Women's \$4.00 Shoes \$3.15
- All our Women's \$3.50 Shoes \$2.95
- This includes all Sorosis Shoes.

Sorosis Special 46 prs. Women's Sorosis Patent Leather \$4.00 Shoes, to close out. 2.25

One lot Women's \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoes in broken lots and mostly narrow widths; all sizes; to close out, at \$1.75

20% Off all boys', youths', misses' and children's Shoes. 20% Off

Big values in Leather and Felt Slippers.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE FROM 20% TO 35% ON YOUR SHOE BILL, COME TO THIS BIG SALE.



laws and ordinances there prevailing, and particularly to the regulations in force concerning commerce, thus strengthening the idea that the article was intended to guarantee only a commercial residence."

Later in the same year Mr. Fish added these comments on the treaty: "It may be proper subject for regret that the Russian government should feel itself constrained to adhere to a policy which the statesmen of the United States regard as a relic of illiberality. But in the presence of history it cannot be denied that the right to enact and enforce laws respecting religious faith and observance of persons who receive the protection of a state has been insisted upon and exercised by almost every nation of modern Christendom."

Blaine Takes Different View.

It was not until 1831 that an American statesman took the opposite view of the matter. And since the man who did was no other than James G. Blaine, his interpretation of the treaty has been the one generally accepted by the people and the statesmen of the United States.

Mr. Blaine argued that Russia had taken advantage of a technicality in expelling American Jews and that such action was contrary to the spirit of the treaty. "You can further advise the

emperor," said he in the course of a letter to the American minister at St. Petersburg, "that we can make no new treaty with Russia nor accept any construction of our existing treaty which shall discriminate against any class of American citizens on account of their religious faith."

The treaty article which the czar is accused of violating is the first upon the list of 14 articles. It is as follows:

"There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective states shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories in order to attend to their affairs; and shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing, and particularly to the regulations in force concerning commerce, and that the right of sojourn and residence must have reference to that subject."



BROTHERS WIN SISTERS BY MAIL. (Left to right: Mrs. Gaston Postman and Mrs. George Postman.) About six months ago, Gaston and George Postman, brothers, who had prospered in cattle raising in Winnipeg, Canada, sent to their sister, Millie, in Brussels, a photograph of themselves on their ranch. Millie showed the picture to her girl chums, Georgette and Lea Terwagne, who immediately fell in love with the handsome brothers. Thereafter letters from Brussels to Regina reached the brothers bearing the signatures other than that of their sister. One of the letters contained a photo of the two sisters, whereupon the brothers promptly fell in love with the originals. The romance had its climax recently when the sisters arrived in New York where George was joined in wedlock to Georgette and Gaston made his life partner.

OUR BIG Winter Clearance Sale

Starts Monday Morning at 8 o'clock

THIS WILL BE THE BIGGEST VALUE SALE WE HAVE EVER HELD. WE ARE TO REMODEL THE INTERIOR OF OUR STORE, AND TO DO SO WE MUST DISPOSE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK NOW ON HAND.

Everything in Winter Goods Must Be Sold

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY. COME EARLY BEFORE THE SIZES ARE BROKEN, AS MANY LOTS ARE SMALL AND WILL GO QUICKLY.

Remember, we handle only the best makes—in clothing, Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Kuppenheimer and Clothcraft makes, Paragon and Dutchess Trousers, Ederheimer, Stern & Co. Boys' Clothing; Dunlap, Stetson, Hawes and Guyer Hats; Shawknit and Holeproof Hosiery; "Staley Brand" Underwear; Johnston & Murphy, W. L. Douglas & Co., Ralston Shoes for men, "Sorosis" and "Restshu" and Grover's Shoes for women, Educator Shoes for children.

YOUR CHOICE OF ANY SUIT IN OUR STORE, NONE RESERVED, EVERYTHING GOES INCLUDING ALL BLACKS AND BLUES. ALL FANCY MIXTURES—ALL OUR \$35.00, \$30.00, \$25.00, \$22.50, \$20.00 AND \$18.00 SUITS—EVERYTHING GOES CLEARANCE PRICE

\$15

Your choice of any Overcoat in our store, 300 to choose from all new, nobby, up-to-date patterns and styles some belted, some plain—long coats, shorter coats any style you wish. They all go at our big sale.

1/4 OFF

Biggest Cut Price we have ever made in our Boys' Department. No value like this ever offered in the history of our boys' store. The largest and best stock of Boys' Clothing in the town. We have too many Overcoats, too many Suits—in fact, we are overloaded.

Your choice of any Boys' Suit or Overcoat in our store none reserved everything goes blacks and blues included. Hundreds of Suits and Coats to choose from. They all go at

Half Price

VALUES IN MEN'S ODD TROUSERS Over 1,500 pairs to select from, Paragon and Dutchess makes. All blacks and blue serges included. Corduroys not included in this sale.

25% Off

SPECIAL LOTS IN OUR BOYS' STORE

In addition to selling our entire line of Boys' Suits and Overcoats at HALF PRICE, we offer 100 Boys' Long Overcoats, in black, blue or gray, worth \$10.00 to \$12.50 regular; ages 9 to 20. Clearance Sale Price \$4.95

3 dozen Boys' All Wool Sweaters, V-necks, worth \$2.00 and \$2.50, sale price \$1.75

5 dozen Stocking Caps, worth 50c, all colors 35c

4 dozen Boys' 50c and 75c Caps, all sizes 25c

Your choice of 10 dozen Boys' 50c and 75c Waists, to close out at 40c

100 pairs Boys' \$1.25 and \$1.50 Straight Knee Pants, to close 70c

85 pairs Boys' 75c Straight Knee Pants, to close 40c

5 dozen Children's Outing Flannel Sleepers, 50c grade, to close 35c

All our \$1.75 Knicker Pants \$1.35

All our \$1.50 Knicker Pants \$1.15

All our \$1.25 Knicker Pants 90c

(Corduroys included)

25 dozen Boys' Windsor Ties, all colors 20c

10 dozen Boys' "Lambdawn" Fleece Union Suits, worth \$1.00 per suit, sale price 75c

20 Men's House Coats and Smoking Jackets Half Price

36 Men's Heavy Blanket Bath and Lounging Robes 25% Off

Special Lot Overcoats—23 Overcoats, odds and ends from our \$12.50 to \$25.00 lines; all sizes, 34 to 42. Clearance Sale Price \$6.50

Special Value Small size Coats and Vests, 48 men's and Boys' Coats and Vests, sizes 33, 34 and 35 only; worth double and more \$3.15

Big Values in Furnishing Goods

20 Women's and Girls' Sweater Coats, all sizes, 38 to 42. Clearance Sale Price 1/2 Price

10 dozen fine Mercerized Underwear, Shirts and Drawers, worth \$2.00 per garment; nearly all sizes. Clearance Price 95c

One lot Australian Wool Underwear, regular \$1.50 grade; sizes are broken; not all sizes; to close out at 95c

24 dozen Men's Heavy Sanitary Fleece Underwear, good, warm grade; all sizes now. Clearance Price 40c

10 dozen Men's 65c Work Shirts, in all sizes, 14 1/2 to 17. Sale Price 45c

5 dozen Men's \$1.50 and \$1.75 Dress Shirts, our best makes only; all sizes, 14 to 17. Clearance Sale \$1.15

10 dozen 50c Mufflers, out to 35c

If You Want to Save Money Now Is Your Chance. Come in Early While Your Size Is Here.

50c President Suspenders, at 35c

25c Boston Garters, 15c

50c Knitted Ties, 35c; 3 for \$1.00

Came in too late for our Christmas trade.



All our 75c Rompers 50c

All our 50c Rompers 35c

All our 35c Rompers 20c

All our \$1.25 Indian and Cowboy Suits at \$1.00

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All \$4.00 Patent Leather Shoes \$2 95
All \$3.50 Patent Leather Shoes \$2 55

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There are 1,872 national, 18,851 state, 1,222 savings and 1,001 private banks reporting this year to the comptroller of the currency in Washington, having a combined capital of \$2,010,000,000.



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Everything in Winter Goods Must Be Sold

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY. COME EARLY BEFORE THE SIZES ARE BROKEN AS MANY LOTS ARE SMALL AND WILL GO QUICKLY.

Remember, we handle only the best makes—in clothing, Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Kuppenheimer and Clothcraft makes, Paragon and Dutchess Trousers, Ederheimer, Stern & Co Boys Clothing, Dunlap, Stetson Hawes and Guver Hats, Shawmut and Holeproof Hosiery, "Staley Brand" Underwear, Johnston & Murphy, W. L. Douglas & Co Ralston Shoes for men, "Sorosis" and "Restashu" and Grover's Shoes for women, Educator Shoes for children.

**YOUR CHOICE OF ANY SUIT IN OUR STORE, NONE RESERVED, EVERY
THING GOES INCLUDING ALL BLACKS AND BLUES—ALL FANCY MIXTURES
ALL OUR \$35.00, \$30.00, \$25.00, \$22.50, \$20.00 AND \$18.00 SUITS—EVERYTHING
GOES CLEARANCE PRICE**

\$15

Your choice of any Overcoat in our store, 300 to choose from all new, nobby, up to date patterns and styles—some belted, some plain—long coats, shorter coats—any style you wish. They all go at our big sale.

1/4 OFF

Biggest cut Price we have ever made in our Boys' Department. No value like this ever offered in the history of our boys' store. The largest and best stock of Boys' Clothing in the town. We have too many Overcoats, too many Suits—in fact we are overloaded.

Your choice of any Boys' Suit or Overcoat in our store none reserved—every thing goes—blacks and blues included. Hundreds of Suits and Coats to choose from. They all go at

Half Price

VALUES IN MEN'S ODD TROUSERS—Over 1,500 pairs to select from, Paragon and Dutchess makes. All blacks and blue serges included. Corduroys not included in this sale.

25% Off

SPECIAL LOTS IN OUR BOYS' STORE

In addition to selling our entire line of Boys' Suits and Overcoats at **HALF PRICE**, we offer 100 Boys' Long Overcoats, in black, blue or gray, worth \$10.00 to \$12.50 regular, ages 9 to 20. Clearance Sale Price **\$4.95**

3 dozen Boys' All Wool Sweaters, V-necks, worth \$2.00 and \$2.50 sale price **\$1.75**

5 dozen Stocking Caps, worth 50c, all colors **35c**

4 dozen Boys' 50c and 75c Caps, all sizes **25c**

Your choice of 10 dozen Boys' 50c and 75c Waists, to close out at **40c**

100 pairs Boys' \$1.25 and \$1.50 Straight Knee Pants, to close **70c**

85 pairs Boys' 75c Straight Knee Pants, to close **40c**

5 dozen Children's Outing Flannel Sleepers, 50c grade, to close **35c**

All our \$1.75 Knicker Pants **\$1.35**

All our \$1.50 Knicker Pants **\$1.15**

All our \$1.25 Knicker Pants **90c**

(Corduroys included)

25 dozen Boys' Windsor Ties, all colors **20c**

10 dozen Boys' "Lambdow" Fleece Union Suits, worth \$1.00 per suit, sale price **75c**

20 Men's House Coats and Smoking Jackets **Half Price**

36 Men's Heavy Blanket Bath and Lounging Robes **25% Off**

Special Lot Overcoats—23 Overcoats, odds and ends from our \$12.50 to \$25.00 lines, all sizes. Clearance Sale Price **\$6.50**

Special Value—Small size Coats and Vests, 48 men's and Boys' Coats and Vests, sizes 33, 34 and 35 only, worth double and more **\$3.45**

Big Values in Furnishing Goods

20 Women's and Girls' Sweater Coats, all sizes, 38 to 42—Clearance Sale Price **1/2 Price**

10 dozen fine Mercerized Underwear, Shirts and Drawers worth \$2.00 per garment; nearly all sizes. Clearance Price **95c**

One lot Australian Wool Underwear, regular \$1.50 grade, sizes are broken; not all sizes; to close out at **95c**

24 dozen Men's Heavy Sanitary Fleece Underwear, good, warm grade; all sizes now. Clearance Price **40c**

10 dozen Men's 65c Work Shirts, in all sizes, 14 1/2 to 17. Sale Price **45c**

5 dozen Men's \$1.50 and \$1.75 Dress Shirts, our best makes only; all sizes, 14 to 17. Clearance Sale **\$1.15**

10 dozen 50c Mufflers, cut to **35c**

**If You Want to Save Money Now Is Your
Chance. Come in Early While Your Size
Is Here.**

50c President Suspenders **35c**
25c Boston Garters **15c**
75c Knitted Ties **35c**
for **\$1.00**

Came in too late for our Christmas trade



All our 75c Rompers **50c**
All our 50c Rompers **35c**
All our 35c Rompers **20c**
All our \$1.25 Indian and Cowboy Suits at **\$1.00**

DEATH STALKS OVER LAND DURING YEAR 1912, CLAIMING THOUSANDS IN WAR AND DISASTER

Hostilities in Balkans and Titanic Calastrophe Two Most Important Events in Last Twelve Months

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Much notable history was written in the year of 1912—events of vast importance and of world-wide interest followed each other in a life quick march of the past 12 months.

The most significant of these, doubtless, was the revolt of the Balkan states against the Turkish empire, which has reduced the sultan's ancient supremacy in eastern Europe. The sudden rise of the minor states which comprised the Balkan allies, is one of the marvels of the age. No less miraculous was the swift and decisive way in which they swept the Turks across the plains of Thrace and forced them back to the banks of the Dardanelles.

The fortunes of this war caused the whole world to wonder. The very map of Europe was changed from day to day. Especially has this war brought into significant power the status of Serbia and Bulgaria and given them an important voice in the diplomatic forum of Europe.

The most grievous occurrence of the year, especially to America, was the sinking of the Titanic on April 15. The loss of this greatest of all ocean liners, with over 1,500 people, was the greatest marine tragedy of all time.

It was not only the multitude of victims that made the catastrophe so overwhelmingly sad, but the character and importance of many of those who sank—the appalling figure being 1,519.

In the middle of the night while the ship was flashing with myriads of brilliant lights and the great vessel was winning with music and laughter, the Titanic ran head on into a gigantic iceberg while going at the rate of over 20 miles an hour.

DEATH STALKS IN AIR AS WELL AS ON LAND

Death seemed to reign in the air as well as on the water, during the year 1912.

The number of airmen who lost their lives was unprecedented. And one American woman is numbered among the victims, Miss Quimby, who fell into the ocean from the height of 1,000 feet. The year claimed 20 airmen, bringing the total of all up to 217.

The year marked some improvement in the hydroaeroplane, but on the whole, the science of flying did not progress to any material degree.

In this year of the most numerous air disasters, it is quite significant that death should claim, by sickness, the man who invented the first practical flying craft—Wilbur Wright.

The great American inventor passed away at his home in Dayton, O., and was given one of the most notable funerals in the history of the city.

MANY CHANGES TAKE PLACE IN POLITICS

In the political realm the year 1912 witnessed many remarkable things. Perhaps the most significant was the completion of the overthrow of the monarchy in China and the installation of the Chinese republic with Dr. Sun, a Harvard graduate, as president.

In America, of course, the most important political event was the overwhelming defeat of the Republican party, and the return of the Democratic party to power after 16 years, with Woodrow Wilson as the new president. An interesting feature of the political movements in this country was the birth of the Progressive party, with former President Theodore Roosevelt as its founder.

The year 1912 also witnessed the discovery of the south pole by Captain Ronald Amundson, the Danish explorer.

In the field of science great progress was made, especially in surgical experiments. The Nobel prize, for the most notable achievement of the year in this latter field, was awarded to the Alexis Carrell of the Rockefeller institute. Although Dr. Carrell is a Frenchman by birth, he has labored in America for years. He is, to all events and purposes, an American, and the work he did, for which he was given the Nobel award, was performed in an American institute created by an American philanthropist. Therefore America claims the honor.

MANY NOTABLE MEN DIE DURING YEAR OF 1912

The year 1912 has witnessed the passing of many prominent men. Among the eminent Americans who died during the year, were Rear Admiral Robert L. Ford, and Ambassador Whitelaw Reid.

The most sensational individual crime of the year, at least in America, was the assassination of Herman Rosenthal, a New York gambler, by four gunmen acting as agents of Police Lieutenant Charles A. Becker. The latter and his four hired murderers are now under the sentence of death.

The circumstances surrounding this crime and the subsequent developments arising from it constituted the most earnest steps ever taken in probing municipal corruption.

The immediate result of the Becker crime was the opening of the independent investigation, which revealed the revolting details of the alliance between the police and the vicious element.

Another event which stirred the heart of the nation was the dastardly attempt to assassinate Theodore Roosevelt at Milwaukee, by John Shrank, a New York crank who is now in an insane asylum.

In the matter of legislation, perhaps the most important features were the veto of the New Democratic congress tariff bills relating to wool, cotton and iron, and the farmers' free list, by President Taft, and the defeat in Canada of the reciprocity agreement.

SUPREME COURT RENDERERS IMPORTANT DECISIONS

Several important opinions were handed down by the United States supreme court, the chief of these being the opinion touching the Union Pacific merger. The action taken by the court resulted in the dissolving of the great railway combination which had been effected by the late E. H. Harriman.

Another supreme court decision which caused much comment was in relation to the Anthracite coal trust.

burst and elected to the United States senate.

April 2.—Calvin P. Rodgers, the only aviator to fly across the continent, is killed at Los Angeles.

April 11.—Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, son of the Civil war hero, dies in New York.

April 15.—The White Star liner "Titanic," the largest vessel in the world, sinks in the Atlantic ocean, off her maiden voyage, and sinks with over 1,500 passengers. The loss of human lives constitutes the greatest marine disaster in history. There were 705 souls saved and 1,519 lost. Among the latter were William T. Staud, the English journalist; Colo. John Jacob Astor, III; and Mrs. Lador Straus, Jacques Fathier, Maj. Archibald Hutt, Henry R. Harris, George D. Widener and Benjamin Chagsohen.

April 18.—Senate subcommittee summons J. Bruce Ismay to explain the "Titanic" disaster.

April 28.—Paris auto bandits are killed in a dramatic battle with the police.

May 4.—Fifteen thousand suffragettes march in New York.

May 13.—Victor L. Mason of New Jersey is killed in fall from an aeroplane at Brooklands, England. His companion, E. V. Fisher, is also killed.

May 14.—Two more Paris auto bandits killed in a sensational flight with a crowd of 50,000 men.

May 15.—Dr. Ben Reisman, manager of Emma Goldman, the anarchist, is terrored and feathered at San Diego, Cal.

May 17.—Professor Mollada and his assistant, Marozzi, descend 1,000 feet into the crater of Vesuvius, to take pictures.

May 21.—Rev. Clarence V. T. Nicholson is strangled at Charleston, Mass., for the murder of his former sweetheart, Avis Linnell.

May 25.—United States troops are ordered to Cuba to restore order and put down the revolution.

May 25.—One hundred and twenty-five thousand men go out on strike at the port of London, tying up 200 ships.

May 30.—Wilbur Wright, the inventor of the first practical aeroplane, dies at his home in Dayton, O.

May 31.—American marines land in Cuba.

June 1.—Philip Parmelee, the aviator, is killed in a fall from his aeroplane at North Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

June 5.—United States Senator George S. Nixon of Nevada, dies in Washington.

June 7.—Julius Kovner, a member of the Hungarian parliament, fires three shots at Count Tisza, president of the chamber, then shoots himself fatally.

June 9.—Three German warships visit New York harbor. A Klumperling, a noted aviator, and a passenger named "Moumou" are killed while flying at Montauk, France.

June 11.—Lieut. J. W. Hoozesh of the United States army and Al Welsh, a professional aviator, are killed at College Park, Md., by a fall from an aeroplane.

June 14.—Premier Asquith is assaulted by a militant suffragette while at a reception.

June 18.—Republican national convention opens at Chicago and elects Senator Elihu Root temporary chairman.

June 22.—President Taft is re-elected by the Republican convention at Chicago. Colonel Roosevelt and his followers hold meeting in Chicago and launch Progressive party.

June 25.—Democratic national convention opens at Baltimore and elects Alton B. Parker temporary chairman.

June 26.—Storm sweeps over Saginaw, Canada, causing death of 200 people and \$1,000,000 property loss.

July 1.—Miss Harriet Quimby is killed by a fall from an aeroplane into Longchester Bay, Mass.

July 2.—Woodrow Wilson is nominated for president by the Democratic convention at Baltimore. Melvin Vaniman and four of his companions are killed when his crash explodes near Atlantic City. Those who perish with him are George Bourrellon, Calvin Vaniman, Fred Kimer and Walter Guest.

July 4.—Tom Moore, a professional ballroomist, is killed in a fall at Hillside Park, N. J.; 41 people are killed and 50 injured when a Lackawanna express train crashes into a freight train near Corning, N. Y.

July 5.—Twenty-one people were killed and 20 injured when a passenger train on the Ligonier Valley railroad is run into from behind by a freight train at Wilpen, Pa.

July 6.—Olympic games open at Stockholm, Sweden.

July 8.—Camorrist leaders are sentenced to 30 years imprisonment.

July 13.—The United States senate passes William Lorimer of Illinois.

July 14.—Thirteen persons are killed and 25 injured when an Omaha mail train crashes into the rear end of a Denver overland limited, 18 miles west of Chicago; K. K. McArthur of South Africa wins the Marathon at Stockholm.

July 16.—Herman Rosenthal, a New York gambler, who was accused of being his partner, is shot dead; the American team is first in the Olympic games; William F. McCombs is elected chairman of the national Democratic committee.

July 20.—"Meat packers" trust dissolves.

July 26.—Thirteen Detroit aldermen caught accepting bribes.

July 28.—Police Lieutenant Charles A. Becker is arrested at New York charged with hiring four assassins to kill Herman Rosenthal, the gambler; Mutsahts, emperor of Japan, dies in Mexico.

August 1.—Rebels renew war in Mexico.

August 5.—Progressive party opens national convention at Chicago; American marines land at Nicaragua.

August 7.—Theodore Roosevelt nominated for president by the Progressive party at Chicago.

August 8.—General Cincinnati Leconte, president of Haiti, is killed by a bomb explosion in the national palace at Port-Au-Prince.

August 10.—Earthquake in Turkey wipes out several small villages, killing hundreds of people.

August 11.—The greatest war manuevers in the history of the United States army begins in Connecticut.

August 20.—General William Booth, founder of the Salvation army, dies at his home in London.

August 22.—Marquis Emperial, inventor of a new explosive called Imperialite, is blown to pieces at Milan while experimenting with his new chemical.

September 5.—Lieutenant General McArthur of the United States army dies at Milwaukee while in the course of an address.

September 11.—Paul Peck, an aviator, is fatally hurt in a fall from an aeroplane at Chicago.

September 13.—General Count Meezuke Nagi, head of the Japanese army, and his wife, commit suicide in accordance with the ancient Japanese custom, as a tribute to their departed emperor, Mutsahts.

September 14.—Howard Gill, the aviator, is killed at Chicago by a collision in midair.

September 21.—Three aviators, E. J. D. Astley of England, and Lieutenants Berger and Junghaus of Germany, are killed. The first at Belfast and the other two near Freiburg.

September 25.—Guillemo Marconi, inventor of the wireless telegraphy, is hurt in an accident in Italy, and loses an eye.

September 28.—John T. Longstaff, the English aviator, is killed at Hempstead Plains, L. I.; Lieut. J. C. McGee and Corp. Frank Scott of the army aviation school are killed while flying at College Park, Md.

October 1.—Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece beginning to mobilize their armies, preparatory to fighting Turkey; Bruce Brown of New York is killed at Milwaukee in an auto race trial; Lieut. Donald P. Morrison, J. W. Rumpf and H. L. Wilder are killed by an explosion on the torpedo boat destroyer Walke, near Newport.

October 2.—Rear Admiral Lucien Young of the United States navy dies at the Waldorf Astoria, New York city.

October 3.—Nine people are killed and over 20 injured when the Boston express train is wrecked at Westport, Conn.; Charles F. Walsh, an aviator, is killed at Trenton, N. J., by a 2,000-foot fall in the presence of 50,000 people war begun in the Balkans; 400 are killed in an engagement near the Bulgarian frontier.

October 5.—"Big Jack" Zelig is shot dead in New York, an act of trial of Lieutenant Becker, in which he was expected to be an important witness for the prosecution; four American marines are slain in an engagement in Nicaragua.

October 7.—Nearaghagh, mob kills three Americans in street at London.

October 8.—Balkan allies formally declare war on Turkey.

October 10.—Dr. Alexis Carrell of the Rockefeller institute, New York, is awarded the Nobel prize for surgical achievement.

October 14.—Theodore Roosevelt is shot by John Shrank, a crank, at Milwaukee, while about to start in his auto for a public hall, where he spoke shortly afterwards, before there had been a surgical examination of his wound.

October 16.—Gen. Felix Diaz, nephew of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, the deposed president of Mexico, makes a speech at New York. Boston Red Sox win the world's series in the fight for baseball supremacy over the New York Giants.

October 18.—The treaty of peace between Turkey and Italy is signed.

October 20.—Theodore Roosevelt leaves hospital for home.

October 23.—Louis Mitchell, an aviator, falls and is killed at Montgomery, Ala., making the two hundred and fifth aviation victim.

October 24.—Lieut. Charles A. Becker is found guilty of the murder of Herman Rosenthal. Bulgars take Kile-Kisch and 1,000 Turkish prisoners.

October 28.—Alfred Arthur Clark and Jose in an airplane.

October 27.—Bulgars take Lado-Baki.

October 29.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland announces her engagement to Prof. T. J. Preston.

October 30.—Vice President James Scheriff Sherman dies at his home at Utica, N. Y.; former Police Lieutenant Becker is sentenced by Judge Giff to die in week beginning December 3; Bulgars gain great victory in the capture of Lule-Burgaz.

October 31.—Nicholas Diphart, a Russian aviator in the employ of the Bulgarian army, is killed while flying over Adrianople.

November 2.—Woodrow Wilson is elected president of the United States.

November 27.—Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer, sentenced to death three times for the alleged murder of William Marshall (killed in 1900), is pardoned by Governor Dix.

November 28.—Serbian army takes possession of the seaport of Durazzo.

December 3.—Armistice is signed between Turkey and the allies, excepting Greece. Latter country breaks with Bulgaria and continues the war alone.

December 8.—Dr. Jules Constantine, a French aviator in the employ of the Bulgarian army, is shot dead while flying over the Tebatala lines.

December 14.—Peace envoy from Turkey and the Balkan states meet in London.

December 15.—Whiteley Reid, American ambassador to England, dies at Dorchester house, his London residence; Lieut. W. Parks of the royal navy, a passenger named Hind, was taken from a dog's head while on Hudson, England.

December 16.—Supreme court hands down decision in the anthracite coal trust case; Miss Helen Miller Gould, widow of the late Jay Gould, announces her engagement to Philip J. Shepard, a St. Louis railroad official.

December 17.—William Randolph Hearst testifies before the Clapp congressional committee in regard to the Archbold letters.

December 18.—J. Pierpont Morgan testifies before the Pujo congressional committee in the "money trust" investigation.

LONDON DOG THIEVES

From the London Standard.

The dog thief is at his work again. The epidemic of this particular form of crime, which gave the London police much extra work a few months ago has again broken out. The mysterious disappearance of household guardians and pets is being daily reported to Scotland Yard, and it is evident from the number of complaints that the men and women who live on the traffic in stolen dogs are having a busy and, presumably, a profitable time.

When it is remembered that over 1,500 dogs are taken out each year, it will be recognized that these specialists in thefts have ample opportunity for the practice of their trade.

The increase in the number of thefts is partly due to the holiday season, which amplifies the chances of the thieves who "work" the railway sta-

A List of Seasonable Articles SPECIALLY PRICED AT THE BUSY CORNER



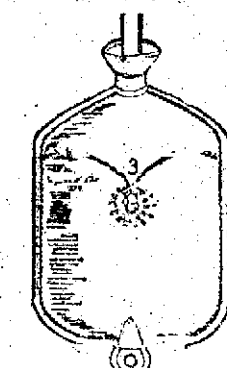
Vinol

The modern, reconstructive tonic, containing the medicinal extracts of fresh cod livers with peptonate of iron. Price, \$1.00. When the blood is poor, when more flesh is needed, when the weak need strength, when the throat and lungs are affected.

Take Vinol



Sea-bury's Sanitary Pocket Cups, 35c a Box of 20



GUARANTEED HOT WATER BOTTLES, \$1.00 TO \$2.50



Rexall Catarrh Jelly. Recommended by us, for the treatment of catarrh, cold in the head, hay fever, and other affections of the nasal passages. Price 25c

Stop That Cough before it stops you. REXALL CHERRY BARK COUGH SYRUP 25c, 50c, \$1.00

Something New in Dyes

Will dye lace in five minutes. Same package will dye silk, cotton, wool and mixed goods in 15 minutes. The light colors will not stain the hands. A clean, simple and quick dye for home use. Price 10c. Are especially good for rag carpets. The colors are bright and fast, and will dye your mixed rags in one boil.



- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Hind's Honey and Almond Cream | 45c |
| Sanitol Face Cream | 19c |
| Pompeian Cream | 39c |
| De Mirador Cold Cream | 21c and 42c |
| Java Rice Powder | 35c |
| Pozzoni's Face Powder | 35c |
| Harmony Alma Zula Face Powder | 50c |
| Swan Down Face Powder | 15c |
| La Blanche Face Powder | 45c |



The Robinson Drug Co.

Phone M. 4 "The Rexall Store" The Busy Corner

They have no real competitors in with that nation which holds the center of the map of Europe. But here prices given by dog buyers for special varieties, which range from 25 to 250. The dog thief of today has many tricks and traps for owners, and while his forefathers were generally supposed to come from the district lying between Walworth road and old Kent road their modern prototypes are spread over a much wider area. These thieves may be roughly divided into the "snatchers" and the "sneakers." The dog "snatcher" is an expert in the dainties which attract his prey. It is reported, for example, of one man, at present enjoying for the twenty-third time the hospitality of one of his unfortunates' prisons, that he phoned a neighbor, had taken over by the "snatcher" of his trifling, so that a dog sending the meat would follow him until, at a safe distance from the animal's house, he could pick it up and carry it off. This man is sometimes varied by the substitution of cheese for meat and aniseed oil for powder. Another method is to lay a trail with a piece of rag dipped in aniseed oil along the street away from the dog's home.

The "sneakers" employ a simpler and more direct method, and generally work in couples. One carries out the theft while the other lingers about to put the owners on a false scent as soon as the dog is traced. Others, again, use a dog's head while its owner's attention is being distracted by a confederate.

The form taken by money in each country is a curiously accurate indication of the character and tastes of the inhabitants thereof. The stately English bank note of splendid workmanship and uncompromising severity; the German note with its fine proportions and florid style of finish; the American certificate of most convenient size, perfect workmanship, crispness of design, and with the hint of the metal it stands for; the slovenly Italian paper money, dirty, carelessly cut, and to be carefully inspected before it is accepted as genuine; and then the heads and the shells of the savage.

There is no better illustration of this reflective character than the money of France. Carefully adjusted in size to fit the wallet carried by every careful Frenchman—and all Frenchmen are careful of money—fine of texture, artistic in design, and light and delicate in coloring, it possesses a fineness beside which the money of other nations looks cold and brutal. In the same way the French show fineness and subtlety in their manner of living, their laws and habits, their crimes, their politics, their fighting and even in their trade and manufacturing.

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NEW YORK POLICEMAN LEADING "STRIKER" TO SCHOOL

The above photograph pictures one of the many incidents that occurred during the recent strike of 500 boys pupils of public school No. 114, located in the lower east side of New York city. The youngsters declared they would not go back to school until Benjamin Velt, who was transferred to Brooklyn, had been returned as principal of the school. It took the police two days to round up all the "strikers."

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The fortunes of this war caused the whole world to wonder. The very map of Europe was changed from day to day. Especially has this war brought into significant power the states of Serbia and Bulgaria and given them an important voice in the diplomatic forum of Europe.

The most serious occurrence of the year, especially to America, was the sinking of the Titanic on April 15. The loss of this greatest of all ocean liners, with over 1,500 people, was the greatest marine tragedy of all time.

It was not only the multitude of victims that made the catastrophe so overwhelmingly sad, but the character and importance of many of those who sank—the appalling figure being 1,519.

In the middle of the night while the ship was flashing with myriads of brilliant lights and the great vessel was writhing with music and laughter, the Titanic ran head on into a gigantic iceberg while going at the rate of over 30 miles an hour.

DEATH STALKS IN AIR AS WELL AS ON LAND

Death seemed to reign in the air as well as on the water, during the year 1912.

The number of airmen who lost their lives, was unprecedented. And one American woman is numbered among the victims. Miss Quimby, who fell into the ocean from the height of 1,000 feet. The year claimed 30 airmen, bringing the total of all up to 217.

The year marked some improvement in the hydroaeroplane, but on the whole, the science of flying did not progress to any material degree.

In this year of the most numerous air disasters, it is quite significant that death should claim, by sickness, the man who invented the first practical flying craft—Wilbur Wright.

The great American inventor passed away at his home in Dayton, O., and was given one of the most notable funerals in the history of the city.

MANY CHANGES TAKE PLACE IN POLITICS

In the political realm the year 1912 witnessed many remarkable things. Perhaps the most significant was the completion of the overthrow of the Manchurian dynasty in China and the installation of the Chinese republic with Dr. Sun, a Harvard graduate, as president.

In America, of course, the most important political event was the overwhelming defeat of the Republican party, and the return of the Democratic party to power after 16 years, with Woodrow Wilson as the new president. An interesting feature of the political movements in this country was the birth of the Progressive party, with former President Theodore Roosevelt as its founder.

The year 1912 also witnessed the discovery of the south pole by Captain Ronald Amundson, the Danish explorer.

In the field of science great progress was made, especially in surgical experiments. The Nobel prize, for the most notable achievement of the year, in the latter field, was awarded to Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute, although Dr. Carrel is a Frenchman by birth, he has labored in America for years. He is to all events and purposes, an American, and the work he did for which he was given the Nobel award, was performed in an American institution created by an American philanthropist. Therefore America claims the honor.

MANY NOTABLE MEN DIE DURING YEAR OF 1912

The year 1912 has witnessed the passing of many prominent men. Among the eminent Americans who died during the year, were Rear Admiral Robblet D. Evans, and Ambassador Whitelaw Reid.

The most sensational individual crime of the year, at least in America, was the assassination of Herman Rosenthal, the New York gambler, by four gunmen acting as agents of Police Lieutenant Charles A. Becker. The latter and his four hired murderers are now under the sentence of death.

The circumstances surrounding this crime and the subsequent developments arising from it constituted the most earnest steps ever taken in promoting municipal government.

The final result of the Becker crime was the opening of the Aldermanic investigation, which revealed the revolting details of the alliance between the police and the vicious element.

Another event which stirred the heart of the nation was the dastardly attempt to assassinate Theodore Roosevelt at Milwaukee, by John Shrank, a New York crank who is now in an insane asylum.

In the matter of legislation, perhaps the most important features were the veto of the New Democratic congress tariff bills relating to wool, cotton and iron, and the farmers free list, by President Taft, and the defeat in Canada of the reciprocity agreement.

SUPREME COURT RENDERS IMPORTANT DECISIONS

Several important opinions were handed down by the United States supreme court, the chief of these being the opinion touching the Union Pacific merger. The action taken by the court resulted in the dissolving of the great railway combination which had been effected by the late E. H. Harriman.

Another supreme court decision which caused much comment was in relation to the Anthracite coal trust.

burst are elected to the United States senate from Arizona.

April 2—Calbraith P. Rodgers, the only aviator to fly across the continent, is killed at Los Angeles.

April 11—Gen. Frederick Grant, aviator of the Civil war hero, dies in New York.

April 15—The White Star liner "Titanic," the largest vessel in the world, strikes an iceberg in midocean, or, more properly, a sink with over 1,500 passengers. The loss of the "Titanic" and the cargo of human lives constitutes the greatest marine disaster in history. There were 705 souls saved and 1,519 lost. Among the latter were William T. Stead, the English journalist; Col. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Isador Straus, Jacques Futrelle, Maj. Archibald Butt, Henry B. Harris, George D. Widener and Benjamin Guggenheim.

April 18—Senate subcommittee summons J. Bruce Ismay to explain the "Titanic" disaster.

April 25—Paris auto bandits are killed in a dramatic battle with the police.

May 4—Fifteen thousand suffragettes march in New York.

May 13—Victor L. Mason of New Jersey is killed in fall from an aeroplane at Brooklands, England. His companion, E. V. Fisher, is also killed.

May 14—Two more Paris auto bandits killed in a sensational fight with an army of policemen.

May 15—Dr. Ben Reitman, manager of Emma Goldman, the anarchist, is tarred and feathered at San Diego, Cal.

May 17—Professor Mallada and his assistant, Marvazzi, descend 1,000 feet into the crater of Vesuvius, to take pictures.

May 21—Rev. Clarence V. T. Richardson, a Connecticut minister, is shot dead in New York city by a former sweetheart, Avis Linnell.

May 23—United States troops are ordered to Cuba to restore order and put down the revolution.

May 24—One hundred and twenty-five thousand men go out on strike at the port of London, tying up 200 ships.

May 30—Wilbur Wright, the inventor of the first practical aeroplane, dies at his home in Dayton, O.

May 31—American marines land in Cuba.

June 1—Phillip Parmelee, the aviator, is killed in a fall from his aeroplane at North Yakima, Wash.

June 5—United States Senator George S. Nixon of Nevada, dies in Washington.

June 7—Julius Kavnes, a member of the Hungarian parliament, fires three shots at Count Tisza, president of the chamber, then shoots himself fatally.

June 8—Three German warships visit New York harbor; M. Kimmerring, a noted aviator, and a passenger named Tonnert, are killed while flying at Montauk, N. Y.

June 11—Lieut. L. W. Hozzethurst of the United States army and Al Walsh, a professional aviator, are killed at College Park, Md., in a fall from an aeroplane.

June 14—Premier Asquith is assaulted by a militant suffragette while at a reception.

June 18—Republican national convention opens at Chicago and elects Senator Elihu Root temporary chairman.

June 22—President Taft is renominated by the Republican convention at Chicago. Colonel Roosevelt and his followers hold meeting in Chicago and launch Progressive party.

June 23—Democratic national convention opens at Baltimore and elects Alton B. Parker temporary chairman.

June 30—Storm sweeps over Saskatchewan, Canada, causing death of 200 people and \$1,000,000 property loss.

July 1—Miss Harriet Quimby is killed by a fall from an aeroplane in Dorchester Bay, Mass.

July 2—Woodrow Wilson is nominated for president by the Democratic convention at Baltimore; Melvin Vaniman and four of his companions are killed when his airplane explodes near Atlantic City.

July 3—Those who persist with him are George Bourillon, Calvin Vaniman, Fred Elmer and Walter Guest.

July 4—"Tom" Moore, a professional balloonist, is killed in a fall at Hillside Park, N. J.; 41 people are killed and 50 injured when a Lackawanna express train crashes into a freight train near Cornwall, N. Y.

July 5—Twenty-one people were killed and 30 injured when a passenger train on the Ligonier Valley railroad is run into from behind by a freight train at Wilpen, Pa.

July 6—Olympic games open at Stockholm, Sweden.

July 8—Camorrist leaders are sentenced to 30 years imprisonment.

July 12—The United States senate ousts William Lorimer of Illinois.

July 14—Thirteen persons are killed and 25 injured when an Omaha mail train crashes into the rear end of a Denver overland freight train, miles west of Chicago; K. J. McArthur of South Africa wins the Marathon at Stockholm.

July 18—Herman Rosenthal, a New York gambler, who had accused Police Lieutenant Charles A. Becker of being his partner, is shot dead; the American team is first in the Olympic games; William F. McCombs is elected chairman of the national Democratic committee.

July 20—"Meat packers' trust" dissolves.

July 26—Thirteen Detroit aldermen caught accepting bribes.

July 28—Police Lieutenant Charles A. Becker is arrested at New York charged with hiring four assassins to shoot Herman Rosenthal, the gambler; Mutsuhito, emperor of Japan, dies.

August 1—Rebels renew war in Mexico.

August 5—Progressive party opens national convention at Chicago; American marines land at Nicaragua.

August 7—Theodore Roosevelt nominated for president by the Progressive party at Chicago.

August 8—General Cincinnatus Leconte, president of Haiti, is killed by a bomb explosion in the national palace at Port-Au-Prince.

August 10—Earthquake in Turkey wipes out several small villages, killing hundreds of people.

August 11—The latest war maneuvers in the history of the United States army begin in Connecticut.

August 20—General William Booth, founder of the Salvation army, dies at his home in London.

August 27—Marquis Emparialis, inventor of a new explosive called Em-

peritis, is blown to pieces at Milan while experimenting with his new chemical.

September 6—Lieutenant General McArthur of the United States army dies at Milwaukee while in the course of an address.

September 11—Paul Peck, an aviator, is fatally hurt in a fall from an aeroplane at Chicago.

September 13—General Count Maresuke Nagai, head of the Japanese army, and his wife, commit suicide in accordance with the ancient Japanese custom, as a tribute to their departed emperor, Mutsuhito.

September 14—Howard Gill, the aviator, is killed at Chicago by a collision in midair.

September 21—Three aviators, H. J. D'Astley of England, and Lieutenants Berger and Langhaus of Germany, are killed. The first at Belfast and the other two near Freiburg.

September 25—Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of the wireless telegraphy, is hurt in an accident in Italy, and loses an eye.

September 28—John L. Longstaffe, the English aviator, is killed at Hempstead Plains, L. I.; Lieut. L. C. Brockwell and Corp. Frank Scott of the army aviation school are killed while flying at College Park, Md.

October 1—Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece, beginning to mobilize their armies, preparatory to fighting Turkey; Bruce Brown of New York is killed at Milwaukee in an auto race trial; Lieut. Donald P. Morrison, J. W. Rumpf and H. L. Wilder are killed by an explosion on the torpedo boat destroyer Walke, near Newport.

October 2—Rear Admiral Lucien Young of the United States navy dies at the Waldorf Astoria, New York city.

October 3—Nine people are killed and over 30 injured when the Boston express train is wrecked at Westport, Conn.; Charles P. Walsh, an aviator, is killed at Trenton, N. J., by a 2,000-foot fall in the presence of 50,000 people; war begins in the Balkans; 400 are killed in an engagement near the Bulgarian frontier.

October 5—"Big Jack" Zeller is shot dead in New York, on way to trial of Lieutenant Becker, in which he was expected to be an important witness for the prosecution; four American marines are slain in an engagement in Nicaragua.

October 7—Nicaraguan mob kills three Americans in street in Leon.

October 8—Balkan allies formally declare war on Turkey.

October 10—Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller institute, New York, is awarded the Nobel prize for surgical achievement.

October 14—Theodore Roosevelt is shot by John Schrank, a madman, at Milwaukee, while about to start in his auto for a public hall, where he spoke shortly afterwards, before he had been a surgical examination of his wound.

October 16—Gen. Felix Diaz, nephew of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, the deposed president of Mexico, raises a revolt at Vera Cruz; Boston Red Sox win the world's series in the fight for baseball supremacy over the New York Giants.

October 18—The treaty of peace between Turkey and Italy is signed.

October 20—Theodore Roosevelt leaves hospital for home.

October 23—Louis Mitchell, an aviator, falls and is killed at Montgomery, Ala., making the two hundred and fifth aviation victim.

October 24—Lieut. Charles A. Becker is found guilty of the murder of Herman Rosenthal; Bulgars take Kirk Killish and 1,200 Turkish prisoners.

October 26—Allies capture Uskub and close in on Adrianople.

October 27—Hungarian troops take Buda-Pest.

October 28—Mrs. Grover Cleveland announces her engagement to Prof. T. J. Preston.

October 30—Vice President James Schenck of Vermont dies at his home at Utica, N. Y.; former Police Lieutenant Becker is sentenced by Judge Goff to die in week beginning December 3; Bulgars gain great victory in the capture of Lule-Burgas.

October 31—Nicholas Diphert, a Russian aviator, in the employ of the Bulgarian army, is killed while flying over Adrianople.

November 3—Woodrow Wilson is elected president of the United States.

November 27—Agent Patrick, the lawyer, sentenced to death three times for the alleged murder of William Marsh Rice in 1900, is pardoned by Governor Dix.

November 28—Serbian army takes possession of the seaport of Durazzo.

December 3—Armistice is signed between Turkey and the allies, excepting Greece. Latter country breaks with Bulgaria and continues the war alone.

December 8—Dr. Jules Constantine, a French aviator, in the employ of the Bulgarian army, is shot dead while flying over the Balkans; three months for the alleged murder of Turkey and the Balkan states meet in London.

December 15—Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador to England, dies at Dorchester house, his London residence; Lieut. M. P. Parke of the royal navy, and a passenger named Harwick, take fatal fall with an aeroplane at Hudson England.

December 15—Supreme court hands down decision in the antitrust case; Miss Helen Miller Gould, oldest daughter of the late Jay Gould, announces her engagement to Philip J. Shepard, a St. Louis railroad official.

December 17—William Randolph Hearst testifies before the Clapp congressional committee in regard to the Archbold letters.

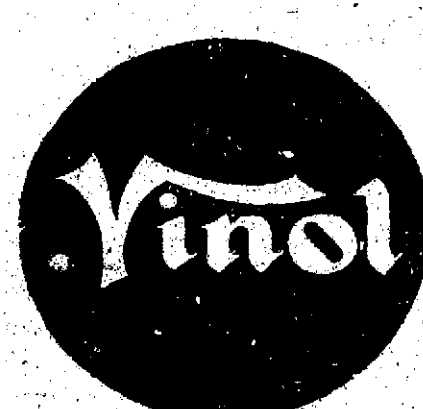
December 18—J. Pierpont Morgan testifies before the Pujo congressional committee in the "money trust" investigation.

From the London Standard.

The dog thief is at his work again. The epidemic of this particular form of crime, which gave the London press much extra work a few months ago, has again broken out. The mysterious disappearance of household guardians and pets is being daily reported to Scotland Yard, and it is evident from the number of complaints that the men and women who live on the traffic in stolen dogs are having a busy and, presumably, a profitable time. When it is remembered that over 1,500,000 of dog licenses are taken out each year, it will be recognized that the specialists in thefts have ample opportunity for the practice of their trade.

The increase in the number of thefts is partly due to the holiday season, which amplifies the chances of the thieves who "work" the railway sta-

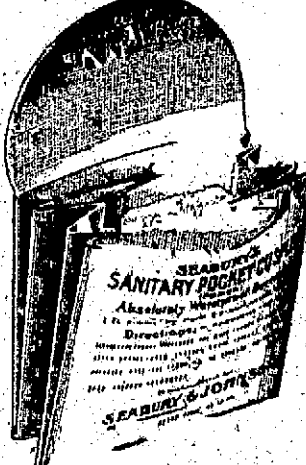
A List of Seasonable Articles SPECIALLY PRICED AT THE BUSY CORNER



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The modern, reconstructive tonic, containing the medicinal extracts of fresh cod livers with peptonal of iron. Price, \$1.00. When the blood is poor, when more, flesh is needed, when the weak need strength, when the throat and lungs are affected.

Take Vinol



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Rexall Catarrh Jelly. Recommended by us for the treatment of catarrh, cold in the head, hay fever, and other affections of the nasal passages. Price 25c

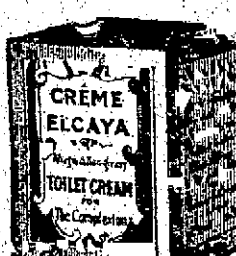
Stop That Cough. before it stops you. REXALL CHERRY BARK COUGH SYRUP. 25c, 50c, \$1.00

Something New in Dyes

Will dye lace in five minutes. Same package will dye silk, cotton, wool and mixed goods in 15 minutes. The light colors will not stain the hands. A clean, simple and quick dye for home use. Price 10c. Are especially good for rag carpets. The colors are bright and fast, and will dye your mixed rags in one boil.



Hind's Honey and Almond Cream. 45c. Sanitol Face Cream. 19c. Pompeian Cream. 39c. De Mirador Cold Cream. 21c and 42c. Java Rice Powder. 35c. Pozzoni's Face Powder. 35c. Harmony Alun Zada Face Powder. 50c. Swan Down Face Powder. 15c. La Blanche Face Powder. 45c.



The Robinson Drug Co.

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NEW YORK POLICEMAN LEADING "STRIKER" TO SCHOOL. The above photograph pictures one of the many incidents that occurred during the recent strike of 600 boys pupils of public school No. 114, located in the lower east side of New York city. The youngsters declared they would not go back to school until Benjamin Velt, who was transferred to Brooklyn, had been returned as principal of the school. It took the police two days to round up all the "strikers."

MOST FAMOUS TRIAL IN HISTORY OF AMERICAN COURTS SEQUEL TO CAMPAIGN OF EXPLOSIONS CULMINATING IN WRECKING OF LOS ANGELES TIMES PLANT ON OCT. 1, 1910, WITH LOSS 21 LIVES

Through Long, Weary Weeks Proceedings Have Been Marked by Tragic and Pathetic Scenes Centering Around Men Ac- cused of Being Responsible for Alleged Outrages

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 26.—It was a scene blotted with tragedy that confronted those who, week after week, sat through the historic "dynamite conspiracy" trials.

Now it was a body rising from the rear of the court room, where the wives and children of the defendants sat, now it was the heavy voice of a man seated in the witness chair and defending himself against the charges of a nation-wide conspiracy, in which officials of union labor were deeply concerned. Witnesses told how and facts were set forth, and the jury listened to the testimony of the defendants.

Gray-haired and old beyond his years, sat Frank M. Ryan, president of the iron workers union, by virtue of which office he was a leader in national labor circles, with a seat in the councils of the American Federation of Labor.

McManis, the self-confessed dynamiter, for weeks occupied the witness stand, relating, calmly, decisively and without any apparent concern for himself, a narrative of violence seldom equaled.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property was said to have been destroyed. Finding the maintenance of a hired dynamite crew to have cost the union for funds, and in this way, the government charged, others became implicated. For instance, the government set out that the union executive board decided at last to allow McManis to make a profit for which he could be required to give an accounting. Letters also were written when the government charged, several of the business agencies, including the dynamite crew, a business association, and a list of names should be given. All the national officials were declared by their attorneys to be "linked together in guilt."

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Attorney Clarence Dowd, whose defense of the McNamara in Los Angeles resulted in charges of attempt to bribe witnesses being filed against him. He will be tried in California early in January next.

Striking Coincidences.

Two striking coincidences attended the trial.

One was that on October 1, 1911, exactly one year after the Los Angeles Times building was blown up with a loss of 21 lives, the federal authorities at Indianapolis first considered the possibility of prosecution for the alleged conspiracy of dynamite and in the early part of the trial, the testimony of the witnesses was given.

Witnesses From Everywhere.

The witnesses came from almost every state. Some came from as far as Alaska, and others from as near as California. A large number of witnesses were called from the north, including George (Nipper) Anderson of Cleveland, who had been in the Los Angeles Times building at the time of the explosion. A witness came from Hawaii to tell of the hearing of the case of the defendant, who was charged with the explosion of the Times building.



Frank M. Ryan, president of International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, found guilty in 1912.

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Dark Spots Familiar.

The trial was a dark spot in the history of the nation. It was a trial that was a dark spot in the history of the nation. It was a trial that was a dark spot in the history of the nation.

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Orrie E. McManis, confessed dynamiter, whose evidence materially aided the prosecution. He was not one of the defendants.

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THE DAY'S NEWS IN SPORT CIRCLES

Little Choice When Big Men Mix New Years

By W. W. NAUGHTON.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—In a few days now Al Palmer and Luther McCarney, two of the biggest men following pugilism, will face each other in the Vernon arena.
Just what kind of a scrap they will furnish remains to be seen. One of the huskies—McCarney—has it in him to afford a fine display of glovermanship. In his affair with Jim Flynn he showed himself a superb boxer.
A suspicion exists out this way, however, that the other party—Mr. Alonzo Palmer—is not only ungainly of movement, but impetuous.
If so, the symmetry of Luther's style may be disarranged. It isn't easy for a fighter to carry himself with grace and dignity when his via a vis is acting like a hulking brute one moment, and like a bull in a china shop the next.
But whether the combat resembles an illustrated lecture on true Queensberry art or a furious, floundering flailing match between a couple of booze-laden longshoremen, one thing is certain.
When the heavens toe the scratch—and before the tumult begins—the spectators they arrest should appeal to those who still see a Homer side to the game of the ring.

Well Matched Pair.
It is probable that a better matched pair of giants were never seen in a boxing enclosure. Fancy two fellows each well over six feet in height and topping the two hundred pound mark. Not only that but their bodies taper instead of bulging and each of the legs boasts a brace of well turned legs and the general appearance of a gladiator.

Their headpieces are in line with the balance of their physique. Each has a strongly marked lower jaw and the facial attributes of a fighter.
A knot of Los Angeles fight fans were discussing the outlook early in the white house campaign and one remarked: "I see that Palmer has a longer reach than McCarney."

Depends on how it is measured, clipped in Billy McCarney, Luther's friend, philosopher and chaplain.
You see Palmer's chin sticks out so far that he stands nearer to McCarney than McCarney does to him.

It was a bit of pleasantries and it's quite within the bounds of possibility that McCarney would feel safer about Al's protruding chin one of his biggest assets.

Can McCarney Hit Hard?
And a goodly proportion of them, remembering the repeated squashes Palmer's chin like the milkmaid's face, is his fortune in a way. Thrusting himself forward, like the underbow of a battleship, it is a fine target for Al's opponents. But no one has made what might be called a lasting impression upon it so far.

McCarney's nose has been knocked down, of course, but the focus of any punch did not last long enough to leave him to be counted out. Out here where Palmer has not yet been seen in a real battle, his chin is one of the things that commands him to the students of fighting form. Guided by the accounts of his eastern bouts, that came over the wires, the sports think Al's protruding jaw one of his biggest assets.

Can McCarney Hit Hard?
And a goodly proportion of them, remembering the repeated squashes Palmer's chin like the milkmaid's face, is his fortune in a way.

M'Graw Hopeful of Taking a Third Pennant in 1913

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—John J. McGraw will make few changes in the lineup of his champion Giants for the beginning of the 1913 campaign in the National league. He has asked for waivers on Outfielder Beals Becker because he is figuring confidently on the ability of young George Burns as a reliable substitute, if not indeed, a regular possibility.
The leader of the Polo Grounds is hopeful that Billy Shaffer will be in line to try for a permanent position as shortstop. He thinks that the development of one of two young pitchers will assure the Lowlanders a third consecutive National league pennant.
McGraw returned yesterday from the west where he has been touring a vaudeville circuit. He will remain in town until January 1, when he will begin his theatrical engagements. The following day he will take charge of the local National league club offices. He will mail out the players' contracts, complete all arrangements for the spring training trip and conclude the final details of the annual pilgrimage northward.
The leader of the champions anticipated no trouble from holdouts. He indicated a very liberal policy in the matter of salaries for the boys. "I made good last year," a number of the stars, including Mathewson and Marquard, are under term contracts.
McGraw says he will pursue his time-honored custom of taking the rookies to Marlin Springs, Texas, ten days or two weeks in advance of the regulars. These will be carefully watched and instructed with the assistance of Wilbert Robinson.
The regulars for the Lone Star state some time about the middle of February. The regulars about March 1.
"I have asked for waivers on Beals Becker," said McGraw, "but I do not think he will be allowed to go back to the minors. He is a better ball player than lots of outfielders in the league, but unfortunately, I have no place for him with Burns coming so strong."
Shaffer, it is known, knows what to do for him. I could be sorry to see him go, but for me he is a good player. He would be a good player.

CICOTTE LOOKS FOR A GOOD SEASON IN 1913 WITH WHITE SOX PITCHING STAFF

DETROIT, Dec. 28.—When I was sent to Chicago by Boston it seemed as though a weight had been lifted from my shoulders. I had always wanted to be a member of the White Sox and I am as certain of pitching winning ball for Callahan in 1913 as I am of eating my dinner tonight," declared Eddie Cicotte, the former Red Sox twirler, today.
"I was in Boston five years and there wasn't a single season in which I was not a member of the pitching staff."



EDDIE CICOTTE

given a fair chance. Prior to 1912 the team manager was such in name only. John I. Taylor, club owner, was the real man behind and Taylor's pettishness disrupted the club.
"At times when I was pitching Taylor would send word from his private box, 'Take that fellow out.'"
"He wouldn't like the way I was working, or perhaps the opposition had made one or two hits. Taylor never liked me; I never liked him, and it was seldom that I went through a game without having him comment upon it."
"At different times I asked to be traded, but my wishes were ignored. Taylor wouldn't listen to a leave-taking wish by his pitching."

Confidence Should Make Sox Team Hard to Beat

DETROIT, Dec. 28.—Hughie Jennings, our erstwhile manager, now starring on the "radio-ville" stage, thinks that the Boston Red Sox will be a tough team to beat in 1913.
The Tri-Union-named champion forms this conclusion for several reasons. For one thing he believes that the Sox outfit is well-balanced and without serious weakness of any sort; and, for another, he figures that the confidence gained by winning the American league pennant and a world's series will add to the formidability of Stahl's gang.
So strongly does Hughie lean toward the Red Sox that he says he would be willing to bet \$10,000 that they will beat the Athletics in the series. "I don't think the Sox will be as good as last year," said Mr. J. as he said that he doesn't think Washington can do any better than take show money. It looks as though he had narrowed the fight for the pennant down to a dual affair.
The Tigers' leader is "strong for the psychological element." He figures that any club which can weather the storm of an American league race and finish in front and then can go through an eight-game series for the universal championship is bound to get a fine opinion of its own individuality. As nobody could lick the Red Sox in 1912, it is the most natural thing in the world that they should think nobody can do so in 1913.
That old maxim, "Nothing succeeds like success," is as true in baseball as anywhere else. A club which has confidence has the battle as good as half won. The Athletics of 1910 and 1911 were a fine example of this "cheatiness." In their pennant-winning years the Macks were wedded to the conviction that nobody could beat them. They were willing to concede that an opposing club might outkick them now and then, but when it came to a question of downright merit they figured themselves first and the rest nowhere. Possibly the Philadelphia personnel would have some on winning pennants forever, except for the fact that some of them got the Mea that even old John

MAT BOUT HAS BEEN SET FOR AFTERNOON

One of the most classy wrestling attractions staged here in years is carded for Temple theater next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock when Tommy Ryan, the local mat artist, and Chief Montour, formerly light heavyweight champion, grapple in a finish match.
The match was originally scheduled for New Year's night but last night Ryan decided to put it on in the afternoon in order to give the greatest possible number of people a chance to see it. Wednesday is a holiday and the contest should attract a capacity house.
Ryan expects to go on the mat in better condition than for any previous bout here. In his match with Elmer Lindstrom here last week he showed considerable improvement. He is training with Frank Miller, the park house giant. Miller is not an expert at the mat game but he is big and strong and Ryan gets some mighty good practice from throwing him around.

MISSED HIS TRAIN; PACKY WAS "LOST"

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Packy McFarland, the lightweight pugilist, was "lost" for a few hours today, but he was found at some of his old haunts and relieved the fears of his friends.
McFarland was scheduled to fight Freddie Daniels in Omaha, Neb., last night. He started to the train but missed it and a search for him was made. He was found at some of his old haunts and relieved the fears of his friends.
When it was learned from Omaha that McFarland had failed to appear, friends began searching for him. A story was circulated that he had split with his manager, Edith Thirt, and was on his way to the coast. But Packy explained that he had missed the train and was on his way back to Chicago.

M'GOORTY TO CLINCH HIS CLAIM IN PAREE

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A fearful leap from the wilds of Oklahoma, where the blase surroundings of Kay Paree, but it is going to be did. The citizen of the famous western burg that's going to make Paris his up and snort is one Edward McGoorty.
Edward appeared here recently, and removed one Mike Gibbons from the celestial orb the latter was squinting at Little did Eddie dream when he was out chasing cows, pigs and chickens in his youthful days that later on he would not be chasing cows and pigs on the other side of the deep blue sea. Still, like all great men, he didn't realize what fortune had in store for him.

It will be a gala day for Oklahoma, wherever it is, when the gay youth steps into the trailer and is whisked away on the first stage of his journey. You can see the patriarch of the village calling the traveler aside, "Look out, Eddie," he chirps in a friendly voice, "for they say Paris is a wicked city."
"And," winking his left eye cleverly, "if you see or hear anything good over there don't forget to tell me when you return."
We know Eddie will have to tread the straight path in that wicked city for he will be accompanied by Morty Fokins, who is fairly imbued with righteousness and rectitude. Morty has been around Gotham too long to succumb to the wiles of any citizen of Paris.

The main object of the trip abroad, outside of seeing the great town, is for Eddie to take a whack at the world's middleweight championship. Billy Papke and Frank Klaus will be on hand in Paris next March, and when that time arrives McGoorty will invade both into matches.
With Papke, the result is not in doubt, for the fight is "in." Judging from the reports about Klaus, the latter should be duck soup for the Oshkosh Whale. Then Carpenter, the French champion, is left. Well, Mike Gibbons would whip him.
When these three affairs are matters of record and conversation, Eddie and Morty will return. The Oshkosh patriarch will probably meet them at the boat, for his days are numbered.

BOWLING NEWS

Townsend and Arnott took two out of three games from Scott and Allen, in the twin-team tournament at the Overland, last night.	
Townsend	158 141
Arnott	138 148 133
Totals	294 284 317-845
Allen	132 145 201
Scott	187 177 184
Totals	269 322 282-873

The following are on the roll of honor at the Overland alleys for the week ending December 23:

Kaylor, 233; Dikman, 226; Harrison, 202-256; Criss, 212; Allen, 230-244-207; Drake, 233; McRayno, 235; Arnott, 230; Hite, 208; Bierbauer, 231; Pennell, 207.	
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MERKLE SUED FOR \$5,000

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 28.—Frederick C. Merkle, first baseman for the New York Giants, was sued today in Lucas county common pleas court for \$5,000 damage by Peter B. Garrett, a bartender, who alleges that in a saloon room Merkle knocked out several of his teeth and pummeled him severely.

Herrmann Wants Big Leagues Welded Closer

By W. J. MACBETH.
NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—August Herrmann is going to devote all the influence at his command to weld the two major leagues into "even closer harmony." He proposes to have the National and American circuits "pull together" in deed as well as in spirit. His plan is nothing short of a pretentious interleague series, in which every National league club will play home and home games with every American league club. Naturally this interleague schedule would eliminate the present mode of world's series procedure.
For it would in itself be a world's series of the most profoundly pretentious style. There would be no question then as to the ultimate winner being the very best collection in baseball. According to the rights of the chairman of the National commission the present world's series would be maintained. Other benefits of broad reach would accrue while most of the existing evils of the present post season classic would be eliminated.

Means Two Seasons.
Let us first consider Herrmann's scheme. It embraces two seasons; at least two pennant races each year. He would shorten the playing season in the respective major leagues to 112 games each. The winner in each division would be hailed a champion of that league. But there the honor would end unless the team could substantiate it throughout the succeeding interleague contest.
The interleague competition, or new world's series, would begin immediately after the close of the shortened major league campaigns. As each National league team would play home and home games with each American league team this would add thirty extra series. At least two extra games in each division would be played. The regular season ended or bringing the entire schedule of the year playing the world's series championships included up to 172 games.

Now 172 games sounds like a terrible task for the poor, down-trodden athletes but I am very much inclined to think that under the advantage which Mr. Herrmann proposes there will be no objection from that source. The object for ratification by the playing fraternity will be dealt with shortly. As to the 172 games schedule. The American Association has successfully proven feasible a campaign of 168 contests—just four days of the new scheme. The National league five years ago had a 168-games draft followed by C. H. Ebbets that would have enabled the club owners to begin no earlier than usual and to close later in the fall. It is announced, indeed, that the 168-games series ends before this latter date to which period major league players draw salaries.

Means Extra Salary.
No one begrudges a star ball player getting a little extra salary after the season closes but it is reasonable to suppose that the major league player would be delighted to work right up to the end of his contract time if he had a chance to earn much more than the pin money he now draws down. And in the new order of things he would, for Mr. Herrmann's scheme protects the interests of the second division club as well as the first division club.
His idea is to let all the major league players in on the world's series spoils. Of course there must be an incentive to victory and accordingly the team to finish first in the interleague world's series would draw down far more per man than the team that finished third or tenth or last. As is quite proper the lion's share should go to the victors; but there would be some consolation for the also rans.
Mr. Herrmann would see aside a very handsome percentage of all the gate receipts of the 60 games to form a players' pool. Without too severely taxing the coffers of the magnates he believes that the fund could be trebled or quadrupled over the spoils of the world's series as at present conducted.

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The evils of the present world's series system are many. Not the least is bitterness toward clubs absolutely out of the running when their time of experimenting arrives. No matter how fairly they may play disappointed contenders invariably believe they have always got the worst of it from the trailers. They think the champion, whoever it may be, was favored in some way or other. "They believe the second division clubs deliberately juggle the lineup in order to shut the favored team out," they say. "And the system system has developed countless scandals. No later than a few weeks ago we saw driven from the National league a club president who never would have been prompted to talk himself into ostentatious if it not been for the lure of world's series spoils. Why not give Herrmann's pet scheme one fair trial anyway?"

MOTORCYCLE RECORDS IN 1912

The fastest official mile traveled by a motorcycle during the year of 1912 was 36.45 seconds.
This was at the rate of 95.32 miles an hour, and was ridden by Ray Seymour, at Los Angeles, Cal., May 17, 1912.
On the same day and in the same test, Seymour flashed on around the track, mile after mile, until he had hung up new official records up to and including 20 miles.
He rode the 20 miles in 12:32.4-5. A few days later, on May 24, he broke the existing records from 20 to 30 miles, riding the 30 miles in 20:21.4-5.
These were the only new professional records made during 1912, although there were many attempts in which the record was not adopted as official for various reasons announced by the competition committee of the Federation of American Motorcyclists.
Jake DeRover, the old motorcycle racer, still holds the official professional records, made during 1911 and 1910, from 35 to 100 miles. DeRover's time for 100 miles is 75:24.2-5.
In the amateur field, Lon Claflin hung up a new series of official records from one mile to 17 miles for 1912. His first mile was made in 33:2-5 seconds—two seconds slower than Seymour's professional time. This record was also made at Los Angeles, Cal. on the same day that Seymour cleaned the state up to 20 miles—May 17. Claflin's time for the 17 miles was 11:24.3-5.
Don John's amateur records for 1912, 19 and 20 miles made at Los Angeles, April 4, 1911, still stand. His time for 20 miles was 14:23.8-5.
Fred Hurck's amateur records from 21 miles to 70 miles, made at Springfield, Mass., September 6, 1909, have not been bettered. His time for 70 miles was 53:43.2-5.
R. Stubbs holds the amateur records for 50, 60, 80 and 95 miles. He went 95 miles in 1:02:03.1-5 at Birmingham, Ala., in 1908.
C. Gustafson made a record of 400 miles in 4:32:36 at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. On the following day, C. Spencer hung up records from 600 to 1,000 miles, at Springfield. His time for 1,000 miles was 22:29:0-0.
Following are the F. A. M. national championships for 1912, these championships being competed for each year.
Two-mile F. A. M. championship, won by Don Johns, Chicago, June 2, 1912. Time, 2:01.
One-hour F. A. M. championship, won by J. C. Constant, Detroit, June 23, 1912. Distance, 65.94 miles.
Five miles F. A. M. professional championship, won by Ray Seymour, Columbus, July 19, 1912. Time, 3:22.2-5.
Ten miles F. A. M. professional championship, won by Eddie Hasha, Columbus, O., July 19. Time, 6:40.2-5.
Fifteen miles F. A. M. professional championship, won by Eddie Hasha, Columbus, O., July 20. Time, 10:34.4-5.
Ten-mile F. A. M. amateur championship, won by J. C. Constant, Columbus, O., July 20. Time, 6:50.1-5.
Piermile F. A. M. amateur championship, won by Don Clark, Columbus, O., July 20, 1912. Time, 4:28.
One-mile F. A. M. amateur championship, won by L. J. Constant, Columbus, O., July 20, 1912. Time, 1:40.1-5.

Notice

Beginning Thursday, store will open at 8:30 a. m. and close at 5:30 p. m. Store closed all day Wednesday, New Years.

GIDDINGS BROS
SUCCESSORS TO
GIDDINGS BROS

Notice

Beginning Thursday, store will open at 8:30 a. m. and close at 5:30 p. m. Store closed all day Wednesday, New Years.

Half Regular Price On Dresses and Costumes

Beginning tomorrow you choose from our stock of dresses and gowns at half price

There is an unusually large stock of dresses and costumes to be closed out this time. The assortment includes the new designs in serges, broadcloth, velvets, silks, satin and chiffons. Every dress and costume is offered at half regular price, as follows:

\$13.50 Dresses and Gowns for.....	\$6.75
\$15.00 Dresses and Gowns for.....	\$7.50
\$18.00 Dresses and Gowns for.....	\$9.00
\$20.00 Dresses and Gowns for.....	\$10.00
\$22.50 Dresses and Gowns for.....	\$11.25
\$25.00 Dresses and Gowns for.....	\$12.50
\$27.50 Dresses and Gowns for.....	\$13.75
\$30.00 Dresses and Gowns for.....	\$15.00
\$35.00 Dresses and Gowns for.....	\$17.50
\$37.50 Dresses and Gowns for.....	\$18.75
\$40.00 Dresses and Gowns for.....	\$20.00

ETC., UP TO \$200.00.

Half Price Sale of Suits and Coats (Continued)

(Plushes and Persiana Excepted)

In spite of the heavy purchasing in this department, from the opening hour of the sale, there is almost as good selections to choose from as was the first day, due to the fact of the large stock of garments and the variety of styles. In nearly every instance there is only one of a kind. Every suit or coat is offered at half regular price, as follows:

\$22.50 Suit or Coat for.....	\$11.25
\$25.00 Suit or Coat for.....	\$12.50
\$27.50 Suit or Coat for.....	\$13.75
\$30.00 Suit or Coat for.....	\$15.00
\$32.50 Suit or Coat for.....	\$16.25
\$35.00 Suit or Coat for.....	\$17.50
\$37.50 Suit or Coat for.....	\$18.75
\$40.00 Suit or Coat for.....	\$20.00
\$42.50 Suit or Coat for.....	\$21.25
\$45.00 Suit or Coat for.....	\$22.50

ETC., UP TO \$75.00.



VIOLET ASQUITH SAILS FOR U. S.

(Miss Violet Asquith of England.) Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of Premier Asquith, is now on her way to America on the steamer Baltic. She is accompanied by the Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the lord lieutenant of Ireland.

ENGLAND IS A LAND OF GARDENS

In City and Country One Finds Every Cottage Surrounded by Flowers and Vegetables, Artistically Combined.

London Letter to the Christian Science Monitor.

The cottage gardens of England are typical of much that is best in the English character, and form one of the most fascinating studies of natural life. By sea and river and mountain, in city and suburb, English workers spend their leisure hours by the care of the little garden. A flagged stone path leads from the front gate to the cottage door, bordered by bright-hued flowers, behind which are the vegetables, and often a few fruit trees. Often there are beehives, and the hum of the bees unites with the song of the birds and the click of the hoe as the good man of the cottage attends to his evening task.

Varieties of Flowers.

In the west of England, where frequently the country houses are cut through deep banks, the cottages are high above the roadway, and the gardens have, in consequence, a hanging effect, which is most picturesque. A rough stone wall flanks the bank and forms a charming natural rock garden dotted over with ferns and wall-flowers, and various stone-loving plants. Sleep stone steps lead up to the front door, the flowers of the usual little border spreading over them, and when the cottage happens to be a white "rough cast" one, with old worked black beams standing out against a background of thick green trees, it is not surprising that it is just here that artists love to linger.

Different plants characterize different localities, but everywhere the cottagers seem to delight in sweet peas, tulips, cap, lilies, daffodils, wall-flowers, stocks, dahlias, sunflowers, hollyhocks and roses. In the Isle of Wight the pink tree leaved geranium and the ruscus abound, often covering the walls, while in other parts of the south the beautiful white Madonna lilies seem very popular, and as they bloom at the same time as the roses, the effect of the garden is very pretty. Even fishermen are not so wedded to their boats as to overlook the charms of gardening, and in many favored parts, the little gardens extend almost to the shore.

Municipal Aid to Gardeners.

In England the municipal authorities through the rural district councils and parish councils, have power to acquire land for use as allotment gardens, which are let out to workmen for a very moderate rent. This is a great convenience to the people, as it enables them to grow vegetables on a larger scale than is possible in the village gardens.

In practically every district prizes are offered by private individuals and societies for the best cultivated allotments and also for gardens. Sometimes the general neatness of the interior of the cottage is considered as well, when judging. At all local and county flower shows the "cottage class" is one of the most popular and here prizes are given for such things as the finest potatoes, collections of vegetables, pot plants and cut flowers, geraniums, dahlias, sweet peas, and roses being the favorites.

Also in the Cities.

Turning from the country districts to the towns, we still find the Englishman's love of a garden one of his predominant characteristics. In the inner circle of the towns where space does not permit of a garden, the workman and his children are nothing daunted, but start immediately to make one around their windows.

The window ledge is occupied by a box, this being generally laid out with hanging plants in front and standard ones such as geraniums at the back. Often the greatest ingenuity is exercised upon these boxes, miniature green painted gates and paths adorning them and trellis work extending from them up to the sides of the windows upon which nasturtiums or Virginia creepers are induced to climb, and very pretty effects are thus produced. Others prefer to place plants in pots



Clearance Sale of Millinery

\$8.00 TO \$12.00 HATS, \$1.00

55 hats, in all colors and a good variety of the most wanted shapes, in large, medium and small, good styles, \$8.00 to \$12.00 values. On sale Monday at..... \$1.00

\$12.50 TO \$25.00 HATS, \$3.98

One lot of hats, in good variety of the latest shapes and colors, good values at \$12.50 to \$25.00. On sale Monday at..... \$3.98

50c WINGS, 19c

One lot of wings, in colors and black; regular 50c values. On sale Monday at 19c

\$1.25 TAM O'SHANTERS, 10c

One lot of Tam o'Shanters, in most all colors, just the thing for school, skating, etc.; \$1.25 values, for..... 10c

\$12.00 TO \$18.00 PLUMES, \$5.00

One lot of plumes, in black only; regular \$12.00 to \$18.00 values. On sale Monday at..... \$5.00

\$2.50 NETS, 50c

One lot of fancy nets, in brown, red, reseda, navy and black; regular \$2.50 yard, good for dresses. On sale Monday at, per yard..... 50c

Misses' and Children's COATS 1/2 Price

Misses' and children's coats ranging in sizes from 2 to 14 years, good range of colors and styles, made of novelty coatings, chin-chillas, plushes, furs, etc., ranging in prices from \$3.00 to \$30.00 on sale Monday, in children's department, 2nd floor, at exactly HALF PRICE.



CLUB WOMEN AND THE HOME

That the women of the federated clubs do not forget the home nor their very close relation thereto, is shown by the immense popularity of the

household economics sessions at the biennial conventions of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. They are invariably crowded to the doors, standing room being at a premium. Due credit must always be given to Mrs. Olaf Guldin of Indiana, the former chairman of this department, for having infused new life into the work by her own keen interest and her increasing activity in its behalf.

The new head of this department, Miss Helen Louise Johnson of Watertown, N. Y., has long been familiar with this subject, having attended Mrs. Rorer's school in Philadelphia in the early nineties. At the World's Columbian exposition, in Chicago, in 1893, she had charge of the first electrical cooking exhibit ever given in this

country, and soon after began lecturing and teaching. She has taught settlement classes; has twice been professor in a university; has taught in some of the most expensive private schools in New York city; has been for 17 years lecturer for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and is now on the editorial staff of Harper's Bazar. It may be interesting to know how Miss Johnson came to take up this last work. Some of those in authority on that publication one day heard her telling about some of the problems presented to her by those who attended her lectures. These were problems particularly difficult because of the constantly increasing cost of living, and the women appealed to Miss Johnson very much as patients would to a physician eager for help. The Harper's Bazar people were interested and immediately asked her to take up the work she is now doing on the Bazar. The stories therein set forth are not fictitious; and in her handling of them, Miss Johnson is certainly helping to solve many of the financial difficulties caused by the lack on the part of the women of early training in the great profession of home-making.

The plans of the household economics department for the next two years are two-fold. First to urge the study of textiles, and of the present tariff regulations on wool, etc., in the hope of furthering a more equitable schedule and a pure textile bill. This work has been especially bequeathed to the department from the preceding administration, and is of great and far-reaching importance. The attention of club women has been steadily directed for a number of years to the study of foods and sanitation, and this is still necessary and will continue to be so. But the subject of textiles, especially in its economic bearings, is also of great moment, and has hitherto been slighted. The second object of the department is the establishment of the cultural value of home economics. Too long, Miss Johnson thinks, has the subject been regarded as related to cooking and sewing only. She says:

"Home economics in their economic and social forms should be taught in every girl's school and college in the country. Household administration is the privilege of the woman. It seems to me quite time to cease talking about her duty and point out the privileges of her position as wife and mother and household administrator. The man regards his business as a pleasure. He plays it as he plays a game, and he plays to win. There are certain qualities which need to be taught and

preached in this game of housekeeping in order that we may show the great end and object of it all, and stop focusing our attention on the means. Cooking and sewing are a means to an end. They are not ends in themselves. And the end and aim of home economics are to accomplish these means that we may reduce the labor connected with them to the minimum, and learn in the margin of time we thereby gain the art of joy."

CAN YOUR BABY FIND ITS NOSE

From the New York Journal.

If a child of three years knows his name and can thrust a chubby finger to his nose, mouth and eyes, when asked about those organs, he's a normal kid. If he can't, then it's time papa and mamma got busy with Petey's little think tank, or he's grow up to be a boob.

This, in plain Bowdleresque, is the translation of the formula given in scientific terms by the medical savants of the Mental Hygiene conference and exhibit, who are holding "tests of children" in the hall of the city college.

"A child of 4," continues the scientific formula, "is expected to know its sex and to be able to recognize such objects as a key, knife or a penny, and to tell the comparative length of lines. At 5 a boy or girl should be able to draw a square and to repeat sentences. When a child is 6 we ask for definite nouns. I might ask: 'What is a fork?'"

If a boy answered: "I eat with a fork," it would be sufficient for that age, but if he inserted the word "something" in his definition, as "a fork is something to eat with," it would place him in the 8-year class. If he said: "a piece of tableware," he would be in the 12-year class."

would "run and catch it." While a boy from the Bronx said he would go home for the day.

What to do if struck by a playmate was the most puzzling of all questions. Boys invariably looked at their mothers when the question was put. "Forgive him," was the answer only a few times. The best examination passed so far was by 7-year-old Donald Grant of 507 West One Hundred and thirty-eighth street, who passed the examination for the child of 10.

YALE HAS THE BANNER CHAPTER OF SOCIALISM

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Yale has the banner chapter of Socialism, according to reports made today to the annual convention of the Intercollegiate Socialist society. The annual report states that 20 undergraduate students and two students chapters were added to the society this year. The undergraduate chapters have increased from 28 to 59 in four years.



AMERICAN WIFE OF DANISH MINISTER

The Countess Moltke, wife of the Danish minister, was Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Thayer of Boston before her marriage. She is an extremely charming woman, and is very popular in the social circles of the leading cities of this country and Europe.

Miss Helen Cox, the winsome little daughter of the governor-elect of Ohio, has been visiting friends in Washington for the past few weeks. She was present at the opening of congress as the guest of Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of the speaker of the house. Miss Cox, who is not yet 18, attends a fashionable school for girls at Weterbury, Conn.

NEW YORK TO STAMP
OUT FIREBUG TRUST

The biggest and most extensive campaign that has ever been undertaken for such a purpose in this country is to be launched by the New York fire department and others who are interested to stop the ravages of the "firebug" which, it is now brought to light, have reached enormous dimensions in the metropolis. Fire Commissioner Johnson estimates that one fire in every four, or 25 per cent of all the blazes that break out in Greater New York, are of incendiary origin. Other officials who are in a position to know say that his estimate is too small. In one block of the city there have been 58 fires in the last two years and half in another block not far away there have been 77 in the same period, and in a block which adjoins the last mentioned there have been 85. These are part of the well-defined "firebug zone" which crosses the upper east side. In most cases the motives for fire setting is the collecting of insurance, though pyromaniacs, or mental perverts who set fires for the fun of the thing are not unknown. A vigorous crusade has already resulted in an increased number of convictions for arson, and the sentences imposed have been made more severe. So widespread has incendiarism become that a judge in sentencing a man for that offense, declared his belief that there was a "firebug trust" now operating in New York, and added that a man who wanted a fire could hire a man to set it for \$50.00 without extra charge for expenses. One of the facts brought out at the trial has done probably more than anything else to center attention upon the problem. It was that these men made a specialty of fires in insured livery stables. They would see that cheap horses were substituted for the expensive horses which had been insured and it was stated that they frequently covered the horses with benzine to make sure that they were destroyed when the fire broke out.

NEW YORK'S DOORWAY PRODUCT.

That New York is entirely capable of establishing

what may be called in her own dooryard an industry which until recent years has been regarded as belonging to tropical or subtropical countries is one of the most surprising results demonstrated at the land show here. As a result of this exhibition, however, the fact has been brought to light that if the city desires to do so it can now grow and manufacture its own sugar at home, no further away than Long Island. This, of course, does not mean that sugar cane may yet be included among New York's varied products, but instead sugar beets which now contribute practically one-half of the world's supply of sugar. Those exhibited from Long Island not only exceeded in size the beets from western states where the beet sugar industry is already established, but were at the same time high in their sugar content. As there are thousands of acres now lying idle on Long Island similar in character to those on which the sugar beets exhibited were produced, ground would not be lacking should New York decide to raise her own sugar at home. Whether she will ever attempt to do so is, however, another matter affected by various factors. As the home of the sugar trust which imports foreign grown raw sugar to be refined here, it is pointed out that strong opposition would develop toward any such plan since it is known that the trust favors the abolishment of the import duty on raw sugar, as it is recognized that this step would spell the doom of the beet sugar industry in this country, a happening which would give the trust entire command of the field. Under present conditions the effect of the home-grown sugar beet crop is to reduce the price maintained by the trust when it comes on the market each year, and as a result powerful opposition might be expected here to any plan calculated to bring about such a condition in the trust's own stronghold.

AMERICA'S PORT OF MISSING MEN.

The second anniversary of the disappearance of Miss Dorothy Arnold, which at the time of its occurrence

aroused world-wide discussion and now promises to go down in history as a mystery as great as the famous one involving Charley Ross, has served to bring to light the little known fact that New York is the country's greatest port of missing men. In the first nine months of this year, 1,256 men and women reported to the police as believed to be missing in New York, have not been found. Of these 542 were reported by friends from out of town. Probably a still larger proportion were not residents of the city. How many more cases there were of which the police never heard cannot be estimated, but the number must be very large, for friends seldom make inquiry unless there is reason to suspect foul play or unless there is some interest at stake. Foul play, of course, does occur in a good many instances, but usually the missing person loses himself by accident or design and goes on living among new surroundings, keeping to himself his reasons for the change. In the case of Miss Arnold no information has ever been received concerning her since the day two years ago when she left her home to do some Christmas shopping. Numerous reports to the effect that she had been seen in various places have invariably upon investigation proven false, and as her own family say that they never expect to hear of her again there is little likelihood that the mystery will ever be cleared up.

WILL THERE BE AMERICAN FASHIONS?

A movement to break away from French fashions and originate American styles in women's dress is gaining headway here. Anyone who has seen the pannier skirt at its highest pitch, or the "hobble" in any one of its extreme manifestations, will not need to be told why a change is desirable. The "sheath gown" revolted a great many women and the "hobble" has created a real feminine rebellion because of its unattractive lines. At least, the leaders of the new movement say. And the striking thing about the new movement is that it is

Discovery That One Fire Out of Every Four Is of Incendiary Origin to Bring About Drastic Campaign Against Organized Fire Setters City Learns It Could Grow Its Own Sugar in Its Side Yard Country's Greatest Port of Missing Men Women May Rebel Against Paris Fashions Santa Claus Will Bring \$20,000,000 Pack to City This Year.

TWENTY MILLIONS IN SANTA'S PACK.

Santa Claus this year has filled his pack from the New York stores to a surprising extent. \$20,000,000 worth, it is said, on good authority. That is the sum which it is estimated has been spent on Christmas shopping here, and the figures are believed to be less than the facts warrant. Not only will practically every one of the city's 5,000,000 residents get on Christmas eve or Christmas day something bought here, but probably every family which has a "commuter" among its members will also come in for a share. More than 100,000 persons from out of town arrive in the city every day, month in and month out, it is estimated, and few of them will go back home without something from the famous New York shops. Fifth avenue during the afternoon shopping hours shows clearly where the bulk of the outlay comes from. For blocks above the crossing streets where a traffic policeman is stationed, the avenue is filled solidly with automobiles with hardly a single horse-drawn vehicle in sight, and not many taxicabs. It is a parade of people who shop in their own automobiles. A single jewelry firm, it is said, sold \$35,000 worth of pearls to one man for a single present to his wife, and on the same day sold \$117,000 worth of Christmas gifts.

New York Police Investigation

Permanent Reform Sought, Not Graft Revelations Conditions Disclosed by a Study of Methods Perjurers Certified to the Force

Written by a Staff Member of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research.

Since July 15 New York's police department has been under fire. On that date a gambler, Herman Rosenthal, about to divulge to the district attorney the relations between the gambling fraternity and the police, was killed. For his murder a police lieutenant and four hired assassins have been convicted.

As a direct result of this murder the New York board of aldermen appointed a committee to conduct an inquiry into the police department. Starting at a time when the daily papers were filled with stories of yearly graft amounting to millions of dollars and with statements that Becker was only a cog in the wheel and an underling of men "higher up" in the "system," it would have been natural for an investigating committee to turn its attention almost wholly to the hunt for graft and grafters. The only reference to graft is in the testimony of the mayor, who, in explaining certain policies of his administration, stated that he had outlined these policies with the idea of decreasing or eliminating graft.

To what, then, has the committee given its attention?

At the first hearing the mayor was questioned concerning policies of police administration for which he was responsible, and the methods he had used to ascertain how successfully the policies had operated and what results had been accomplished through them. Most of the other hearings have been devoted to an inquiry into methods of selections, dismissal and reinstatement of

policemen.

IMPORTANT FACTS DISCLOSED.

Below are some of the more important facts disclosed:

Applicants for positions on the force, either denied or forgot arrests for bigamy, stealing, homicide, gambling, seduction, disorderly conduct, assault, etc.

They told other lies as to previous employment, reason for discharge, date of birth (including forged certificates) fearing that the truth would prevent appointment.

The investigating bureau of the police department which had uncovered the bad records of the applicants and proven them perjurers was abolished.

The civil service commission at the time the investigating bureau was abolished was not equipped to conduct proper character investigations.

Men under charges were allowed to resign "of their own free will," thus retaining a clean record and eligibility for appointment to any other department, or for reinstatement as "cops" within a year.

Rehearings have been ordered in cases which the chapter says shall not be reheard. One dismissed officer who had been out for nine years, was reinstated after he had been refused by other commissioners, and by the court of appeals, which declared the dismissal "proper" and the man "without legal rights."

All of this seems far removed from an effort to locate the grafters who it is claimed have been collecting

millions of protection money annually; but closer analysis impresses one with the superior merit of the method the committee is pursuing. It is important to find the grafters and put them off the force, but it is vastly more important to analyze methods which permit a Becker to get on the force and once on to remain without detection. If there is a "system" it is important to smash it and locate its beneficiaries, but it is of more lasting importance to get facts on which organization and methods can be developed which will make it increasingly difficult, if not impossible, for the "system" to live.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE IS DOING.

The committee is getting these facts. No matter how efficient or how honest the head of the police department may be, the system of selecting new patrolmen is such that criminal and perjurers become police officers, he cannot prevent the development of graft. Rigid discipline is essential to efficient police administration. Many go so far as to say that in order to maintain proper discipline no dismissed officer should ever be taken back on the force. If, then, rehearings are ordered contrary to law; if men who should be dismissed are permitted to resign; if reinstatements are made in cases where men were dismissed for lying to superior officers, sleeping on duty, falsifying records, etc., discipline cannot be made effective. These are facts on which constructive measures may be based.

To get a basis for a thorough and lasting solution of the problem there remains a vast amount of work to be

done. The police problem in the past has been attacked sporadically. There has been, generally, not only in New York, but throughout the country, failure to view the problems comprehensively. Attention has been centered on particular phases, usually on graft and crime growing out of police connivance with those who find it profitable to break the law. Responsible officials and the public have often confused cause and effect, thinking that by removing superficial symptoms, permanent cures could be effected.

Another mistake has usually been made in failing to study any agency for enforcement of law other than the police department. Other agencies, such as the courts, probation officers, district attorney, reformatory institutions, prisons, excise department, etc., bear a relation to the control of vice and crime as important in some respects as is that of the police department. Any proposed reform which is not based on a knowledge of this relation will be partial and probably temporary.

It is too early to make any predictions as to the amount of this work the committee will be able to do. It has made a good start and should be commended for taking the course it has, rather than one which would have led into a spectacular search for graft and crime. The latter method at best would have brought only temporary relief; in the other there is hope of permanent gain. Other cities should not miss the opportunity to profit by all this. What New York is doing they should be preparing to do before an incident similar to the Rosenthal murder demands action.

MISCELLANEOUS SHORT STORIES

UNCLE SAM KEEPS TIME

From the Charleston News and Courier.

Few people understand how time is accurately obtained and distributed throughout the country.

Every clear night the astronomers at the United States observatory, Washington, D. C., observe the transit of certain stars which are due to cross the meridian at a known time. The exact instant of their transit is recorded electrically by means of a chronograph, which also records the seconds from a sidereal clock. The difference between the time of the sidereal clock and the time the stars cross shows the error of the clock.

The time signals sent out each day are wholly automatic, and consist of a series of short marks produced on an electric circuit by the beats of an open-telegraphic clock located in the observatory. The wires of the Western Union Telegraph company are used for the dissemination of these signals at intervals of three and five minutes immediately preceding and ending exactly at noon.

For the country east of the Rocky mountains the signals are sent from

the United States observatory at Washington, and for the country west of the Rocky mountains the signals are sent from the United States observatory at Mare Island, navy yard, California. The entire series of signals are sent from both of the observatories as graphically shown as they appear on a chronograph tape. The electric connections of the transmitting clock sending these signals are such as to emit certain seconds of each minute, as shown by the breaks in the record.

These enable anyone who is listening to a telegraph instrument at any office that is out into the circuit during the transmission of the signals to recognize the middle and beginning of each minute. At the fifty-ninth minute there is an interval of 10 seconds, which is followed by the final noon signal.

At each office throughout the United States where time service is established there is a master clock installed for the purpose of transmitting hourly signals to the subsidiary clocks to keep them in perfect time.

At the present time, when scientific business methods make every fraction of a minute valuable, the value of the present system has become incalculable.

ble, so much so that a "time" connection is indispensable in nearly every place of business, as the variation of one minute frequently costs hundreds and sometimes thousands of dollars.

A REVIVAL OF PURE COMIC OPERA

From the Minneapolis Journal.

The revival of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas vividly illustrates how greatly stage musical production has degenerated. One may search them vainly for any suggestion of the most familiar element in the modern musical comedy, dubious adventures between the sexes. The Gilbert book is never sexual in its atmosphere. Comedy females he has, like Katharine, Ruth, Buttercup and Lady Jane; picturesque damsels like Josephine and Patience, and dolls like Yum Yum; but nobody suggests trouble. There are no compromising letters written years ago to come back and trouble the writer after marriage. There are no intimate dances, no triangular debates.

On the contrary, there is pure entertainment in manners, sharp take-offs on class follies. There is the poignant ignominy

masquerading as an admirer of a major general. There is a Foolish Boy who satirizes the typical grafting politician. The Gilbert canvas is crowded with characters as recognizable today as when first painted, because they are true satires on humanity, which is always much the same.

But, after all, the charm of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas is not due to characters alone, nor to the fantastic stories thereof, but to a combination of story and music which fit each other as hand and glove. With refreshing purity the music pours out, and the story goes along with the song.

FRAUD ON THE WATERMELON

From the Philadelphia Press.

The condescending foreigner visiting our favored shores has often ventured to wonder at the native partiality for the watermelon. An experimental indulgence in a segment of the spherical fruit has evoked an expression of disapproval. The lamp of the foreigner is universal, but the foreigner's promise of the resolute pulp is not always fulfilled by the flavor. Consequently, the condescending foreigner advances the theory that the water-

melon is not only an acquired taste, but probably is an endowment of the native-born.

Watermelon lovers may hereafter comment the condescending foreigner to partake of the artificially flavored varieties which the Hoosiers are cultivating. Out in Indiana, the home of James Whitcomb Riley, growers are playing tricks on the unconscious watermelon. By means of a syringe they are making hypodermic injections of fancy syrups into the stems. This flavored syrup is assimilated by the growing melon, which falls a victim to the dope by yielding its own flavor to that which has been surreptitiously administered to the unsuspecting vegetable.

DIVORCE IN NORWAY

From the London Chronicle.

It is easier to obtain a divorce in Norway than in any other European country. If a married couple get into a quarrel, the husband may sue for divorce without inquiring into the reason, but as security that the step has been taken, the wife must appear in person at the application and the actual grant-

ing of the divorce. The husband and wife have first to apply to a magistrate. He sends them to the conciliation board, and if this body cannot reconcile them they are granted a separation order. At the end of a year the ministry of justice is compelled to make the divorce final if asked to do so by either party. The whole proceedings are very cheap, the cost ranging from about \$5. to \$6.

SPONGE ORCHARDS IN FLORIDA

From the Philadelphia North American.

It is commonly supposed all sponges grow as they cling to reefs and rocky cliffs in the depths of the sea, but such is not the case. In many sections along the Florida coast they are being planted in a very unique manner.

Properly speaking, sponge orchards are being set out. A number of peeks are placed in cement blocks, and young sponges, which have been removed from coral or rock formations and are packed in the peeks. The whole is then lowered to the bottom of the sea where the young sponges not only grow rapidly but produce others of their kind. In places the rocks and

reefs, which have been barren are being set out with sponges.

Those who are conducting the rather curious experiments declare they will in a short time increase the sponge production considerably.

Orchards of a similar character will be planted in other parts of the sea where sponges do not grow naturally, and in time it is thought they will be produced in many parts of the world where they have never been known to grow.

London has more than 20,000 park fully or wholly dead residents.



VIOLET ASQUITH SAILS FOR U. S.

(Miss Violet Asquith of England, daughter of Premier Asquith, is now on her way to America on the steamer Baltic. She is accompanied by the Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the lord lieutenant of Ireland.

ENGLAND IS A LAND OF GARDENS

In City and Country One Finds Every Cottage Surrounded by Flowers and Vegetables, Artistically Combined.

London Letter to the Christian Science Monitor.

The cottage gardens of England are typical of much that is best in the English character, and form one of the most fascinating studies of natural life. By sea and river and mountain, in city and suburb, English workers spend their leisure hours by the care of the little garden. A flagged stone path leads from the front gate to the cottage door, bordered by bright-hued flowers, behind which are the vegetables, and often a few fruit trees. Often there are beehives, and the hum of the bees unites with the song of the birds and the click of the hoe as the good man of the cottage attends to his evening task.

Varieties of Flowers.

In the west of England, where frequently the country houses are cut through deep banks, the cottages are high above the roadway, and the garden has, in consequence, a hanging effect, which is most picturesque. A rough stone wall flanks the bank and forms a charming natural rock garden dotted over with ferns and wall-flowers and various trailing plants. Steep stone steps lead up to the front door, the flowers of the usual little border spreading over them, and when the cottage happens to be a white "rough cast" one, with old worked black beams standing out against a background of thick green trees, it is not surprising that it is just here that artists love to linger. Different plants characterize different localities, but everywhere the cottagers seem to delight in sweet peas, tulips, carnations, lilies, daffodils, wall-flowers, stocks, dahlias, sunflowers, hollyhocks and roses. In the Isle of Wight the pink ivy leaved geranium and the fuchsia abound, often covering the walls, while in other parts of the south the beautiful white Madonna lilies seem very popular, and as they bloom at the same time as the roses, the effect of the gardens is very pretty. Even fishermen are not so wedded to their boats as to overlook the charms of gardening, and in many favored parts, the little gardens extend almost to the shore.

Municipal Aid to Gardeners.

In England the municipal authorities through the rural district councils and parish councils have power to acquire land for use as allotment gardens, which are let out to workmen for a very moderate rent. This is a great convenience to the people as it enables them to grow vegetables on a large scale, when it is possible in the village gardens.

In practically every district prizes are offered by private individuals and societies for the best cultivated allotments and also for gardens. Sometimes the general neatness of the interior of the cottage is considered as well when judging. At all local and county flower shows the "cottage class" is one of the most popular, and here prizes are given for such things as the finest potatoes, collections of vegetables, pot plants and cut flowers, geraniums, dahlias, sweet peas and roses being the favorites.

Also in the Cities.

Turning from the country districts to the towns, we still find the Englishman's love of a garden one of his predominant characteristics. In the inner circle of the towns where space does not permit of a garden, the workman and his children are not deterred, but start immediately to make one around their windows.

The window ledge is occupied by a box, the sides generally laid out with hanging plants in front and standard ones such as geraniums at the back. Often the greatest ingenuity is exercised upon these boxes, miniature green painted gates and paths adorning them and trellis work extending from them up to the sides of the windows upon which nasturtiums or Virginia creepers are induced to climb, and very pretty effects are thus produced. "Cotton" and "Yucca" plants are pots

Notice

Beginning Thursday, store will open at 8:30 a. m. and close at 5:30 p. m. Store closed all day Wednesday, New Years.

GIDDINGS BROS

Half Regular Price On Dresses and Costumes Suits and Coats Continued

Beginning tomorrow you choose from our stock of dresses and gowns at half price

There is an unusually large stock of dresses and costumes to be closed out this time. The assortment includes the new designs in serges, broadcloth, velvets, silks, satin and chiffons. Every dress and costume is offered at half regular price, as follows:

\$13.50 Dresses and Gowns for.....	\$6.75
\$15.00 Dresses and Gowns for.....	\$7.50
\$18.00 Dresses and Gowns for.....	\$9.00
\$20.00 Dresses and Gowns for.....	\$10.00
\$22.50 Dresses and Gowns for.....	\$11.25
\$25.00 Dresses and Gowns for.....	\$12.50
\$27.50 Dresses and Gowns for.....	\$13.75
\$30.00 Dresses and Gowns for.....	\$15.00
\$35.00 Dresses and Gowns for.....	\$17.50
\$37.50 Dresses and Gowns for.....	\$18.75
\$40.00 Dresses and Gowns for.....	\$20.00

ETC., UP TO \$200.00.

Notice

Beginning Thursday, store will open at 8:30 a. m. and close at 5:30 p. m. Store closed all day Wednesday, New Years.



Half Price Sale of Suits and Coats Continued

(Plushes and Persians Excepted)

In spite of the heavy purchasing in this department, from the opening hour of the sale, there is almost as good selections to choose from as was the first day, due to the fact of the large stock of garments and the variety of styles. In nearly every instance there is only one of a kind. Every suit or coat is offered at half regular price, as follows:

\$22.50 Suit or Coat for.....	\$11.25
\$25.00 Suit or Coat for.....	\$12.50
\$27.50 Suit or Coat for.....	\$13.75
\$30.00 Suit or Coat for.....	\$15.00
\$32.50 Suit or Coat for.....	\$16.25
\$35.00 Suit or Coat for.....	\$17.50
\$37.50 Suit or Coat for.....	\$18.75
\$40.00 Suit or Coat for.....	\$20.00
\$42.50 Suit or Coat for.....	\$21.25
\$45.00 Suit or Coat for.....	\$22.50

ETC., UP TO \$75.00.

Clearance Sale of Millinery

\$8.00 TO \$12.00 HATS, \$1.00

55 hats, in all colors and a good variety of the most wanted shapes, in large, medium and small, good styles. \$8.00 to \$12.00 values. On sale Monday at..... \$1.00

\$12.50 TO \$25.00 HATS, \$3.98

One lot of hats, in good variety of the latest shapes and colors, good values at \$12.50 to \$25.00. On sale Monday at..... \$3.98

50c WINGS, 19c

One lot of wings, in colors and black; regular 50c values. On sale Monday at 19c

\$1.25 TAM O'SHANTERS, 10c

One lot of Tam o'Shanters, in most all colors, just the thing for school, skating, etc.; \$1.25 values, for..... 10c

\$12.00 TO \$18.00 PLUMES, \$5.00

One lot of plumes, in black only; regular \$12.00 to \$18.00 values. On sale Monday at..... \$5.00

\$2.50 NETS, 50c

One lot of fancy nets, in brown, red, reseda, navy and black; regular \$2.50 yard, good for dresses. On sale Monday at, per yard..... 50c



Misses' and Children's COATS 1/2 Price

Misses' and children's coats ranging in sizes from 2 to 14 years, good range of colors and styles, made of novelty coatings, chin-chillas, plushes, furs, etc., ranging in prices from \$3.00 to \$30.00 on sale Monday, in children's department, 2nd floor, at exactly HALF PRICE.



upon the window ledges and a considerable variety seem to flourish. Often the windows are surrounded by pots of wire baskets, hung upon nails, ivy leaved geranium and creeping Jenny being much in request for filling these. Some very graceful decorative schemes are carried out with Virginia creeper trained on strings, festooning the windows and bringing a sense of the country, even to the walls of the high blocks of "model dwellings."

CLUB WOMEN AND THE HOME

That the women of the federated clubs do not forget the home nor their very close relation thereto is shown by the immense popularity of the

household economics sessions at the biennial conventions of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. They are invariably crowded to the doors, standing room being at a premium. Due credit must always be given to Mrs. Olaf Guldin of Indiana, the former chairman of this department, for having infused new life into the work by her own keen interest and her increasing activity in its behalf.

The new head of this department, Miss Helen Louise Johnson of Watertown, N. Y., has long been familiar with this subject, having attended Mrs. Rorer's school in Philadelphia in the early nineties. At the World's Columbian exposition, in Chicago, in 1893, she had charge of the first electrical cooking exhibit ever given in this

country, and soon after began lecturing and teaching. She has taught settlement classes, has twice been professor in a university, has taught in some of the most expensive private schools in New York city; has been for 17 years lecturer for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and is now on the editorial staff of Harper's Bazar. It may be interesting to know how Miss Johnson came to take up this last work. Some of those in authority on that publication one day heard her telling about some of the problems presented to her by those who attended her lectures. These were problems particularly difficult because of the constantly increasing cost of living, and the women appealed to Miss Johnson very much as patients would to a physician eager for help. The Harper's Bazar people were interested, and immediately asked her to take up the work she is now doing on the Bazar. The stories therein set forth are not fictitious, and in her handling of them, Miss Johnson is certainly helping to solve many of the financial difficulties caused by the lack on the part of the women of early training in the great profession of home-making.

The plans of the household economics department for the next two years are, two-fold. First to urge the study of textiles, and of the present tariff regulations on wool, etc., in the hope of furthering a more equitable schedule and a pure textile bill. This work has been especially bequeathed to the department from the preceding administration, and is of great and far-reaching importance. The attention of club women has been steadily directed for a number of years to the study of foods and sanitation, and this is still necessary and will continue to be so. But the subject of textiles, especially in its economic bearings, is also of great moment, and has hitherto been slighted. The second object of the department is the establishment of the cultural value of home economics. Too long, Miss Johnson thinks, has the subject been regarded as related to cooking and sewing only. She says:

"Home economics in their economic and social forms should be taught in every girl's school and college in the country. Household administration is the privilege of the woman. It seems to me quite time to cease talking about her duty and point out the privileges of her position as wife and mother and household administrator. The man regards his business as a pleasure. He does it for a game, and he swears victory. Any reply that is an answer to win. There are certain qualities which need to be taught, and

preached in this game of housekeeping in order that we may show the great end and object of it all, and stop focusing our attention on the means. Cooking and sewing are a means to an end. They are not ends in themselves. And the end and aim of home economics are to accomplish these means that we may reduce the labor connected with them to the minimum, and learn in the margin of time we thereby gain the art of joy."

Under the direction of this department, with its trained leader, the women of the federated clubs will undoubtedly make enormous strides in the directions indicated, and their influence and example will be widely felt for they are A MYRIAD STRONG and constantly increasing in numbers.

If a little heaven leaveneth a whole lump, surely the influence of these ambitious and conscientious women must be of incalculable effect in raising the tone and standard of living throughout the country.

CAN YOUR BABY FIND ITS NOSE

From the New York Journal.

"If a child of three years knows his name and can thrust a chubby finger to his nose, mouth and eyes, when asked about those organs, he's a normal kid. If he can't, then it's the parents and mamma got busy with Patsy's little thinking, or he's grown up to be a boob."

This, in plain Bowdleresque, is the translation of the formula given in scientific terms by the medical savants of the Mental Hygiene clinic, and exhibit, who are holding "tests of children" in the hall of the city college.

"A child of 4," continues the scientific formula, "is expected to know its sex and to be able to recognize such objects as a key, knife or a penny, and to tell the comparative length of lines."

"At 5 a boy or girl should be able to draw a square and to repeat sentences. When a child is 6 we ask for definitions. I might ask: 'What is a fork?' If a boy answered: 'I eat with a fork,' it would be sufficient for that age, but if he inserted the word 'something' in his definition, as 'a fork is something to eat with,' it would place him in the 3-year class. If he said: 'A piece of her duty and point out the privileges of her position as wife and mother and household administrator. The man regards his business as a pleasure. He does it for a game, and he swears victory. Any reply that is an answer to win. There are certain qualities which need to be taught, and

would "run and catch it." While a boy from the Bronx said he would go home for the day.

What to do if struck by a playmate was the most puzzling of all questions. Boys invariably looked at their mothers when the question was put. "Forgive him," was the answer only a few times. The best examination passed so far was by 7-year-old Donald Grant of 507 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, who passed the examination for the child of 10.

YALE HAS THE BANNER CHAPTER OF SOCIALISM

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Yale has the banner chapter of Socialism, according to reports made today to the annual convention of the Intercollegiate Socialist society. The annual report states that 20 undergraduate and two graduate chapters were added to the society this year. The undergraduate chapters have increased from 33 to 55 in four years.



Miss Helen Cox, the winsome little daughter of the governor-elect of Ohio, has been visiting friends in Washington for the past few weeks. She was present at the opening of congress as the guest of Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of the speaker of the house. Miss Cox, who is not yet 13, attends a fashionable school for girls at Westbury, Conn.



AMERICAN WIFE OF DANISH MINISTER

The Countess Moltke, wife of the Danish minister, who has been visiting friends in Washington for the past few weeks. She was present at the opening of congress as the guest of Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of the speaker of the house. Miss Cox, who is not yet 13, attends a fashionable school for girls at Westbury, Conn.

NEW YORK TO STAMP OUT FIREBUG TRUST

The biggest and most extensive campaign that has ever been undertaken for such a purpose in this country is to be launched by the New York fire department and others who are interested to stop the ravages of the "firebug" which, it is now brought to light, have reached enormous dimensions in the metropolis. Fire Commissioner Johnson estimates that one fire in every four, or 25 per cent of all the blazes that break out in Greater New York, are of incendiary origin. Other officials who are in a position to know say that his estimate is too small. In one block of the city there have been 58 fires in the last two years and half; in another block not far away there have been 77 in the same period, and in a block which adjoins the last mentioned there have been 85. These are part of the well-defined "firebug zone" which crosses the upper east side. In most cases the motives for fire setting is the collecting of insurance, though pyromaniacs, or mental perverts who set fires for the fun of the thing are not unknown. A vigorous crusade has already resulted in an increased number of convictions for arson; and the sentences imposed have been made more severe. So widespread has incendiarism become that a judge in sentencing a man for that offense, declared his belief that there was a "firebug trust" now operating in New York, and added that a man who wanted a fire could hire a man to set it for \$50.00 without extra charge for expenses. One of the facts brought out at the trial has done probably more than anything else to center attention upon the problem. It was that these men made a specialty of fires in insured livery stables. They would see that cheap horses were substituted for the expensive horses which had been insured and it was stated that they frequently covered the horses with benzine to make sure that they were destroyed when the fire broke out.

NEW YORK'S DOORWAY PRODUCT.

That New York is entirely capable of establishing

what may be called in her own doorway an industry which until recent years has been regarded as belonging to tropical or subtropical countries is one of the most surprising results demonstrated at the land show here. As a result of this exhibition, however, the fact has been brought to light that if the city desires to do so it can now grow and manufacture its own sugar at home, no further away than Long Island. This, of course, does not mean that sugar cane may yet be included among New York's varied products, but instead sugar beets which now contribute practically one-half of the world's supply of sugar. Those exhibited from Long Island not only exceeded in size the beets from western states where the beet sugar industry is already established, but were at the same time high in their sugar content. As there are thousands of acres now lying idle on Long Island similar in character to those on which the sugar beets exhibited were produced, ground would not be lacking should New York decide to raise her own sugar at home. Whether she will ever attempt to do so is, however, another matter affected by various factors. As the home of the sugar trust which imports foreign grown raw sugar to be refined here, it is pointed out that strong opposition would develop toward any such plan since it is known that the trust favors the abolishment of the import duty on raw sugar, as it is recognized that this step would spell the doom of the beet sugar industry in this country, a happening which would give the trust entire command of the field. Under present conditions the effect of the home-grown sugar beet crop is to reduce the price maintained by the trust when it comes on the market each year, and as a result powerful opposition might be expected here to any plan calculated to bring about such a condition in the trust's own stronghold.

AMERICA'S PORT OF MISSING MEN.

The second anniversary of the disappearance of Miss Dorothy Arnold, which at the time of its occurrence

aroused world-wide discussion and now promises to go down in history as a mystery as great as the famous one involving Charley Ross, has served to bring to light the little known fact that New York is the country's greatest port of missing men. In the first nine months of this year, 1,256 men and women reported to the police as believed to be missing in New York, have not been found. Of these 542 were reported by friends from out of town. Probably a still larger proportion were not residents of the city. How many more cases there were of which the police never heard cannot be estimated, but the number must be very large, for friends seldom make inquiry unless there is reason to suspect foul play or unless there is some interest at stake. Foul play, of course, does occur in a good many instances, but usually the missing person loses himself by accident or design and goes on living among new surroundings, keeping to himself his reasons for the change. In the case of Miss Arnold no information has ever been received concerning her since the day two years ago when she left her home to do some Christmas shopping. Numerous reports to the effect that she had been seen in various places have invariably upon investigation proven false, and as her own family say that they never expect to hear of her again there is little likelihood that the mystery will ever be cleared up.

WILL THERE BE AMERICAN FASHIONS?

A movement to break away from French fashions and originate American styles in women's dress is gaining headway here. Anyone who has seen the panner skirt at its highest pitch, or the "hobble" in any one of its extreme manifestations, will not need to be told why a change is desirable. The "sheath gown" revolted a great many women and the "hobble" has created a real feminine rebellion because of its unattractive lines. So, at least, the leaders of the new movement say. And the striking thing about the new movement is that it is

Discovery That One Fire Out of Every Four Is of Incendiary Origin to Bring About Drastic Campaign Against Organized Fire Setters City Learns It Could Grow Its Own Sugar in Its Side Yard Country's Greatest Port of Missing Men Women May Rebel Against Paris Fashions Santa Claus Will Bring \$20,000,000 Pack to City This Year.

TWENTY MILLIONS IN SANTA'S PACK.

Santa Claus this year has filled his pack from the New York stores to a surprising extent \$20,000,000 worth, it is said, on good authority. That is the sum which it is estimated has been spent on Christmas shopping here, and the figures are believed to be less than the facts warrant. Not only will practically every one of the city's 5,000,000 residents get on Christmas eve or Christmas day something bought here, but probably every family which has a "commuter" among its members will also come in for a share. More than 100,000 persons from out of town arrive in the city every day, month in and month out, it is estimated, and few of them will go back home without something from the famous New York shops. Fifth avenue during the afternoon shopping hours shows clearly where the bulk of the outlay comes from. For blocks above the crossing streets where a traffic policeman is stationed, the avenue is filled solidly with automobiles with hardly a single horse-drawn vehicle in sight, and not many taxicabs. It is a parade of people who shop in their own automobiles. A single jewelry firm, it is said, sold \$35,000 worth of pearls to one man for a single present to his wife, and on the same day sold \$117,000 worth of Christmas gifts.

New York Police Investigation

Permanent Reform Sought, Not Graft Revelations Conditions Disclosed by a Study of Methods Perjurers Certified to the Force

Written by a Staff Member of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research.

Since July 15 New York's police department has been under fire. On that date a gambler, Herman Rosenthal, about to divulge to the district attorney the relations between the gambling fraternity and the police, was killed. For his murder a police lieutenant and four hired assassins have been convicted.

As a direct result of this murder the New York board of aldermen appointed a committee to conduct an inquiry into the police department. Starting at a time when the daily papers were filled with stories of yearly graft amounting to millions of dollars and with statements that Becker was only a cog in the wheel and an underling of men "higher up" in the "system," it would have been natural for an investigating committee to turn its attention almost wholly to the hunt for graft and grafters. The only reference to graft is in the testimony of the mayor, who, in explaining certain policies of his administration, stated that he had outlined these policies with the idea of decreasing or eliminating graft.

To what, then, has the committee given its attention?

At the first hearing the mayor was questioned concerning policies of police administration for which he was responsible, and the methods he had used to ascertain how successfully the policies had operated and what results had been accomplished through them. Most of the other hearings have been devoted to an inquiry into methods of selections, dismissal and reinstatement of

policemen.

IMPORTANT FACTS DISCLOSED.

Below are some of the more important facts disclosed:

Applicants for positions on the force, either denied or forgot arrests for bigamy, stealing, homicide, gambling, seduction, disorderly conduct, assault, etc.

They told other lies as to previous employment, reason for discharge, date of birth (including forged certificates) fearing that the truth would prevent appointment.

The investigating bureau of the police department which had uncovered the bad records of the applicants and proven them perjurers was abolished.

The civil service commission at the time the investigating bureau was abolished was not equipped to conduct proper character investigations.

Men under charges were allowed to resign "of their own free will," thus retaining a clean record and eligibility for appointment to any other department, or for reinstatement as "cops" within a year.

Rehearings have been ordered in cases which the chapter says shall not be reheard. One dismissed officer who had been out for nine years, was reinstated after he had been refused by other commissioners, and by the court of appeals, which declared the dismissal "proper" and the man "without legal rights."

All of this seems far removed from an effort to locate the grafters who it is claimed have been collecting

millions of protection money annually; but closer analysis impresses one with the superior merit of the method the committee is pursuing. It is important to find the grafters and put them off the force, but it is vastly more important to analyze methods which permit a Becker to get on the force and once on to remain without detection. If there is a "system" it is important to smash it and locate its beneficiaries, but it is of more lasting importance to get facts on which organization and methods can be developed which will make it increasingly difficult, if not impossible, for the "system" to live.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE IS DOING.

The committee is getting these facts. No matter how efficient or how honest the head of the police department may be, the system of selecting new patrolmen is such that criminal and perjurers become police officers; he cannot prevent the development of graft. Rigid discipline is essential to efficient police administration. Many go so far as to say that in order to maintain proper discipline no dismissed officer should ever be taken back on the force. If, then, rehearings are ordered contrary to law, if men who should be dismissed are permitted to resign, if reinstatements are made in cases where men were dismissed for lying to superior officers, sleeping on duty, falsifying records, etc., discipline cannot be made effective. These are facts on which constructive measures may be based.

To get a basis for a thorough and lasting solution of the problem there remains a vast amount of work to be

done. The police problem in the past has been attacked sporadically. There has been, generally, not only in New York, but throughout the country, failure to view the problems comprehensively. Attention has been centered on particular phases, usually on graft and crime growing out of police connivance with those who find it profitable to break the law. Responsible officials and the public have often confused cause and effect, thinking that by removing superficial symptoms, permanent cures could be effected.

Another mistake has usually been made in failing to study any agency for enforcement of law other than the police department. Other agencies, such as the courts, probation officers, district attorney, reformatory institutions, prisons, excise department, etc., bear a relation to the control of vice and crime as important in some respects as is that of the police department. Any proposed reform which is not based on a knowledge of this relation will be partial and probably temporary.

It is too early to make any predictions as to the amount of this work the committee will be able to do. It has made a good start and should be commended for taking the course it has, rather than one which would have led into a spectacular search for graft and crime. The latter method at best would have brought only temporary relief; in the other there is hope of permanent gain. Other cities should not miss the opportunity to profit by all this. What New York is doing they should be preparing to do before an incident similar to the Rosenthal murder demands action.

MISCELLANEOUS SHORT STORIES

UNCLE SAM KEEPS TIME

From the Charleston News and Courier.
Few people understand how time is accurately obtained and distributed throughout the country. Every clear night the astronomer at the United States observatory, Washington, D. C., observes the transit of certain stars which are due to cross the meridian at a known time. The exact instant of their transit is recorded electrically by means of a chronograph, which also records the seconds from a sidereal clock. The difference between the time of the sidereal clock and the time the stars cross shows the error of the clock.

The time signals sent out each day are wholly automatic, and consist of a series of short marks produced on an open telegraphic circuit by the beats of a transmitting clock located in the observatory. The lines of the Western Union Telegraph company are used for the dissemination of these signals at noon (twenty-fifth meridian) each day, for an interval of three and five minutes immediately preceding and ending exactly at noon.

For the country east of the Rocky mountains the signals are sent from

the United States observatory at Washington, and for the country west of the Rocky mountains the signals are sent from the United States observatory at Mare Island, navy yard, California. The entire series of signals are sent from both of the observatories are graphically shown as they appear on a chronograph tape. The electric connections of the transmitting clock sending these signals are such as to emit certain sounds of each minute, as shown by the breaks in the second. These enable anyone who is listening to a telegraph instrument at any office that is cut into the circuit during the transmission of the signals to recognize the middle and beginning of each minute. At the fifty-minute minute there is an interval of 10 seconds, which is followed by the final noon signal.

At each office throughout the United States where time service is established there is a master clock installed for the purpose of transmitting hourly signals to the subsidiary clocks to keep them in perfect time. At the present time, when scientific business methods make every fraction of a minute valuable, the value of the present system has become incalculable.

big, so much so that a "time" connection is indispensable in nearly every place of business, as the variation of one minute frequently costs hundreds and sometimes thousands of dollars.

A REVIVAL OF PURE COMIC OPERA

From the Minneapolis Journal.

The revival of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas vividly illustrates how greatly stage musical production has degenerated. One may search them vainly for any suggestion of the most familiar element in the modern musical comedy, dubious adventures between the sexes. The Gilbert book is never sexual in its atmosphere. Comedy females he has, like Katharine, Ruth, Buttercup and Lady Jane; picturesque damsels like Josephine and Patience; and dolls like Yum Yum; but nobody to suggest trouble. There are no compromising letters written years ago to come back and trouble the writer after marriage. There are no intimate scenes, no triangular debates.

On the contrary, there is pure satire on manners, sharp take-offs on class foibles. There is the pompous igno-

rance masquerading as an admiral or a major general. There is a Pook Bah who satirizes the typical snarling politician. The Gilbert canvas is crowded with characters as recognizable today as when first painted, because they are true satires on humanity, which is always much the same.

But, after all, the charm of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas is not due to character alone, nor to the fantastic stories thereof, but to a combination of story and music which fit each other as hand and glove. With refreshing purity the music pours out, and the story goes along with the song.

FRAUD ON THE WATERMELON

From the Philadelphia Press.

The condescending foreigner, visiting our favored shores has often ventured to wonder at the native partiality for the watermelon. An experimental indulgence in a segment of the spherical fruit has cooled an expression of disappointment. The fame of the deliciousness is universal, but the luscious promise of the rosy pulp is not always fulfilled by the flavor. Consequently, the condescending foreigner advances the theory that the water-

melon is not only an acquired taste, but probably is an endowment of the native born.

Watermelon lovers may hereafter commend the condescending foreigner to partake of the artificially flavored varieties which the boosters are cultivating. Out in Indiana, the home of James Whitcomb Riley, growers are playing tricks on the unsuspicious watermelon. By means of a syringe they are making hypodermic injections of fancy syrups into the stems. This flavored syrup is assimilated by the growing melon, which falls a victim to the dope by yielding its own flavor to that which has been surreptitiously administered to the unsuspecting vegetable.

DIVORCE IN NORWAY

From the London Chronicle.

It is easier to obtain a divorce in Norway than in any other European country. If a married couple want to part, Norwegian law grants a divorce without inquiring into the reason, but as security that the step has been well thought over it provides that a year of separation must intervene between the application and the actual grant-

ing of the divorce. The husband and wife have first to apply to a magistrate. He sends them to the conciliation board, and if this body cannot reconcile them they are granted a separation order. At the end of a year the ministry of justice is compelled to make the divorce final if asked to do so by either party. The whole proceedings are very cheap, the cost ranging from about \$5 to \$5.

SPONGE ORCHARDS IN FLORIDA

From the Philadelphia North American.

It is commonly supposed all sponges grow as they cling to reefs and rocky cliffs in the depths of the sea, but such is not the case. In many sections along the Florida coast they are being planted in a very unique manner. Properly speaking, sponge orchards are being set out. A number of pegs are placed in cement blocks, and young sponges, which have been removed from coral or rock formations, are attached to the pegs. The whole is then lowered to the bottom of the sea, where the young sponges not only grow rapidly but produce others of their kind. In places the rocks and

reefs which have been barren are being set out with sponges. Those who are conducting the rather curious experiments declare they will in a short time increase the sponge production considerably.

Orchards of a similar character will be planted in other parts of the sea where sponges do not grow naturally, and in time it is thought they will be produced in many parts of the world where they have never been known to grow.

ALL MUST BE COLOR BLIND

The fallacy of the average Englishman, who regards black as white, has been noted by Gilbert K. Chesterton. "People," he writes, "never ask whether the current color language is always correct. We call white 'white' which is yellow. We call grapes 'white grapes' which are manifestly pale green. We give to the European, whose complexion is a sort of pinkish, the horrible title of a 'white man'—a picture more blood curdling than any specter in Poe."

London has more than 200,000 partially or wholly deaf residents.

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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1912.

NOT CREEDS, BUT JUSTICE

Here this, O ye that would swallow up the needy, and cause the poor of the land to fall, saying, When will the new moon be gone, that we may sell grain? and the Sabbath, that we may sow forth, making the orphan small, and the widow small, and dealing falsely with balances of deceit, that we may buy the poor for silver, and the needy for a pair of shoes, and sell the refuse of the wheat?
Jehovah hath sworn by the excellency of Jacob, Surely I will never forget any of their works. Shall not the land tremble for this, and everyone mourn that dwelleth therein? * * * And I will turn your feasts into mourning, and all your songs into lamentation; and I will make it as the mourning for an only son, and the end thereof as a bitter day.

Israel, God's chosen people, fell before the invaders and were carried away captive. They listened not to the words of God's prophets. Sacrifices became more to them than justice; the law crowded out love; vain ceremonials and priest-drawn creeds were substituted for that direct and constant communion with God that alone can keep a nation strong.
The rich grew richer, by plundering the poor. On the one hand were costly feasts, attended by the priests and the mighty, while on the other men and women who had been plundered by the churchmen of that day were on the verge of starvation. The nation died; there remained but the shell. And this crumbled to dust when the spear of the Assyrian pierced it.

The New York state board of arbitration is conducting an investigation into the causes of the strike at Little Falls. Not a witness thus far examined received more than \$11 per week for work in the textile mills. A nine-hour day law recently went into effect in New York. It cut the wages of workers down to \$7, and even \$6 per week.

But here are some actual experiences:
Tina Osl, 15, worked from 6 a. m. until 7 p. m. on piece work. She said she was not compelled to work that number of hours, but did it to make more money. She took five minutes for lunch at noon, although permitted to take an hour. Working this she made \$6 to \$6.50 a week.
Ashlin Strambo, aged 13, was one of the typical spinners. She said that before the 64-hour law went into effect she made \$7.50 a week and afterward but \$5.75.
Giuseppe Giesmond said that when work was slack he made only \$3 or \$4 a week. When the mill was running well he made as high as \$10 a week.
Frances Kazimirka, 23, said she made \$8 a week, and that she went on strike when ordered to increase her work from 50 to 70 dozen underwear a day.

Little Falls, New York, is another Lawrence, Massachusetts. Both are controlled by rich mill owners. In both the ignorant foreigners who comprise the great majority of the workers are paid starvation wages. And any attempt on the part of the workers to better their condition is met by the harshest measures of repression.
In Lawrence these conditions led inevitably to the rapid growth of the J. W. W. to violence and to bloodshed. In Little Falls there is the same trend. The J. W. W. is growing rapidly. Efforts of the mill owners to destroy it will mean violence, perhaps loss of life.

And yet some hypocrites who claim to be Americans when the inevitable outbreak comes, blame these poor foreigners, who are in a worse condition than slavery, since they do not even make enough money to buy the food their bodies need. We chide them because they love the red flag more than the Stars and Stripes. We rail at them because they show no respect for authority. We scold them because they live in such unsanitary conditions.

Why should these people love the Stars and Stripes? They came beneath its folds to get liberty; they have found worse than slavery. And what respect can they have for an authority that represents only the wishes of their masters of the mills? And what chance have they for living decently who earn \$6 and \$7 per week?

Are such conditions to continue? Is the life of America to be sapped by such injustice? Is the church to sit meekly by, retaining within its membership men and women responsible for such conditions, doing nothing to aid these starving work-

ers to give them the justice that is all they ask?

If so, what happened to Israel will happen surely to America. For God is merciful and just today, as he was two thousand and more years ago, and he will as surely hear the cry of the oppressed today as he did in the days of Amos.

And whether the church shall endure whether the American republic shall live depends upon whether we hear the cry of these despairing ones, or whether we close our ears to their pleadings for justice and continue complacently to accept the money and to follow the guidance of those who, with calloused hearts, look upon the men and the women and the children who starve.

LOYAL ALUMNI

COLORADO COLLEGE is not old enough yet to have a large body of well-to-do alumni. The great majority of its graduates have been out of college 10 years or less, and, being practically all of them forced to support themselves, have as yet accumulated but little of this world's goods.
But what the alumni lack in numbers and in money they make up in enthusiasm. They are supporting unanimously the movement to secure for the college the \$10,000 that must be in hand by January 1 in order to make certain the \$300,000 endowment fund and the new gymnasium. Local alumni, for instance, have pledged themselves to secure some contribution, even though it may be small, from every graduate now living in Colorado Springs.

The fact that the college, young as it is, has such a splendid body of alumni, so loyal to their alma mater, is the best guarantee of the future of the institution. The efforts of the alumni should be seconded by the work of every citizen of Colorado Springs. For the college means fully as much to this city as it does to the alumni. And there are plenty of citizens of Colorado Springs who can give \$1,000 more easily than the average alumnus can give \$10.

WILL BENEFIT LABOR

ORGANIZED labor itself has most to gain from the verdict of the jury in the dynamite conspiracy trial, finding 38 of the 40 defendants guilty as charged. There had never been a more despicable plot than this that was hatched by Ryan, McNamara, Hockin and the other Iron Workers' officials. Destruction of property led inevitably to cowardly assassination of innocent men. Worst of all, the action of this one union in adopting a systematic campaign of violence and murder brought into greater or less disrepute all organized labor.

So summary has been the punishment of the conspirators, however, that it is doubtful if ever again dynamite will be resorted to in such cold-blooded fashion for the settlement of labor disputes. The dynamite must give way before the type of labor leader represented by John Mitchell, Frank Morrissey, Warren S. Stone and men of that kind.

All the nation, and especially organized labor, owes sincere thanks to all the men who exposed and convicted these cowardly criminals. In particular the jury is entitled to praise. It seems to have been able in a remarkable manner to separate the guilty from the innocent. The jurors have been under a tremendous strain for three weeks; their faithfulness deserves well of the nation.

This case and the Ettore-Giovannitti case have done much to vindicate the American jury system. In the dynamite case there was, from the first, little doubt of the guilt of the conspirators. No sane person could believe that McNamara and McNamara caused all these explosions on their own account. Neither can anyone with common sense imagine that \$1,000 of the union's funds could be spent each month for dynamiting work without all the leaders being cognizant of the fact.

But an effort was made to clear the dynamite conspirators by appealing to passion. Senator Kern argued that they were being persecuted by the steel trust which, he said, was itself guilty of the dynamite outrages. To the credit of the jury he said that this appeal to prejudice, altogether unsupported by evidence, went unheeded by the jurors.

In the Ettore case the appeal to prejudice was from the other side. The jury was asked to convict Ettore and his companions as ignorant foreigners, guilty of inciting to riot. But in this case also the jury refused to be swayed by passion, and rendered its verdict in accord with the facts.

Taken together, the two verdicts show that labor in America can have justice and that it will be certain to receive justice, whether justice means conviction or acquittal.

WORTH READING

NO SUCH scholarly study of the causes of the Progressive party has yet appeared as the article by Senator Albert J. Beveridge in last week's Saturday Evening Post. No one who reads it can for a moment doubt the new party's permanent place in the future political life of the nation.

OPEN PARLIAMENT

(All letters intended for the Open Parliament must bear the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Controversial letters will not be published without the signature of the writer. Communications for this department should be limited to 400 words and should be free from personalities.)

IN APPRECIATION OF THE BURNS.

To the Editor of The Gazette:
As one of the "Faithful Few" who have been regular attendants at The Burns during the last few months, I would like the privilege of your columns in order to express the feelings of regret with which we of the "Few" look forward to the closing of the engagement of the present company, and to express our appreciation of their efforts under the adverse conditions under which they have had to work the last few weeks.

It is impossible for anyone who has not had some experience to appreciate just how difficult it is for a company of actors to play night after night to practically an empty house, and yet have seen this company week after week, presenting plays of the highest character, in a manner that would have done credit to the highest-priced road companies playing to full houses.

We of the "Few" have seen them in almost every variety of play during their engagement, and it has seldom been my pleasure to see a stock company that has shown up to better advantage under all conditions. I was especially impressed with this last night while witnessing their production of "Her Husband's Wife" and contrasting the parts played by Miss Wayne and Mr. Arnold with those in a "Man's World" a few weeks ago. And the same applies to all the other members of the company.

I did not intend, when I started this letter, to go into the personnel of the company, and will not do so only to say that to each one of them Miss Wayne, Mr. Arnold, Miss Cross, Miss White, Miss Hart, Mr. Gardner, Miss Ferguson, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Sears, and all the others who have been members of the company, we extend our heartfelt thanks for the pleasure we have derived from their work. And were there any way in which it might be done, I know that there are many of us who would like to show their personal appreciation to each individual member. But that being impossible, I will take the liberty of speaking for all of "Us" and wish for each member the success due such faithful workers as they have done well with us.

As for the part of the "Few" who have been trying to give us the best to be had, I do not feel myself equal to an expression of our appreciation and will only hope that someone more capable will do so.

ONE OF THE "FEW."
Colorado Springs, Dec. 27.

FROM OTHER PENS

THE TREATMENT OF OLD AGE.

From the New York American.
"Has the old man a right to live?" was a question discussed at a recent meeting of the St. Louis Society for Medical Research. And the general opinion was that if a son does not willingly support an aged and needy father, the law should compel him to do so.

There are in the news every few days stories of court actions brought by helpless old people urging that their prosperous children be required to give them a livelihood.
A speaker at the St. Louis meeting told how certain savage tribes cause their old men and women to climb trees. When they are settled in the branches the younger members shake the trees. If the elders are able to cling they are allowed to remain on this perch a little longer, but if they drop they are put to death at once.

It is true that many a man who cares for his aged parents would like to shake the tree, if it did not for the opinion of others. That is not to his credit, even though it benefits what should be the objects of his most tender solicitude.

Let us begin by demanding respect for the old from the very young. When we hear boys referring to their fathers as the "old man," we cannot expect much evidence of filial affection from them later on.

THE INFLUENCE OF MOTHERS.

From the Kansas City Star.
Napoleon was the greatest egotist of history. He was not disposed to give credit unduly to other people. Yet he wrote to his mother: "It is to my mother, to her good principles, that I owe my position, and all I have that is worth while. I do not hesitate to say that the future of the child depends on the mother."

All through life he ordered his brothers and sisters around, and paid slight heed to relatives of any sort. Yet he always treated his mother with respect, and she in turn never lost her head, but thriftily laid aside resources for the days of adversity which she never needed to come.

This influence of mothers is inextinguishable. The father is away from home a large share of the time. It is to the mother that the child turns for his closest companion for the first few years of his life. In all the period when his habits are forming he is constantly in association with her.

These considerations help explain the stagnation of Turkey when the people with whom the Turkish nation has been in contact have been moving forward. The women of Turkey have been degraded. The Turkish boy has no respect for his mother. He has an authority over him. So he loses an element of his training, the natural heritage of the most civilized country.

Turkey is paying the penalty of the ignorance and degradation to which it has subjected half its population.

MRS. LONGSTREET

From the New York Post.
Just how much Mr. Taft or the Republican party will profit by the president's removal of officeholders who were guilty of heinous political activity on behalf of the Bull Moose, remains to be seen. Mr. Taft has not been very fortunate in his efforts to use patronage to combat party antagonisms, as witness his severely letter of two years ago in regard to the insurgents in congress. Where officials have been ever guilty of violating executive orders forbidding participation in politics, no one can deny the duty of the president to act. That a woman, and Mrs. James Longstreet at that, should have been one of the first to suffer, is particularly interesting to those who can recall with what bitterness her husband was assassinated when, shortly after the close of the war, he joined the Republican party and took office under it. Mrs. Longstreet defended him in these words, quoted anew by Gamaliel Bradford, Jr. in the current Atlantic Monthly:

"I love best to think of him not as a warrior leading his legions to victory, but as the grand citizen after the war was ended, nobly dedicating himself to the rehabilitation of his broken people, offering a brave man's homage to the flag of the embryonic government, and standing steadfast in all the passions, prejudices and persecutions of that unhappy period."

Mr. Bradford believes that Mrs. Longstreet's defense of her husband is in the main justified. At any rate, he followed in her husband's footsteps in federal office holding.

The Haskin Letter

IMMIGRATION XX—DESCENDANTS OF IMMIGRANTS

By Frederic J. Haskin.

As has been indicated in previous articles of this series, once the immigrant gets settled in America and carries out a home for himself and his posterity, marked changes come over him, and in many respects the after-generations become unlike their progenitors. Not only is this true in such ephemeral and fleeting qualities as customs, language, dress, and the like, but it affects the more permanent characteristics such as stature, shape of the head, fecundity, and disposition. In cross the transition from European peasant to American citizen sometimes does not take place, with the immigrant; but certainly does not wait longer than the first generation before taking place. One is reminded of the little scrap of doggerel about Mary, the immigrant's daughter, who had a little but no bigger than a stopper, but who soon "got rid of that, and now she wears a whoop-er."

The great majority of the children of immigrants learn to speak English and soon use it as their regular tongue. Very few of the grandchildren of immigrants adhere to the tongue of their fathers. But there are cases where the mother tongue persists through long generations. Terrence V. Powderly, the efficient chief of the division of distribution of the bureau of immigration, tells of an experience he had in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, which illustrates the tendency of some people to hold to the customs of the fatherland. He was out on immigration business and went to a heavy stable to hire a horse and buggy. The owner of the stable was a Pennsylvania Dutchman. All of the horses were out except the "family driving horse." This nag was hitched up and Powderly started on his journey, but he soon found that the horse could not understand English, and so, since he could not speak German, he had to adapt horse language to English and lead the horse back to the stable. That immigrant's ancestors had been in Pennsylvania for a century and a half, and yet his driving horse did not understand "Whoo" or "Giddyap."

Large Per Cent Insanity.

While it has been demonstrated that there is a remarkable amount of insanity among immigrants, and while insanity is usually regarded as an inheritable disease, there is nothing to indicate that the percentage of insanity among the descendants of immigrants is any greater than that among people of pure American stock with American ancestry running back a century. How much more frequently the thread of reason is broken in the alien mind is illustrated by the investigations of the census bureau into insanity and feeble-mindedness in hospitals and institutions. This investigation shows that while 20 out of every 100 people 10 years old and over in the United States were of foreign birth, 34 out of every 100 inmates of hospitals and institutions for the insane and feeble-minded were of foreign birth. In other words, while the foreign-born element 10 years old and over constitutes one-fifth of our population, it makes up one-third of our insane and feeble-minded charges. That this tendency toward insanity and feeble-mindedness is not communicated to the descendants of immigrants is revealed by the inquiry of the census bureau into the percentage of the native-born inmates of these institutions. This shows that 273 out of each 1,000 inmates are the children of foreign-born parents, while 277 out of each 1,000 in the population of the country are the children of immigrants. In other words, the figures show that the children of immigrants are just a shade less inclined to insanity and feeble-mindedness than the children of the native Americans.

Much Due to Environment.

There has been much speculation as to the causes of insanity among immigrants. The freedom from undue restriction and the insanity displayed by their children would seem to show that it is more a matter of environment than inherited taint. Those who controvert this idea declare that the children of immigrants show as great freedom from insanity as the native American population lies in the fact that they are still too young to make a different showing. They point to figures which indicate that when native-born and immigrant-born people of the same ages are considered, the native-born have some advantage. Yet this advantage is narrowed down to a negligible 3 per cent, whereas, in a comparison between the immigrant and the native, it amounts to 15 per cent.

Some of the high rate of insanity among aliens is accounted for by the immigration law, which inspects immigrants thoroughly, and rejects every person of diseased mind. When on such days, only two minutes can be given to each immigrant at Ellis Island, it will be seen how hard it would be for doctors to detect every person showing mental imbalance. This accounts for a large number coming in who already have had attacks of insanity.

Immigrants, however, are civilized nations show a larger number of insane than those not so high up in the scale of civilization. For instance, while there were in institutions 88 Bohemians per 100,000 of Bohemian population, when the census bureau made its investigations, there were 307 Canadians and 238 Norwegians.

In Masquerade of Humanity.

But more than all this, according to some of the doctors who have had long experience in immigration inspection work, is the great change in environment which the immigrant undergoes. Instead of his peaceful little cottage home back in some quiet village, he is thrust into a big, noisy, and always yielded place to fight and conquer. When the immigrant under such conditions contrasts his little cottage home he left behind, with his new surroundings, what wonder home-sickness overcomes him and is often successful in making him appear purple.

Have you an unexpected Christmas present to purchase? We still have a store full of good things.

HARDY'S

16 N. Tejon

IN THE FAR PAST

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

December 29, 1882.

The reported discovery of a rich vein of galena on the Crystal park toll road, near Sheep mountain, was causing considerable excitement in Manitou.

Stevens & House, having a new transparency sign in front of their livery stable which caused a great deal of favorable comment.

The Iron Springs property at Manitou was reported to have been purchased by two eastern men named

ceeded by a wrecked mind? But, fortunately, his children escape such a heavy toll.

We have seen in another article how the bodily form of the immigrant's descendants changes, and this is one of the most remarkable phases of the whole immigration question. Anthropologists have been much surprised to find the most fixed of all the racial characteristics change under the influence of American conditions. Of course a race which has lived for generations under tropical suns will have the mark thereof burnt into their faces, and residence in colder climates tends to obliterate these marks. But when very bones themselves undergo changes that cannot be attributed to heavy work or other like conditions, anthropologists become puzzled to account for them.

Why Heads Change Shape.

What makes the skull of the round-headed immigrant turn long-faced in his children? And what makes the long face of other classes of immigrants tend to round-headedness in their posterity? These are questions to which no acceptable answers have been given. Again, what makes the descendants of immigrants mature earlier than the immigrants themselves matured, and what makes the descendants of some races of immigrants grow shorter in stature while the descendants of other races of immigrants grow taller? For instance, the Bohemians lose stature, but their faces grow longer and their heads wider. On the other hand, the Sicilians gain in stature and in the width of their faces, but lose in the width of their heads. Why does America have one effect on one race and diametrically the opposite effect on another people in practically the same surroundings?

Some one suggests that all this was due to the fact that there was a similar change among these races going on in their European homes. But, when this matter was investigated, it was found that the Sicilian who came over as an immigrant 30 years ago bore practically the same measurements as a man of his age today. And the same was true of the Bohemian, and of the other races investigated.

If, then, Americanization is an influence powerful and far-reaching enough to change the most permanent of all the characteristics of a race, to make man over a different physical mold, what must be its influence on his mind, his ambitions, his manner of thinking? What wonder is it that we see tens of thousands of immigrants were born in other countries, gained upon the flag of their fatherlands with a quiet indifference, but cheering to the echo when the Star Spangled Banner is unfurled to the breeze? What wonder that there are twenty million children of immigrants in the United States in whose hearts there exists a patriotic fire that is thoroughly American? What wonder that there are some two-score millions more Americans, grandchildren of immigrants, who are as thoroughly American as those whose ancestry goes back to Jamestown and Plymouth Rock?

TOMORROW'S IMMIGRATION XXXI—Padrones and Peons.

USE PSYCHOLOGY IN DRESS.

From the Chicago Tribune.
Psychology was advocated recently as an aid to the girl student when she wished to choose a dressmaker, and to the man who he seeks to do shopping for his wife.

Prof. Walter Dill Scott, a Northwestern university teacher of psychology, known as a supplier of material for intricate detective stories where the crimes are solved through psychological deductions, gave the code information on how to make the correct selection of colors and materials for hats and gowns.

His lecture was chiefly on color combinations, and when he had ended the girls gathered around and asked for more detailed information.
"If I drape a yellow satin with chiffon will it make my eyes appear blue?" asked Miss Edna Tittlenhouse, a blonde sophomore.
"Certainly will," said the professor. "You could use face of a coquette just as well. You see, blue and yellow are complementary colors, and if you drape yellow with a neutral color it will bring out the blue in your eyes."

"Turning then to the tallest girl in the school, who wore a drooping hat, he said:
"You have the right idea. All the lines in a hat should be downward if you wish to reduce your height in appearance. If people would only think before they buy they could clothe themselves much more attractively. Why is it that girls with vivid coloring always want to wear red and blue? It makes their faces appear purple."

Horner and Watson, who contemplated making extensive improvements before the next summer.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

December 29, 1892.

Two more residents arrived at the Printers home, making a total of 31.

The Second Presbyterian church in West Colorado Springs was being repaired and having a steeple built.

John R. Clark sold the 10-room house at 624 North Weber street to James Beahrs for \$8,000.



IF THIS IS YOUR BIRTHDAY

Some opportunity for advancement is even now open for your horizon. Too much attention to the small annoyances of the present may prevent you from seeing it. A cool temper and an unprejudiced judgment will be your best allies.
Those born today will be nervous and fault-finding, and should not be picky or indulged in selfish whims. Plain food and plain explanations of the ways of life will help them to bring their health and character up to the level of their mental qualities, which are high.

THE PRIZE TO A WITTY WOMAN

From Life.
The \$100 prize for the best set of 10 answers to the questions in Life's examination paper has been awarded to Maude Bonner, 102 Williams street, Providence, R. I.

Here are the questions and the answers of the successful paper:

1. Should a suffragette marry?
If she can.
2. If Diogenes was searching America for an honest man, where would he be least likely to find him?
In a female seminary.
3. Who invented the hobble skirt and why?
Peter. Peter, pumpkin eater. Had a wife and couldn't keep her. Put her in a hobble skirt.
4. And there he kept her quite inert.
5. A man of marriageable age has sufficient income to maintain a wife and a motor car, but not both. Which should he choose, and why?
A motor car, because it is cheaper to buy a tire than attire.
6. What is the funniest thing in the world?
Your employer's joke.
7. Give a good example of perpetual motion.
Feminine fashions.
8. Suggest a better name for Reno, Nevada.
The Great Divide.
9. Define common sense.
The quality conspicuously lacking in those who differ with us in politics, religion or baseball.
10. Why is it dangerous to marry a woman?
It is dangerous for a man to marry a woman. It is a widow most undeniably a woman. She is.
11. Then is a man in danger when he marries a widow? He is.
12. How would you spend a million dollars to do the least possible good?
I'd buy some nerve for Teddy R.
13. Some weight for William?
The next for Woodrow Wilson.
14. Some kerossene for worthy John.
For Goodwin, a new wife.
15. And then I'd blow in all the rest.
To buy good jokes for Life.

THE REPORTER

Tugged by some antipathetic force to wherever there is clash of human passions, he is always "on the spot." Unlike his brother the novelist, some finely modeled bit of porcelain, the furnace of this man's soul is always a full draft into it is flung day by day all the fire of the world's suffering, revolution, passionate love, and steadily, inexorably, it is poured out again, uncritical of itself, star and ore, half drive and half literature. The reporter works for it to have his fellow workers say "Good story." His only critic is the desk. Today's "Good story" is lighting the morning fire in a thousand homes. Anonymity, which guards him from self-consciousness, stands also mockingly between him and fame. He snatches his friendships like his meals, as stalkers must alike up their friendships between shifts when the Mauretanians are out for a record. Yet there behind the scenes he makes the puppets of the world's stage dance for us. But we can suspect his smile, as he reveals our antics, to be something between pity and contempt.

YEAR-END SALE

FIVE HUNDRED BARGAIN
TOYS FOR THE LAST TWO DAYS
OF THIS TREMENDOUS SELLING EVENT

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE! ONLY TWO SHORT DAYS UNTIL THIS GREAT YEAR-END SALE
SHALL CLOSE! HUNDREDS OF BARGAINS ARE YET TO BE DISPOSED OF WE HOPE TO MAKE THE
CLEARANCE COMPLETE AND PRICES ARE REDUCED TO ROCK-BOTTOM MORE BARGAINS HAVE BEEN
ADDED DAY BY DAY UNTIL NOW THERE ARE EASILY FIVE HUNDRED TO-CHOOSE FROM. COME EARLY!

WASH GOODS

A lot of 15c and 18c wash goods including all broken lines. Your choice, sale

10c

CRASH TOWELING

Stevens' 15c pure linen crash toweling, unbleached, 18 inches wide, at, per yard

11c

HUCK TOWELING

45c and 50c pure linen huck toweling, fifteen inches wide, neat figured designs, yard

33c

HUCK TOWELING

25c huck toweling, the half-linen quality, in good designs, all 19 inches wide, per yard

19c

LONG CLOTH

15c long cloth, soft and pure white, twelve-yard pieces offered uncut in this sale, at

\$1.40

AUTO CAPS

Women's \$1 and \$1.25 knit wool automobile, or aviation caps, good styles; sale price

39c

WASH WAISTS

A lot of women's \$1.25 washable white waists, made of special materials, plain styles,

79c

SILKOLINES

(Drapery Department)
Our best quality silkolines, 36-inch, in all colors; sale price

9c

PORTIERES

\$3 red portieres, 42 inches wide and 2 1/2 yards long, heavily fringed Armure tapestry

\$1.50

PORTIERES

\$3 Armure tapestry portieres, brown or green with pretty tapestry band borders, pair

\$1.98

Several Hundred Yards of

25c Drapery Scrims at 17c per Yard

White, ecru and cream grounds with artistic fast color borders, in colors suitable for almost any room; plain or cross-bar centers. For the last two days we have added several pieces of plain scrim, comprising plain ecru and plain, cross-barred and drawnwork in cream. Every piece in the lot our 25c grade. Your choice at 17c per yard.

Hosiery

Women's \$1 and \$1.25 pure silk stockings, with double lisle feet and high spliced heels and toes, in black, white, tan, gray and navy blue sale price, per pair * 67c

Broken lines of men's 50c two-tone silk plated socks; sale price 27c

Broken lines of women's 35c cotton and lisle black stockings; per pair 27c

Women's 50c black silk lisle stockings; sale price * 34c

Infants' 25c pink and blue silk lisle stockings; sale price * 15c

Infants' 50c pure silk thread stockings, black, in sizes 4 to 6 and pink in sizes 4 1/2 to 6; sale price * 28c

Shopping Bags

\$2.25 black goat seal leather shopping bags, leather lined, new safety catch; sale price * \$1.29

\$3.50 shopping bags, tan leather lined, oxidized frame; sale price each * \$1.95

\$1.50 black velvet bags * 89c

\$1.25 black velvet bags * 69c

\$1.25 seal grain leather bags 95c

Underwear

Children's Springfield wool-underwear: 65c drawers in sizes 26 and 28 and 70c and 80c pants, in sizes 30 and 32; sale price, each * 35c

Boys' \$1.25 Springfield union suits, sizes 24, 26 and 28; sale price * 95c

Women's 50c extra size bleached cotton union suits, fleece lined; sale price * 34c

Women's 79c union suits, fleece lined, bleached cotton, in all sizes; sale price * 65c

Women's \$1 to \$1.50 wool vests and pants, odd lots, go at * 69c

Misses' 85c and \$1 Forest Mills union suits, broken line of sizes; sale price * 63c

Boys' 59c and 69c gray fleece lined fine stitch union suits; sale price 49c

Children's gray fleece lined separate garments: * 35c

15c and 20c garments, vests in sizes 16, 18, 20 and 22, and pants in size 18; choice * 9c

30c and 35c garments, vests in size 30, pants in sizes 30 and 32, and drawers in sizes 30 and 34; choice 18c

Corsets

\$3 and \$3.50 American Lady and La Victoire corsets, in all sizes, from 18 to 25; sale price * \$1.95

\$5 and \$6 La Victoire, Thompson and C. B. corsets, sizes 19, 23, 24; sale price * \$2.39

\$2 and \$2.50 Thompson and C. B. corsets, nearly all sizes, from 18 to 36; sale price * \$1.19

Milla corsets, a style that is a good value at \$1.25, all sizes except 19; sale price * 95c

Notions

25c needle books * 14c

35c slipper forms, for keeping pumps in shape * 25c

Children's fitted work baskets; sale price * 39c

10c hair pin cabinets * 5c

A lot of buttons of which we have only one or two sizes of a kind, on sale at * Half Price

Ribbons

50c brocaded taffeta ribbons, and warp print floral taffeta ribbons; sale price * 28c

35c and 39c warp print floral ribbons, satin or taffeta; sale price 21c

5-inch washable taffeta ribbon for hair bows, "our 19c leader" special, per yard * 13c

Fur Coat Prices Down

\$75 Black Pony Fur Coat at \$50

\$45 Black Pony Fur Coat at \$35

\$75 Brown Marmot Coat at \$51

A \$3.95 Coat Assortment

Think of It! Coats at only \$3.95

Five 42-inch auto coats of heavy novelty mixtures; were \$22.50.
Several children's dark green coats; that were \$10.
Two misses' Johnny coats; were \$12.50.

Your choice of these while they last, \$3.95

Wonderfully Large Bargain Assortments of Women's and Misses' Coats at

\$8.75--\$11--\$14

Stamped Brass

Pieces for piercing, positively must go: * *

\$3 smokers' sets * \$1.25

\$1.25 and \$1.75 German silver trays * 59c

\$1 desk blotter holders * 45c

60c lamp shades * 25c

\$1.50 waste paper baskets * 69c

40c and 45c electric and candle-shades * 19c

Art Goods

\$1.75 stamped, white linen waist patterns, punch work designs; sale price * 69c

75c stamped huck towels * 39c

69c knit slippers with lambs wool soles, per pair * 39c

25c packages, pillow tops and center pieces, with floss to complete; sale price * 14c

35c stamped pillow tops and center pieces, natural linen * 11c

95c velvet pillow tops * 47c

85c stamped white linen center pieces; sale price * 21c

Stationery

25c linen cambric paper, in quire boxes; sale price * 17c

All holly boxes of stationery at * One-Half Price

3c rolls of waxed paper; sale price * 3 rolls 10c

Children's 25c illuminated box paper * 10c

85c and 95c stationery, in gift boxes * 63c

39c 2-quire box stationery, in gift boxes * 20c

35c initial stationery, in holly boxes, 48 sheets paper and envelopes, in G-K-P-T-W only * 18c

Fancy Linens

One-Fourth Off the regular prices of a lot of slightly soiled and mussed towels, scarfs, lunch cloths, etc., "One-fourth off."

18x48-inch dresser scarfs, with hemstitching and fagoting; regular price 35c; sale price * 21c

Table Linens

\$1.25 bleached damask, pure linen, 70 inches wide, in fifteen patterns some with napkins to match; sale price, per yard * 95c

85c bleached damask, pure linen, 70 inches wide, good designs with napkins to match; sale price, per yard * 68c

Napkins to match this lot at * \$2

60c and 69c half bleached table damask, 60 and 62 inches wide, mostly in short lengths, at, yard * 50c

\$2.25 plain satin damask lunch cloths, 36 inches square, with place for monogram on corner; sale price \$1.35

\$3.75 lunch sets, consisting of one 36-inch cloth and six 15-inch napkins, scalloped edges; sale price * \$1.95

50c hemmed cotton napkins; sale price, per dozen * 35c

Dress Linen

36-inch pure white linen, excellent for waists, dresses, embroidery work, etc., medium or heavy weights, 35c and 39c qualities in this sale, at, per yd. 27c

Towels

20c bleached Turkish bath towels, hemmed ends; sale price, each * 16c

60c pure linen huck towels, 20x38 inches, hemstitched ends; sale price, each * 47c

Jewelry

25c to 35c Vanity puff boxes 15c

\$1.25 vanity boxes * 67c

\$2.00 and \$2.25 finger chain vanities * 95c

One \$10 gunmetal mesh bag \$4.95

65c and 85c hair bands * 35c

50c and 65c long chains, in white and amber; sale price * 29c

65c and 75c long chain vanities 34c

50c and 65c Sheffield nickel-silver pieces * 29c

85c and \$1.25 Sheffield nickel-silver pieces * 45c

One \$2.75 Sheffield nickel-silver bon bon dish * 95c

Small and medium size photo frames, gold and silver plated and ivory in these two lots: * 15c

25c and 35c frames * 35c

Dress Goods

A lot of 75c and \$1 dress goods; broken lines of 36 to 44-inch materials; sale price, per yard 48c

\$1.50 to \$2.75 suiting mixtures, plain and two-tone whipcords, and coating 54 to 58-inch widths; sale price, per yard * 98c

\$2 to \$2.75 coating and broadcloths, cream bedford cords, etc., all 54 and 56 inches wide; sale price, per yard * \$1.50

75c Vivella nonshrinkable pure wool flannels, 31 inches wide; per yard 55c

39c wool challies, cotton warp, mostly bordered patterns; yard * 25c

Silks

One lot of fancy silks, worth regularly 75c to \$1; sale price 38c

An assortment of desirable plain and fancy silks, 23 to 26 inches wide; sale price, per yd. 65c

\$1.25 and \$1.50 chiffon taffeta, all one yard wide, in a big line of plain and changeable colors and white; sale price, per yard * 88c

25c and 32c silk and cotton mixture wash silks, plain color dots and figures; sale price, per yard * 15c

\$1.75 black silk Ottoman cord, 36 inches wide; per yard * \$1.15

\$2 black satin de luxe, 36 inches wide; per yard * \$1.35

\$2 black silk crepe meteor, 40 inches wide; per yard * \$1.40

\$1 velvets, four pieces in myrtle, olive, bronze and light blue; yard 59c

\$1 white corduroy, 27 inches wide; sale price * 58c

Toilet Goods

59c manicure set, pearl handled file, buffer and manicure stick; sale price * 29c

79c traveling cases, cretonne lined with Omo rubberized material; sale price * 50c

Household rubber gloves, good heavy weight; sale price * 29c

Odd lot of bulk perfumes, in various odors; regularly 30c to 65c an ounce, put up in bottles; sale prices: 1/2-ounce bottles 12c; 1-ounce bottles * 23c

A small lot of 75c and \$1 perfumes in bottles; sale prices: 1/2-ounce bottles 25c; 1-ounce bottles * 50c

A lot of 25c to 50c renewable buffers, some slightly soiled; sale * 19c

Roger & Gallet's rice powder, several odors, in white or rose shade; sale price * 19c

35c hard rubber dressing combs 27c

25c Columbine nail enamel or nail polish * 17c

10c Sylvan toilet soap, in violet, lilac, sandalwood, helio * 6c

10c Fairskin Honey soap * 6c

25c chamois jewel bags * 14c

25c oil tanned chamois skins 19c

50c oil tanned chamois skins 39c (Will remain soft after washing)

15c sponges; sale price * 10c

20c sponges; sale price * 14c

25c sponges; sale price * 18c

8-oz. bottle witch hazel * 8c

18c bottle "Hydrox" hydrogen peroxide, 8 ounces * 11c

\$1.00 and \$1.25 rosewood back hair brushes * 65c

Brassieres

50c H. & W. and Nature's Rival brassieres, sizes 32, 34, 40 and 42; sale price * 34c

75c Nature's Rival brassieres * 48c

UNION SUITS

A lot of women's \$1 extra size union suits, high neck, long sleeve, ankle length, sale price,

69c

NECKWEAR

Women's \$1.25 and \$2 stocks, with the new, wide, fluffy lace jabots attached now

89c

COUCH COVERS

\$2 couch covers, full 60 inches by 3 yards, five patterns and colors; sale price

\$1.39

COUCH COVERS

\$2.50 and \$3 Kashgar weave couch covers, full size just a few in this lot at

\$1.98

COUCH COVERS

\$5 and \$5.50 couch covers, good colors, full size, with or without fringe,

\$3.50

WILTON RUGS

A lot of 36x63-inch Wilton rugs, Hartford and Bigelow makes; regularly \$7.50; sale price

\$4.85

SMALL RUGS

A lot of \$1.75 double-faced wool rugs, 27x54 inches; Year-End Sale price

\$1.29

AXMINSTER RUGS

\$2.50 Axminster rugs, 27x54 and 27x60-inch sizes; Year-End Sale price

\$1.75

AXMINSTER RUGS

\$4 Axminster rugs, 36x66 and 36x72-inch sizes; Year-End Sale price

\$2.98

HALL RUGS

\$15 Wilton hall rugs, 4 1/2 x 7 1/2 feet; good patterns; Year-End Sale price

\$9.50

WILTON RUGS

\$27.50 fine Wilton rugs, 6x9-foot size; extra quality and colors; sale price

\$18.50

Our High Grade Wilton Rugs at Discounts From 10% to

1/3 off

Discounts ranging 10 to 33 1/3 per cent on our Wilton rugs in all such sizes as 8 1/4 x 10 1/2 feet, 9x12 feet, 10 1/2 x 12 feet and 11 1/4 x 12 feet. A beautiful line of patterns.

NOTE: This offer does not include a few patterns such as the Anglo Persians.

Embroideries at One-Fourth Off

This includes our entire regular stock of embroideries. There are Swiss, cambric and nainsook embroideries in edges, insertions, bands, beadings, allovers, flouncings, galloons, corset covers, etc., all at a discount of twenty-five per cent for two days more!

Muslin Underwear at One-Fourth Off

For the last two days of this sale you may choose from our entire stock of muslin underwear at One-fourth off the regular prices. Included are big varieties of gowns, corset covers, drawers, skirts, etc. Genuine bargains at such a reduction.

News of the Week From Across the Water

By Special Cable From the International News Service

WORKINGCLASS OBJECTS TO TAXES

Budget for 1913 Stirs People to Expression Disapproval Government Plans

SOCIAL REFORMS DEMANDED

Germany Is Satisfied Over Renewal Triple Alliance Just Effectuated

By FREDERICK WERNER.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—In the quiet interval between Christmas and New Years Germany is looking backward with a feeling of relief in the knowledge that the triple alliance was renewed before the end of the year without any of the troubles which had been anticipated from Italy, where the inclinations of the people toward France are in strong contrast with official preference for Germany and Austria. From a German viewpoint, the renewal of the triple alliance is the strongest possible factor in favor of European peace, as it undoubtedly maintains the balance of power in Europe in a manner as close to the ideal as possible, and nobody cares very much that one of the other allies would have preferred to be on the other side of the fence at least until all danger of a British-German conflict had passed.

As far as domestic politics are concerned, there is strong antagonism to the budget of 1913 on the part of the radicals and Socialists, who declare that the government is hopelessly tilted to the cause of the wealthy and powerful minority of the subjects. Surely enough, it is asserted, the chancellor has kept his promises of a reduction in taxes, but his policy of reductions has been made in a way that favors only the rich for all the taxes it is proposed to reduce are those paid by the wealthy classes, while the tax burdens of the poor are actually raised. The radicals continue clamoring for a property tax, of which there is no sign, though promises have not been lacking.

Working Classes Protest.

There is also among the working classes a strong feeling against the manner in which the budget law is being used as a weapon against the workers, who do not object paying the money required for insurance against disease, but who most strongly object to the tactics of government health inspectors, who declare a district to be in danger of an epidemic whenever it is proposed to hold a big labor meeting, and thus hamper the workers' organizations.

A demand is also raised that the government should compel all stock companies, which pay more than 20 per cent interest on a very often highly inflated capital to bear the full cost of labor insurance.

Altogether, the lower classes in Germany feel that they have a good many just causes of complaint against the government; but on the whole, the prospects for the coming year are quite satisfactory, and no serious disturbances are looked for if the government

Canadians Should Marry English Girls, Declare British Matrons

By PHILLIP EVERETT.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—England may be sincerely thankful to Canada for her offer of three dreadnaughts, but when it comes to giving that gratitude expression in supplying Canadian soldiers in outfitting districts with English wives to prevent them from marrying Polish and Russian girls, the English girls of the classes likely to be exported for this purpose strongly oppose the idea.

"I had to talk a few days ago with a prominent leader of the women's labor union movement on this proposition, which has been made from many English pupils lately."

"There has been," she said, "too much of this shipping abroad of the younger generation. What with sturdy agriculturists and their families being driven out of England to the colonies, and the drafting abroad of young people who are chargeable to the rates or the funds of charities, England is becoming denuded of the best of her people."

Mill Girls Good Housewives.

When one should want to depart girls whose only crime is poverty, when this country itself offers a field for their employment, it is beyond my comprehension. If Britons in Canada want wives I should say that they are men enough to pay their passage out to the Dominion, and not to expect to have prospective wives dumped at their doors."

Take the millgirl, for instance. She is moderately well paid, and she is a capable worker, or the wealth of



Baroness Beaumont, one of the guests at the Christmas party given by the little Lady Petre to celebrate her recent victory in establishing her claim, through the efforts of her mother, the Dowager Lady Petre, to the ancient Barony of Furnstall.

shows the least sign of really preparing a scheme of social reforms and does not try to rule in absolute opposition to the will of the people. The Germans, as a whole, are an exceedingly loyal race, and have the highest respect for the Kaiser, who is very popular personally as a type of the true German patriot, and even among the Socialists there is a strong feeling that the year which sees the Kaiser's jubilee, must not be marred by unnecessary internal strife.

FAMOUS CHIMPANZEE WORTH \$100,000 IS DEAD IN LONDON

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Moritz, the famous chimpanzee that appeared at the London Hippodrome, is dead at Brighton. He was insured for something like \$100,000. He could write, play two parts of the national anthem on the piano, and had begun to paint.

Three Years Spent in Quarreling, According to Englishman's Figures

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Lord Knutsford, whose sudden illness is causing some anxiety, has already lived 14 years longer than his grandfather, Sydney Smith. The author of "Peter Plympton" once made an elaborate calculation as to the way people apportion their time in the course of a long life. When he was 72, he remarked to a girl he met, "Do you ever reflect how you pass your life?" If you live to be my age, which I hope you may, your life is passed in the following manner. An hour a day is three years. This makes 27 years sleeping, nine years dressing, nine years at table, six years playing with children, nine years walking, drawing and visiting, six years shopping, and three years quarreling."

Many Leaving England

A large number of girl mill hands from Lancashire have emigrated, it is said. "Whether they are following their trades abroad or have got married I cannot say. Many have come out of a pure love of adventure. They have not expected to be so much better off; their desire has been to see the world."

"One girl I know writes home from a station in Australia. She has been engaged in farming, and has learned to ride bareback. What a difference from working in a dreary workshop, under leaden skies. Such letters as these cause other girls to emigrate. I don't blame the girls, either. It shows a good healthy spirit and their intention to get out of a groove."

"But I do not approve of any scheme which has for its object the exportation of girls for marriage purposes. A girl should be perfectly free to decide when and whom she shall marry, and should not be made to feel that she is under an obligation to any corporate body or person to get married speedily so that the cost of her maintenance may be quickly transferred to someone else. I want to see girls learning to be more and more independent. The more women

CHURCHILL IS LAUDED BY BRITISH

Wins Recognition as First Lord of Admiralty in Parliament

OPPOSANTS FEAR LEADER

Unionists May Attach Their Political Kite to Intrepid Cabinet Member

By PHILLIP EVERETT.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—People who are in a position to see more than the carefully edited political news which find way to the columns of the newspapers and who are in close touch with the political leaders of the day, assert that Winston Churchill is passing through much the same evolution as did Joseph Chamberlain. What we have known so far, in look at this transformation from a conservative point of view, is only Churchill, the caterpillar, slowly evolving into a glorious butterfly. In other words, the brilliant young member of the present Liberal cabinet has recognized the errors of his past and is becoming an Imperialist of the first water, who in time to come will think with disgust of the days when he was the bosom friend of demagogues like Lloyd-George. Blood will tell, the conservative people say, and there is truly nothing in common between the blue-blooded society man and the champion of the exchequer, the son of the people.

Transformation Sets In.

The transformation undoubtedly began when Churchill became secretary of the navy. The responsibilities of his position as first lord of the admiralty rapidly changed him. The job was one which appealed strongly to his patriotism and called forth all his unusual energy. From the very first his conduct as chief of the country's naval defenses won the approval even of stern Unionists, and as he simultaneously carefully abstained from making caustic remarks against his political opponents, he steadily rose in favor with the opposition to such an extent that when a rumor now says that even in case of a change in government Mr. Churchill is likely to retain his present high position, it causes little or no surprise. Should the change come, there is little doubt that the Unionists could do nothing wiser than robbing the enemy of one of the most brilliant and promising young men by retaining him as first lord. For Winston Churchill loves his position, and is doing excellent work which few if any of the Conservative leaders would be able to improve on, and to depose him might arouse the old fighting spirit within him and once more transform him into an exceedingly dangerous political adversary.

NEW CONTRACT SUGGESTED FOR SUPPLYING MEALS

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The education committee of the London county council is considering a recommendation by the children's care subcommittee to accept a new contract with the Alexandra trust for the supply of meals to needy school children.

Under the present contract, says the subcommittee, the average daily number of meals supplied by the trust has increased by about 80 per cent, and the minimum daily order is now about 45,000 meals. Under the new three-year contract, which would begin on April 1 next, the trust will supply a minimum of 30,000 meals a day and a maximum of 30,000, except on the usual school holidays and other occasional holidays. Among the proposed menu are: Breakfast menu (at an inclusive rate of 2.25 for 100 meals): Cocoa, porridge and two slices of bread and butter, cocoa, three slices bread and dripping, hot milk and bread, two slices of bread and jam or marmalade.

Dinner menu (winter, at an inclusive rate of \$2.75 for 100 meals): Hot beef soup, bread, potatoes, baked pudding, pea soup, bread, baked in dripping, pig puddings, stewed beef or mutton with dumplings, steamed potatoes, bread, beef stewed with peas, dumplings, potatoes, bread.

Dinner menu (summer, at \$2.75 for 100 meals): Rice pudding, two slices of bread and butter, toast in the hole, potatoes, bread, meat pie, potatoes, bread, meat pudding, potatoes, bread, cold meat, pie, fruit roll, meat sandwich, piece of cake.

Special menus are supplied for infants. The trust will supply only one soup meal during the winter months in each five dinner menus, instead of two at present.

HOLD HEALTH COUNCIL IN PARIS NEXT YEAR

LONDON, Dec. 28.—An invitation from the municipal council of Paris to the Royal Society of Public Health to hold next year's congress in the



BARONESS CLIFTON, THE YOUNGEST PEERESS IN ENGLAND, AND HER MOTHER

Story Shooting of French Anarchist Is Like Edgar Allen Poe Narration

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Complete details of the recent shooting of the anarchist, Jules Duret (alias Ducret) by a motor car bandit named Lacombe, have been given the Paris police by Mme. Ducret. The dramatic recital reveals a story as weird and thrilling as any Edgar Allen Poe narrative. The woman told how she and her husband were tortured with threats of death for eight hours before Ducret was wounded.

The reason for the attack was that the bandit believed that Ducret had given the police information about him. About 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening, Mr. and Mme. Ducret were sitting by the fire. Their son Roger, aged 5, was sleeping in his cot. "They were preparing to go to bed when a man holding an automatic pistol in each hand rushed in. At once they recognized Lacombe to whom they had given a asylum a few weeks before. He turned the key in the lock of the door, saying, 'It is better that we should be alone.'"

Both Are Threatened.

Going up to Ducret, who sat speechless and motionless, he exclaimed menacingly: "You told the police." Then, turning to the trembling wife, he said: "I am going to kill you both. I have come to be revenged. You tried to get me shot by the police in November. It was necessary that made you do it. I will forgive you. I know what hunger and misery are; they excuse many a crime. Confess and I will forgive you."

Ducret replied, "I have never had anything to do with the police, and I did not give you away." Then Mme. Ducret implored Lacombe to spare her husband. Her entreaties only enraged the bandit. "I have got an appointment at 2 o'clock," he exclaimed, "and I intend to kill you before then."

Mme. Ducret fell on her knees in supplication. Lacombe was touched with pity for a moment. "What is your age?" he asked. "Twenty-four," she replied. "It is a pity to kill you," he said, "but there is no help for it. You and your husband sold me to the police, and I must kill you both."

Begged for Child's Sake.

"Have pity at least on my child," cried the mother. "I will kill him, too," said the bandit. "Then give me a moment to write a letter to my mother," pleaded the weeping woman. "Your mother!" mocked Lacombe. "Do you think she cares what happens to you? She will hear of your death soon enough."

Then, looking at his watch, he remarked, "I must be quick; but I will allow you to die in your bed like decent people." The terror-stricken couple obeyed and got into bed. Suddenly an idea occurred to their tormentor. "It is now too late for me to keep my appointment," he said. "We will wait whether you die now or at 2 o'clock."

Taking a five-franc piece from his pocket, he handed it to Ducret. "There, throw it up," he said. "Heads you are a clock, tails, I kill you at once." "Heads," he cried as the coin fell to the floor. "You have won; you have still four hours to live." Like the executioner, he must wait for daylight. A moment later he said to Mme. Ducret, "If you want to save your prayers, don't mind me."

Held Captive Four Hours.

The next four hours, Mme. Ducret says, were like centuries of agony. Lacombe sang snatches of ribald songs and indulged in taunts and jests at his victims. When it was nearly 6 o'clock, the bandit advanced to the bed, raised the two hrowning pistols, and exclaimed, "The hour has come and you must die, and I discharged both weapons. The reports caused the lamp to go out, and the room was plunged in darkness. Ducret was so seriously wounded that his life hangs by a thread. But Mme. Ducret threw herself back on the pillow and escaped unhurt.

Thinking he had killed them both, the bandit put the pistols in his pocket and left the room. Mme. Ducret jumped out of the bed and was about to reach the lamp when she heard a step in the passage. She had just time to crouch behind her child's cot when the door opened and Lacombe reappeared. For a couple of seconds he stood motionless, listening. Then, convinced

SPAIN ON VERGE OF REVOLUTION; UPRISING MAY COME ANY TIME

Socialists Boast They Can Overthrow Government Whenever They Say the Word

By FREDERICK WERNER.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—With the Balkan question settled more or less satisfactorily or permanently, one might reasonably have hoped for a quiet year of rest in 1913. But conditions in the opposite corner of Europe, in the kingdom of Spain, are such that in diplomatic circles the feeling is prevalent that during the next 12 months we shall see King Alfonso expelled from his kingdom, and the ancient Spanish monarchy replaced by a republic.

It cannot justly be denied, in spite of any sympathy one may have with the young King Alfonso, that the people of Spain have plenty of reasons to feel dissatisfied. The country is poor and the budget for the coming year anticipates a deficit of \$30,000,000. Where is this money to come from? Even the most conservative papers of the country, like El Mundo, declare that the screw of taxation can be turned no further, and that the working class is hungry and the middle class paralyzed.

Yet now that the Morocco treaty with France has been signed, nearly \$38,000,000 more is to be spent on this African territory, which is so barren that its only use is to give employment to the army.

Morocco Expensive Proposition.

Already Morocco has cost the Spanish workers nearly \$25,000,000 in money and 10,000 lives—not to mention what it has cost the Moors. And all this might have gone towards education. Members of the cortes of various political sections deplore the miserable condition of the schools. Quite half a million children having nowhere to go to be educated. Even the prisons are better provided. Meanwhile the new premier, Romanones, has shamefacedly forewarned a measure to give the Spanish police similar powers to those enjoyed by their Russian counterparts, while at Castillon, in Valencia, where the peasantry and other workers are striking, soldiers of the civil guard (Spanish Cossacks) are in possession, and the people are repeating the common Spanish saying: "Pedimos pan, nos dan plomo." "We ask for bread and they give us lead."

With Canalejas, the only man who might have saved the monarchy, gone, nothing seems to stand between the throne and a revolution.

On Verge of Revolution.

The leader of the Spanish Socialists, Estelias, whom many people accuse of plotting the assassination of Canalejas, openly boasts that he only needs to fix the time, and the Spanish throne will fall more quickly and with less bloodshed than that of Portugal.

King Alfonso personally is known to care very little for his royal crown, but the queen most certainly does. And for her sake as well as because of the solemn oath he has taken to uphold the constitution of the country, the king and his advisers, well aware of the growing strength of republicanism, are doing everything to keep the army loyal.

Of the loyalty of the majority of the army officers to King Alfonso, who is exceedingly popular among them, there is little or no doubt, but the troops are strongly influenced by republican ideas, and repeatedly they have publicly cheered the republic in the king's presence.

Army Laws Are Crude.

Much of the army's lack of loyalty is

due to the national system of recruiting. Under the military laws of Spain, one man in every five is supposed to serve with the colors. There has grown up a system by which the rich man pays for a substitute and never sees the inside of the barracks; but the poor youth whose services are much more important to his family, has no means of escaping service once he is chosen.

That everything is in readiness for a revolution whenever the time is thought propitious is evident from the fact that everybody in Spain already knows the names of the men who are to head the country's first republican government. They are Senor Porez (Glades), president; Senor Sereanor, secretary of the treasury; and Senor Ascarot, secretary of foreign affairs. Nobody cares to touch the king, who won everybody's sympathy by his courage when walking unprotected behind the murdered Senor Canalejas' coffin, and it is almost certain that the time to be chosen for a revolution will be while Alfonso is on a visit to England.

HALF OF MOURNERS ARE STRICKEN BY LIGHTNING

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 28.—A tragedy occurred in the Johannesburg cemetery at Germiston, while the funeral of the late Mr. McGinn, who was killed by an explosion at the transforming station of the Victoria Park company, was taking place.

A flash of lightning struck half the mourners for the ground, killing one and injuring 16, five of them severely.

HOW WOMAN SHOWED ACQUAINTANCE WITH POET

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Bernard Shaw may or may not feel hurt because Pierre Loti has never heard of him, but he has less to complain of than had Thomas Moore, the poet. A lady to whom he was introduced one evening expressed great pleasure at meeting him. "For do you know," Mr. Moore, she exclaimed, "I have bought your poems regularly for many years."

This Man too Stingy to Pay Fare to Get a Fortune of \$200,000

PARIS, Dec. 28.—A young Spanish farm laborer who is employed on a farm at Janus, in the Gard department, was notified by a Nîmes lawyer that he had been left over \$200,000 by an uncle who recently died in Brazil. With the information the lawyer sent a check for \$100 to enable the young man to go to Rio Janeiro for the probate formalities.

The young man's ignorance of the significance of such a large inheritance is so great that he is endeavoring to obtain temporary work on the steamer conveying him to Rio de Janeiro in order to save a portion of the \$100 sent him by the lawyer.

French Writer Tears Halo From Around Head Wm. Shakespeare

By GEORGE DUFRESNE.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The people of France have never thought very much of Shakespeare, whose dramas, they hardly ever read on the stage here. But the latest biography of the Englishman, published in the highly respected weekly magazine, "Les Annales Politiques et Literaires," are more surprised than ever that a highly moral people like the English have ever had the audacity to place him on a pedestal of honor as their greatest poet. Instead of making every effort to prove that he must have been one of those immoral forerunners who should never have been permitted to live in England, the biography, which is written by the Belgian doctor of philosophy, Denbion, certainly tears Shakespeare's reputation into shreds.

"William Shaxper, or Shagabere," he writes, "was the oldest son of a penniless farmer of Stratford-on-Avon, totally uneducated, like his wife, Mary Arden, who was characteristically chosen by the municipality as 'ale-taster.' He was born in 1564, left the school without knowing how to write. He had his father in the fields, and was apprenticed to a butcher. As a young man, he was addicted to drink, and at 18 married Anne Hathaway of Shottery, whom he abandoned with three small children and no money when he fled from Stratford, in his twenty-third year."

Branded as Thief.

There is no official trace of him from 1587 to 1591, but, according to traditions collected in England by the Italian, Alessandro, toward 1592 he followed the entourage of a thief, which is

imply that he engaged in the expedition of the Duke of Leicester to Holland (1587-88).

"He was first seen again in London in 1592, holding horses at the door of the theater, and afterward entered the profession as a modest actor, before playing 'secondary' roles. He would have been the district constable in London, had he not been expelled from the office at the corner of St. Dunstons, where he was employed as a horse groom, although he may have lived in the neighborhood of the Bear garden, in the suburb of Southwark, according to the doubtful authority of Edward Allen. He was always to be found in second-rate taverns, and was known in the society of the Duke of Southampton as 'a bad staff.' He served as a man of straw in the suits of the lords of the treasury, and was known in the society of the Duke of Southampton as 'a bad staff.' He served as a man of straw in the suits of the lords of the treasury, and was known in the society of the Duke of Southampton as 'a bad staff.'"

"Finally, he made himself scarce when London was too hot, and, by obtaining by false documents, the modest title of 'squire,' probably lived for some time in hiding at the Castle of Belvoir, where he seems to have been well acquainted with the Duke of Gloucester, on the borders of whose estate, about the year 1602, whom nearly 50 years old, he seems to have been caught, peaching, and probably flogged."

"He suddenly bought a property at Stratford, and doubtless in London, also, with the money given for this ruin, returned to his native town about 1603, lent money and showed no mercy in his clients; took savage revenge on an unhappy father of a family, who

Gazette Want Ads

WANTED Male Help
SELL groceries direct to farmers in your community for the largest whole-sale house selling direct by sample; all goods guaranteed; drop shipments or carload; permanent positions worth \$35 to \$100 per week and up; liberal terms; give references. Address Dept. G, Hitchcock Hill & Co., Chicago.

SALESMEN wanted; no experience required; earn while learning; write today for list of hundreds of positions now open paying \$1,000 to \$5,000 a year; address nearest office, Dept. 388, National Salesmen's Training Association, Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Seattle, New Orleans, Toronto.

MAN wanted to learn barber trade. We teach by free work and save years of apprenticeship. No better work. Jobs always waiting. Tools given. Wages in finishing department. See our offer. Molar Barber College, Denver, Colo.

WANTED—Regular and side-line salesmen to sell exclusive wood miter and hand-colored photographs; calendars; best line for the money; call for the manufacturer; get busy at once; big commissions and paid promptly. Empire Art Co., Chicago.

SALESMAN—Experienced in any line to sell general trade in Colorado; unexcelled specialty proposition; commission contract; \$50 weekly for expenses; vacancy January 1. The Continental Jewelry Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

\$30 WEEKLY for taking orders for out-rare groceries; outfit free; sugar, 4 cents; everything cut rates; experience unnecessary. Standard Mercantile Company, East Ninth St., Cleveland, Ohio.

YOUNG MAN, you can secure a good position and hold it—if qualified; it is our business to qualify you; winter term opens Thursday, January 1, 1913; better come in and talk it over. Central Business College, 18-20 S. Tejon.

SALESMAN—Capable specialty man for Colorado; staple line on new and exceptional terms; attractive commission contract; \$25 weekly for expenses. Miles F. Bixler Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

AMBITIOUS salesman, neat appearance, call on merchants in their territory; elegant side line, convenient to carry; good commissions, prompt remittance. Belmont Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

ENERGETIC SALESMAN—To establish headquarters in Colorado Springs and look after entire business of Colorado; exclusive contract issued; bank reference. Diagraph Carbon Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

LOCAL representative wanted; no cash salary; or soliciting required; good income assured. Address National Co-operative Realty Co., V-533, Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

SALESMAN for general trade; staple line; \$35 weekly advance on commission; experience unnecessary; simply all-around hustler with clean record. D. W. Barrows, Station A, Detroit.

MAN to travel in Colorado for 1913; groceries, candies, jewelry; good pay and tailored suit or 20-year watch free in 90 days; experience unnecessary. J. E. McSpady, Chicago.

WANTED—First-class salesmen to exchange work for lots; part-time paid. The Hastings-Allyn Realty & Building Co., 110 N. Tejon.

\$25 WEEKLY and expenses to trust-worthy people to travel and distribute samples for big wholesale house. C. Emery, Chicago.

BE A DETECTIVE—Earn \$150 to \$300 monthly. Particulars write Frederick Wagner, 1248 Lexington Avenue New York.

BE A DETECTIVE—Earn \$150 to \$300 monthly. Particulars write Frederick Wagner, 1248 Lexington Avenue New York.

WANTED—Bright boy, Monday morning 8 o'clock. Apply to A. Day, Out West Press, Room.

BOYS to carry paper route. Apply Gazette mail room, before 8 a. m.

WANTED—Common labor in exchange for rides. 218 N. Tejon.

PERSONAL
IMPROVE THE RACE
Call and see the books. Marriage, Health, Love, Honor, Wealth, Virtue, or Manhood, and many others; 13 years' representative for E. Macfadden. Encyclopedias for sale. Max Kahn, agent, 27 Independence Bldg.

LADIES Have your head switched around to match your hair. Switches made over. Mrs. Anna Bethman's Hair Dressing parlor, 27 E. Kiowa St.

PRIVATE detective, 10 years' experience; best city references. P. O. Box 387, City.

WANTED Female Help
YOUNG LADY, do you want a really good position? Maybe you lack the qualifications; we'll look after that if you enroll for our winter term, which begins Thursday, January 2, 1913. Central Business College, 18-20 S. Tejon.

ATTRACTIVE traveling position for women of good education and appearance, selling the famous Stoddard Travel Entertainments; no experience required; exceptional remuneration. George L. Shuman & Co., Chicago.

ANY intelligent person may earn steady income corresponding for newspapers. Experience unnecessary. Address Press Correspondence Bureau, Washington, D. C.

LADIES make supporters; \$12 per hundred; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Desk 16, Milwaukee, Wis.

MRS. HENDERSON, 122 E. Kiowa, furnishes experienced help, with references, both male and female.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—45 First National Bank Bldg. Mrs. Rhind. Phone Main 1404.

WANT dressmaker; would exchange rent furnished housekeeping rooms for work. D-35, Gazette.

AN experienced cashier; one familiar with department store work. Apply Kaufman's.

FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE furnishes help and position; no charges; 126 S. Nevada. Phone Main 835.

POSITION by experienced cook; nothing else. Phone M. 1422, or address E-73, Gazette.

GIRL for general housework. 1223 North Tejon St. Phone Main 1571.

WANTED—Girl for light housework. Apply 104 W. Second St. Day wild.

WANTED AGENTS
AGENTS—You can start into business for yourself with a small amount of capital; our famous Quickwork Vacuum Cleaner is making numerous agents \$75 to \$150 per week; this little machine sells for \$5 and is guaranteed to do the work of the high-priced machines. Special factory prices made to all agents taking up territorial rights. Write for full particulars. O'Neill-James Co., 337 W. Madison St., Chicago.

AGENTS on salary or commission; the greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to \$625 in six days; another \$25 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X-471, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS make \$50 per cent profit; selling novelty sign cards; merchants buy 10 to 100 on sight; \$50 varieties; catalogue free. Sullivan Co., 1234 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—New invention; just out; patented article retails 35 cents; 100 per cent profit; a corker for quick money; best yet; wire or write today. Hugro Company, Chicago.

AGENTS make \$25 to \$100 every week selling sign letters for stores and offices; success guaranteed; sample and particulars free. Metallic Sign Co., 437 N. Clark, Chicago.

AGENTS—Chance to make big money selling on automobile owners; set D. McAdam, Montclair, N. Y.

BOARD AND ROOMS
SUIVE of rooms, with private bath; or single room. 615 N. Tejon St. Phone Main 1746.

TO RENT—An apartment, bedroom, sitting room and bath; on second floor, with first-class board. The Westover, 314 N. Cascade.

NICE room and breakfast in private family; modern house; to lady in exchange for music lessons. Call 1020 N. Corona, afternoons. Phone 2527 M.

ROOMS and board, \$150 per day, or \$20 per month; heated house; work; men preferred. 3 S. Wahatch.

MISS WOMAN, 432 N. Nevada. Rooms single or an suite.

MISS HORTON, 43 North Weber Street.

E. E. DALE—Board and room; first class; rates reasonable. Phone 2964.

WANTED Real Estate
ARE you a real estate agent? If you are, we have a good place with live water and hay land on it. If you have such a ranch from \$1,000 to \$20,000, call on us or send us a description. Davis & Barney, 21 Bank Bldg.

WILL buy and cheap property or equity; state full particulars. E-73, Gazette.

WANTED Situations
SERVICES of rapid, accurate, male stenographer, experienced in general office work, open for engagement. Address E-53, Gazette.

GENTLEMEN'S washing done at moderate prices; by good laundress; mending done when required. Call 327 N. Franklin.

BY young man, experienced bookkeeper; will do other work. Address E-60, Gazette.

YOUNG man and mother want work on ranch; lady good cook. Write E-63, Gazette.

WANTED—Work by week or day. 427 E. Huerta. Phone Main 1496.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
429 Hagerman Building.

LACE curtains washed and stretched. Phone Red 383.

WANTED—Day work by competent white woman. Phone Main 2437.

FIRST-CLASS cook wants place in private family. Phone Black 62.

DAY work or laundry to take home; by experienced lady. E-77, Gazette.

WANTED Miscellaneous
THE Colorado Springs Iron and Metal Co. (successors to S. Mandel), 418 S. Sierra Madre St. These quotations will post you on the prices we are paying for:

Beer bottles (qt.), 25c to 26c dozen
Beer bottles (pts.), 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c dozen
Bags, 75c to \$1.25 100 lbs.
Brass and copper, 3c to 15c lb.
Rubber boots and shoes, 5c to 10c lb.
Lead and zinc, 3c to 10c lb.
Iron, 30c to 75c 100 lbs.
Bucks, from 2c to 6c apiece.
Phone Main 813. Your call will be promptly attended to.

WANT to rent small ranch for poultry and gardening; close in; near car line; give full description and price. C. Wood, 102 West Fifth St., Loveland, Colo.

WANTED—To meet one or more other single men interested in sharing modern house or office modern apartment. 415 Exchange Bank Building.

L. H. SPROUL, housemover. Raises rock or frame buildings. Phone M. 2773.

WANTED—Competent couple, farmers, to rent fine farm in east Texas. Address P. O. Box 144, Manitou.

GENTLE milk cow, for the winter; or will buy it suited. Phone Highland 184-K.

WANTED—To buy small girl's wheel; state price. Address E-63, Gazette.

HIGH school girl wants place to work for board. Box 1037, City.

CRISPINE machine; second-hand. Write E-61, Gazette.

WILL trade camera, 4x5 picture, for shotgun. Write E-82, Gazette.

SAFETY blades sharpened. Sun Drug Co. and Fiedler's cigar store.

WANTED—\$2,500 on city property. Write E-52, Gazette.

YOUNG lady wants use of piano for storage. 9 E. Dale St. Main 2955.

WANT loan \$500 to \$800; Colo. Springs property as security. E-75, Gazette.

FOR SALE FURNITURE
BRASS and iron beds, springs, mattresses, dressers, commodes, dining table, chairs, rockers, buffet, china cabinet, bookcase, rug, blankets, stoves, runabout, sewing machine. 32 N. Nevada.

HOUSEHOLD furniture and furnishings, including piano, all in good condition, for sale cheap. Write E-70, Gazette.

PARTY going away will sell good upright piano for \$150 cash. Apply south door, 1203 N. Tejon St.

FOR RENT HOUSES
Furnished
4-ROOM cottage; modern except heat; close in; \$15.00 per month. If taken before the 1st of the month, 17 S. Wahatch. Apply 13 S. Wahatch.

COMFORTABLE house, 5 rooms and bath; modern except heat; very cheap to permanent renter. 1521 N. Corona or room 20 Midland Block. W. Mosher.

PRETTY and cozy rustic cottage, 2 rooms, sleeping porch, gas range; well furnished; rent cheap. 1713 Wood Ave.

4-ROOM mod. house; 18th St. West side. Apply Kennecott hotel. Phone M-1781.

5-ROOM cottage, nicely furnished, modern except heat. Inquire 516 S. Nevada.

COTTAGE, modern, with fireplace and good cellar, furnished or unfurnished as desired. 517 E. Platte.

HOUSES for rent, with sleeping porches. Corner Main and Dale, Nob Hill.

LOWER floor, heated, furnished, housekeeping, no sick, after 4. 307 E. Yampa.

OR partly furnished; convenient cottage; winter rates. Apply 829 S. Sahavatch.

WANTED—Good, congenial lady or couple to share modern house for 3 or four months. Call Black 431.

THE BARTON APTS., 2 rooms, modern, furnished; furniture for sale; apt. for rent. Jan. 1. Apply Apt. 5.

1-ROOM brick house; large chicken yard; in Denver; rent, \$15.00. Inquire 2 S. Wahatch.

3 ROOMS, clean, well furnished; modern; \$15 month; 3 rooms, \$12; 4 rooms, \$14. Apply 22 1/2 E. Cuchara.

COTTAGE—3 large rooms; bath; cellar; pantry and cellar. 1607 N. Royer St., corner Caramillo.

2-ROOM house; 4 rooms partly fur.; 5-room unfur. house. Red 33.

SIX or 8 rooms, close in, furnished or unfurnished. \$6 W. Bijou.

3-ROOM cottage, \$8 per month; water inside. 509 N. Royer.

LARGE one-room cottage, furnished, light, gas. Phone 1618 Main.

SMALL 2-room cottage, furnished; light; gas; \$8 month. 723 E. Boulder.

3-ROOM furnished cottage, to adults; no consumptives. 217 N. El Paso.

FOUR rooms, modern except heat, \$15. 729 N. Weber.

4 ROOMS and bath, close in. Inquire 14 S. Corona. Phone Red 241.

2-ROOM, cozy cottage, \$6 month. See owner, 431 S. Cascade.

2-ROOM cottage, clean, close in. \$5 per month. 315 West Kiowa.

3-R cottage; clean; 323 N. Pine; \$8 mo. Key 1141 Lincoln Ave., Colo. City.

5-ROOM modern house; close in. Inquire 422 N. Nevada Ave. Phone 1758.

3 ROOMS, near in; water inside; reasonable. 113 E. Climax.

FOR RENT HOUSES
Unfurnished
FOR RENT, UNFURNISHED 4-room cottage; elec. lights, range, hot and cold water, bath, large pantry; in fine condition; close in on car line. \$15.00
4 rooms, close in, water inside. 10.00
4 rooms; cellar; large lot. 7.00
4 rooms; close to Garfield school. 10.00

H. A. SCURR
Real Estate, Ins. and Loans.
20 S. Tejon St.

8 Beverly place, 8-rm., mod. \$25.00
18 Boulder court, 6-rm., mod. \$20.00
8 W. Williams, 6-rm., mod. \$25.00
412 E. San Miguel, 4-rm., mod. \$15.00
A. Wright (owner), 124 E. Cheyenne Rd.

SIX-ROOM house, unfurnished; near 15th St. and Broadway; very light housekeeping allowed.

724 EAST Kiowa street; 8 rooms, modern house, nicely clean; close in; on street car line; good neighborhood. Go see it. Rent very reasonable.

WEST SIDE—8-room fully modern house, furnished or unfurnished; or will reserve part; low rent. 415 Exchange Bank, or Phone 628.

4 ROOMS modern; gas, shades, fireplace; close in; \$15 month. Apply 22 1/2 E. Cuchara.

15 W. Rio Grande, 8 rooms, bath, \$12 1/2 W. Mill, 4 rooms, pantry. \$10. Hahn, 712 E. Columbia. Phone 1775.

FOR RENT—5 room mod. bungalow; located northeast; best condition. John F. Murray, 49 Ind. Bldg. Ph. 663.

SIX-ROOM house, modern, with excellent kitchen and plumbing. 517 E. Platte.

MODERN unfurnished house, 1424 N. Nevada. Information John Weissmann, 727 N. Nevada.

516 E. KIOWA, seven-room, modern house in good repair, sleeping porch. Owner, 449 N. Inaduate.

4-ROOM modern except heat; cellar and screened porch; \$12. 1602 N. El Paso, corner Caramillo St.

THREE modern and desirable flats for rent, unfurnished. Inquire 414 E. Yampa.

MODERN home, unfurnished or partly furnished; very reasonable rent for the winter. 521 N. Tejon.

GOOD 2-room house; closets, pantry, enclosed porch; \$10. 505 E. Boulder.

4-ROOM modern apartment. Call at 342 E. Platte, or phone 1849.

UNFURNISHED cottage, 7 rooms, \$15 to desirable tenant. 23 E. Boulder.

4-ROOM modern cottage, except heat; good location. 717 S. Sahavatch.

4-ROOM, unfurnished house, \$8. Inquire 431 E. Huerta.

2-ROOM house; gas range, electric lights. Inquire 1 North Spruce St.

3-R COTTAGE, partly mod.; electric lights; water inside. 154 E. Pike's Pk.

THE BARTON—5-room apartment; strictly mod. Apply 116 N. Wahatch.

1505 S. TEJON ST.—Modern 5-room cottage; furnace and fireplace; cheap.

LATONIA apartment of 6 rooms. See janitor or phone 745.

4 ROOMS, modern 615 E. Yampa. Inquire at 321 N. Royer.

5 ROOMS, modern except heat. 515 S. Nevada.

FOR RENT ROOMS
Furnished
3 BLOCKS FROM POSTOFFICE
Reasonable; bright sunny rooms, every modern convenience, steam heat, will give breakfast. Mrs. Clark, 318 S. Weber.

BEAUTIFUL sleeping porch on S and W., also two nice large bedrooms; hot water heat, electric lights, with or without board; cheap rates. 1025 E. Boulder.

TWO nice, sunny rooms, with sleeping porch, for housekeeping; gas for cooking; house modern; no objection to health seekers. 2427 N. Nevada. Main 1214.

FOR RENT—Until spring, my furnished rooms, 424 DeGraff Bldg.; ladies of gentlemen; very light housekeeping allowed.

SINGLE rooms, en suite, with sleeping porch or housekeeping. \$2.00 to \$2.50 week; also tent cottage. 611 N. Cascade.

LOVELY large room, with alcove for housekeeping, large closet, bath, hot and cold water, light and heat; close in. 132 N. Weber.

TWO large, sunny rooms, neatly furnished for housekeeping; electric light, gas range; close in; private entrance; no invalids. 720 N. Tejon St.

WELL FURNISHED room, with heat and light, for tending furnace and other chores, night and morning. Inquire 1311 N. Wahatch.

2 LARGE housekeeping rooms, ground floor; \$10; also nice sleeping room, reasonable; furnace heat, lights. 15 N. Wahatch.

WEST SIDE—3-room fully modern house, furnished or unfurnished; or will reserve part; low rent. 415 Exchange Bank, or Phone 628.

THREE or four rooms, with sleeping porch; first floor; hot water heat; gas for cooking. 521 E. Platte.

TWO nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping; modern; winter rates. 13 S. Weber.

2 NICELY furnished housekeeping rooms, thoroughly modern. 202 S. Wahatch.

TWO or four-room flat; modern; heat and light furnished; north. Phone 2198.

FOR RENT—2 modern housekeeping rooms; nicely furnished; walking distance. 406 E. Boulder.

ROOMS sleeping porches, apartments. 315 N. Weber. Heat and light furnished.

FURNISHED rooms, strictly modern, hot water heat; close in. 9 W. Boulder.

ROOMS and sleeping porch, furnished or unfurnished. 612 E. Boulder.

MODERN housekeeping rooms; gas range, sink, sleeping porch. 227 E. Bijou.

PLEASANT rooms, with or without buffet kitchen; modern house. 729 N. Weber.

APARTMENTS and rooms furnished for housekeeping. Apply 15 E. Wahatch.

HEATED modern flat, 1st floor; 4 rooms; sleeping porch. 326 E. Yampa.

3 VERY desirable rooms for light housekeeping. 580 N. Wahatch.

MODERN rooms \$5.00 to \$10.00 per month. 6 E. Williams.

FOUR rooms for light housekeeping, at 313 E. Bijou.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, \$5, \$8 and \$10 month. Inquire 431 E. Huerta.

FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping. 215 N. Cascade.

ROOMS, with or without board. 219 N. Cascade.

HORSES AND VEHICLES
FOR SALE—1,100-lb., gentle, all-purpose horse; fine runabout and harness; one surrey and surety harness; want to have first of the year; home all day Monday, 315 N. 131 Paso, or phone Main 2881.

WANTED—1,000 or 1,200-lb. horse for sale; light work; good care. E-39, Gazette.

FOR SALE or trade, for cow, 1,200-lb. horse; sound, 9 years old. Inquire at Meyer's, 34 S. Nevada.

FOR SALE—cheap if taken at once, good work mule. 447 W. Uintah.

CARPET CLEANING
THE old reliable firm, Cleaver's. Complete and steam carpet cleaning and fl



FARM LAND

Some people think that water is only good for bathing, but Colorado farmers know that it is very good for irrigation. We are agents for farm land in Wyoming, near the prosperous town of Wheatland, about 75 miles north of Cheyenne. The soil is fine and we have real water in real ditches and abundance of it that goes with the land. These lands are selling from \$35.00 to \$50.00 per acre on very easy terms with only 6 per cent interest on deferred payments. There is no extra charge for water; you get a perpetual water right for the tract you buy, and can always get water when you need it. We can't tell you all about it here, but will be glad to explain the whole proposition if you will call on us. We have been over this part of the country and know what we are talking about.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Phone 1280. 113 N. Tejon St.

FOR SALE Real Estate

FOR SALE

Here is a cottage that we have been making \$2,000.00 for, but the owner is anxious to get the property turned into cash, as he has left the city. This place has 5 rooms, modern except heat; nice plumbing; laundry tray in kitchen; sewer connection; everything in good condition. We will consider any reasonable offer for this place. It is located northeast. We will be glad to show you. We can make terms.

A. B. Williams & Co.

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance. Phone 1280. 113 N. Tejon St.

FOOLS BUILD HOUSES

WISE MEN LIVE IN THEM

You have heard the "time-worn" saying above quoted. But he will be a wise man indeed who avails himself of the \$1,000 saving on this beautiful six-room, modern, north end residence, and while the owner is by no means a fool, he has decided, for reasons best known to himself, to sell this \$4,500 property for \$3,500. The wise man will act quickly in this case.

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Split 410, Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 189. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

FOR SALE HOUSES

4-room mod. except heat; in fine location. \$1,250.
5-room bungalow; nearly new; 1/2 block car line. \$1,500.
3-room house; close in. \$500.
4-room house; lot 50x190; for only 1,000.
4-room new bungalow; hot water heat; large lot. \$3,800.
5-room, single detached; modern; except heat; great bargain at 1,950.
3-room modern house; large lot; best res. location; N. Maple. \$6,000.
6-room fully modern house; N. Elm. \$2,650.

How can you do without a home of your own when you can get one at the above prices, and on such good terms. Room 28, First Nat'l Bldg. M. 1896.

J. R. STUNKARD

FOR SALE

Six-room house; located northeast. This house is not in good repair; has both lights and sewer connections. Lot is 50x190 feet; front and side streets. Just the place to make a nice home and profit for the money expended on it. We can make a price of \$3,500. If you are interested, call on

A. B. Williams & Co.

Phone 1280. 113 N. Tejon St. Insurance, Loans and Real Estate.

THE OWNER HAS LEFT

the city and writes us to sell his 6-room modern house, south of the college, walking distance to business, at a cut of \$1,000 of former price; good lot and trees, good neighborhood, nice houses all around and close to two car lines; he says let it go for \$3,250, the biggest snap at the price ever offered.

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Split 410, Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 189. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS

A fine little cottage of 3 rooms, lot 50x120 feet, east side, for sale on small, monthly payments, or will take out \$500.00 in house painting. This is a fine, modern house, east side, large lot, price, \$2,650.00. Will sell with part cash and payments on balance.

A. B. Williams & Co.

Room 202 Mining, Exchange Bldg.

HOME BARGAIN

Here is an attractive, well-built cottage of 3 rooms and sleeping porch, modern except heat in perfect condition. It is a fine, modern house, east side, north of Boulder street, a big bargain to someone prepared to act quickly.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO.

404-406 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg. Estab. Nearly a Quarter of a Century.

BROADMOOR

Situated beautifully located 6-room modern house, large grounds, garage, etc. (furnished or unfurnished). In Broadmoor; must sell; must trade for land or city property. Address X, Box 253, City.

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Split 410, Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 189. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

A GOOD HOME

on North Cascade Ave. six good rooms; full bath; range, wired for electric; and gas; new lawns; etc. Call on C. E. FLECK AND CO. 1214 E. BROAD ST.

WANT TO SELL

One 5-room fully modern house, one block to car line, next Steele school, etc. Call on C. E. FLECK AND CO. 1214 E. BROAD ST.

TO TRADE TO TRADE FOR COLO SPRINGS PROPERTY

10 acres, near Palisade, all in orchard, clear.
5-room house, Oklahoma City.
Building lot, Nowata, Oklahoma, clear.
Store building, Florissant, Colorado, clear.
2-room, fully modern; best part of Denver.
8-room; 2 apartments; Denver.
2 lots, Howell, clear.
2 lots, Salt Lake City, clear.
5 clear lots for equities.
5-room modern home, Del Norte, Colorado Springs, or Manitou.
10 building lots, Manitou.
\$2,000 business for city property.
450 acres land, all trade 180-acre lots for good cash.
20 acres, one mile from Montrose, Colo.; 7 acres 5-year-old apples, house, barn, and other improvements; clear; sell on trade.
2 acres fruit tract, New Mexico; clear; improved; for equities.
14 acres near Fruita; improved; bearing orchard; alfalfa; paludal water right.
40 acres near Paonia, Colorado; 10 acres alfalfa; paludal water right.
Irrigated ranch, near Colo. Springs; modern improvements.
Fine improved farm, Kansas.
Improved farm, Howell Co., Mo.
Improved ranch, Washington Co., Colorado; 20 acres alfalfa; balance grain land and pasture.
Fine mountain ranch, Colorado.
SEE WALTER W. SHIMMEL, WITH A. J. LAWTON 104 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

BUSINESS CHANCES

Grocery, in one of the best locations in city. \$4,000.
Bakery, in one of the best locations in city. \$500.
Confectionery, can't beat location in city. \$1,000.
Cigar store; has the best class of goods; ready to buy; \$1,500.
Cafeteria, the best equipped in city. \$2,750.
Restaurant, doing excellent business. \$4,200.
Room 28, First Nat'l Bldg. M. 1896.

J. R. STUNKARD

2 Midland Block. Phone Main 427.

COLLECTIONS

of every nature everywhere. If I don't collect, there is no charge. If I do collect, there is small charge.
L. TROY McCARTHY 2 Midland Block. Phone Main 427.

SOME CHOICE TRADES

Trade 15 a. Grand Junction, on electric car line.
Trade \$4,500; want business or home.
Trade 400 a. Missouri land.
Trade fine home, Broadmoor.
Trade quick, 80 a. Oklahoma.
Trade Denver home for C. S.
Trade good, here for Missouri farm.
Trade (valued for up to \$100,000).
Trade 20 a. mountain land, near Paonia.
Trade 40 a. 80 a. Florida land.
Trade 300 a. New Mexico, \$25,000.
Trade \$12,000 property, N. Nevada.
Trade Monte Vista for C. S. land.
Trade clear 180 a. Colo. for C. S.
Trade 20 a. Grand Junction, \$2,000 for C. S.
Trade 640 a. near Genoa, Colo.
Trade clear 34 a. near Manitou.
Trade 280 a. Divide, Colo. ranch.
Trade 250 a. Montezuma valley.
Trade \$7,500 bus., here what have you?
Trade \$1,200 bus. for city property.
Trade rooming house here; submit.
Exchanges.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO.

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FOR EXCHANGE

16,000 acres of one valley land, in the arid belt in the Pecos valley, Texas. Here a man can control his own water right, water inexhaustible. Land worth from \$100 up to \$500 per acre. Trade under cultivation and irrigation. Fruit, sugar beets, melons, alfalfa and general farming. Owner will take \$25 per acre; 1/4 in trade, 1/4 back on cash. Trade if you want to get a quick sale. \$7,500 bus., here what have you?
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WHERE? NORTH WEBER

Good 5-room cottage, two fine lots, outbuildings galore, and fine shade, and fruit trees; these grounds are 100x150 and worth with the improvements, \$4,000; now if you want to start life with the New Year with a home of your own, \$2,250 will buy this beautiful place on terms to suit YOU. Call 1892 for particulars.

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.

Split 410, Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 189. J. F. Thomas, Pres.

BUY THIS LOT

It's beautifully located on the east side, faces the mountains and it's full size; price slashed to \$350 for quick sale. We have a lot, 50x190 feet, on North Tejon street; nonresidence owner wants immediate offer.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO.

404-406 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg.

ON NORTH WEBER STREET

100x190-ft. lot, 5-room house, bath, range and fireplace, sleeping porch, built-in kitchen, cherry and plum trees, currants and gooseberries; can be sold for \$2,250. The ground is worth more than half the price asked for this lot.

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DO YOU want a fine, modern stone house, perfect condition, splendid neighborhood, close to Manitou, on line, for \$2,300? Five rooms, including sun room, all windows west end, besides hall, bathroom, cement cellar and finished third story; unsurpassed location. See owner, 112 Ruby Ave., Arapahoe. Get off car at Hilltop.

FOR SALE

3 rooms, bath, light sewer connection, kitchen, range, cement walk, oil-burner, bath, to Manitou, everything in the shape of a new house. Cheap at \$1,500. We only ask \$1,250. Terms if desired. Let us show you.

A. B. Williams & Co.

Phone 1280. 113 N. Tejon St.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—I have a number of nice new bungalows, some of them have never been occupied, and they range in price from \$3,500 to \$5,000. They are located right, built right, priced right, and terms are right. See me about these. Room 28, First Nat'l Bldg. M. 1896.

J. R. STUNKARD

\$1,250.00 ON TERMS

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HOUSES for sale, all sections of city;

large home, Garden of the Gods, must do; no payments while sick or out of work; no commissions. Bath, 712 E. Columbia. Phone 1778.

FOR SALE or trade, cheap, two 2-

room houses, on small payments. Phone 2141.

NEW 5-room bungalow, modern; com-

plete; 200 block N. Weber St. Call 611 N. Weber St.

FOR SALE—Equity in this building

lot, \$225; make an offer. Address E-31, Gazette.

MODERN home, cheap; owner leaving

city. Address X, Box 253, City. E-31, Gazette.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

BOXING, wrestling, health, etc. Address X, Box 253, City. E-31, Gazette.

BUSINESS CHANCES

Big snap in these equipped confectionery stores, in building opening, above business, \$5,000; or trade for Kansas City property; sell or trade \$1,000 centrally located business; tea and coffee business, \$1,000. Fine opening pool and billiard, \$2,500; several good grocery stores for sale, drug stores, cigar stores, restaurant, coal and feed business, etc.
Sacrifice beautifully located rooming house, near North 11 room, modern, old furniture; price slashed to \$675.
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FOR SALE Miscellaneous

MUST go to a lower climate. Bedding, furniture, books, \$25.00; printing outfit, \$12.50; 50 gallons 35c roofing paint, 50c gallon; coaster brake bicycle tools, 50c each; etc. Call Monday 503 B. Charron.

FOR SALE

Two genuine old "Italian" violins, one "Amati," one "Seraphino." All lovers of good violins invited to inspect them. W. M. Volin, at Macy's pharmacy, 304 S. Tejon.

FOR SALE—Fine herd of cattle, six

milk cows, four yearling heifers, two heifer calves, one Holstein bull; reasonable. E. M. Keane, Summit Park Ranch, Woodland Park, Colo.

FOR SALE—Boys' wheel, "Yale," 22-

spoke wheel; coaster brake. 706 W. Pikes Peak.

EDISON phonograph, practically new;

cost \$40; for \$30, including records. Phone Main 3007.

VERY fine banjo and English riding

saddles; also Indian relics. Call at driving club.

SELL or rent, good driving horse and

buggy, \$2 per day; rates by week, Wagner, 122 E. Cucharas, Main 3086.

FOR SALE at 210 East Cucharas.

Magic cleaner; perfect for kid gloves, tan shoes, silks and wool clothing.

10,000 BOOKS cheap; magazines at

clubbing rates; dictionaries, 50c to \$5.00. McCauley, 128 E. Cucharas St.

GENTLEMAN'S diamond ring, 14-

blue-white. Cost \$225; will take \$145. E-86, Gazette.

500 UPRIGHT piano; good as new;

dark mahogany case; for quick sale, \$150 cash. Address: P. O. Box 58.

EXCELSIOR motorcycle; a bargain

for cash, if sold by Tuesday. Colorado Springs Laundry, 112 E. Cucharas.

HINE wood, \$2.50 per load; split

kindling, \$1.50 per load. 5 large sacks kindling, \$1.00. Phone 2141.

HOG and chicken feed, 75c per hundred;

scratch feed, 22c per sack. 422 N. El Paso.

FOR SALE or exchange, for motorcycle,

also, 100x150; clear of incumbrance. 510 Colo. Ave. Colo. Springs.

SWEET new evening coat; size 38;

cheap. Address E-78, Gazette.

FOR SALE—Large Boston fern, 1029

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WIRE TAPPING AS A FINE ART

By Mark Telfair.

Introducing the Gondorf Brothers, Master Artists, "High Card Dick," Rare Old "Uncle Joe" Eaton, "Dutch Heinie" and Others Who Have Developed the Wiretapping Idea to a Perfection Its Inventor Never Dreamed: Like All Arts, Wiretapping Must Have Its Renaissance and It Is Now Enjoying a Classic Period of Revival. Its Latest Patrons Have Paid \$85,000 for Their Knowledge of the Antique Art.



and you put it back—no, pay it back—to-morrow. Think of making perhaps a quarter of a million in a couple of hours!

"How much is needed?" It was the Scapegrace's grace that questioned now it was the bank cashier, and he spoke dully, like a man under the influence of a drug. It was the cashier, who, through the long, bitter days of his penance, had prided himself with the knowledge that if sudden death or disaster overtook him his books would be shown as models of method and his accounts be found exact to the penny. But now—

"Fifty thousand!" The voice of Billy seemed far away, but the tone was indifferent.

The Scapegrace's brow grew moist. It was a full minute before his voice came to him. "I'll get it," he said.

"Good boy!" Billy slapped him heartily on the shoulder. "You can put it right back. I intend to get \$50,000 of so myself, then I'll quit. And, old pal," extending his hand, "I'm glad to give you this chance."

THEY walked out of the lake poolroom together. The Scapegrace held, in a sense of unreality, his pockets, tumorous with \$2,500, and a fortune awaiting the next venture. Then his dream of beginning life over again, far from home and among strangers, could be realized to the full. He came abruptly from this dream as two men barred his way on the sidewalk. One of them tapped him on the shoulder, saying: "Consider yourself under arrest."

"There must be some mistake!" exclaimed the Scapegrace. "What is the charge?"

"Embezzlement!"

"Impossible!" declared he.

"Hell!" exclaimed Billy.

The Scapegrace turned toward him, saying: "Tell them who you are and get this straightened out for me."

Billy was lacking of inclination under the sneering glances of the captors. "Pass me the roll! I can at least save that for you?" he whispered.

"Here, none of that!" warned the larger of the two men. "If you cut in with any funny business, why, we'll pinch you too."

Billy did not further court the prospect, but said to the Scapegrace: "You go along. I don't want to make a scene in front of the house here. I'll get a bond prepared and be down in court almost by the time you get there." And he walked quickly away.

The Scapegrace was marched to the avenue, where a limousine car, with curtains drawn, stood beside the curb. Opening the door they ungentle pushed him in. The machine was already under way as the door closed. He was vaguely conscious of the scent of violets and that a woman was beside him. When his eyes became accustomed to the gloom he saw, with pleasurable amazement, that his companion was Hazel Wilson.

She laughed at his surprise. "There was no other way than to kidnap you," she explained. "Some of the gang would have stuck to you until you started out of town, but I've been there under way as the door closed. We're going to the station, which we'll reach just in time for you to get a train back home."

"Well, what's the answer to all of this?" he asked, bewildered.

"I mean that I have saved you from a gang of crooks who would have got all your money, and" she spoke with a meaning that caused him to wince, "maybe a great deal that was not yours."

He laughed heartily. "This does not look like it, does it?" He held the roll of bills in front of her.

Her attitude was one of pitying indulgence. "Yes, I see it. And I know that you did. That's the reason I framed up this trick of getting you away. The first winning is just a bait to get you back with the big money; then you lose. If you go away with that roll and stay away, you will have beaten the game. And you'll be the first sucker—pardon me—who ever did."

He was thoughtful for a spell. "And you are one of the gang?" She met his sorrowful glance without wavering.

"I was," she admitted. "But I am no more. I am too old, or will be—which amounts to the same thing. It's an empty game, after all, and leads to a hard finish."

"And why do you do this for me?"

"Well," she replied, looking him over critically, "you have had troubles enough to last you for some time. You deserved a fair chance, and then, as you placed her hand confidently on my arm, you are too good a fellow to be 'Marconied.' Then, perhaps, I had an attack of conscience."

"But what are you going to do now?" His hand debated on the bankroll.

"I don't know that, but I do know one thing—I'm going to be square if I have to work in a beanery. Which I won't, of course," she added with a smile.

"It's everything in the way you make a start, and especially the new one. Here, girlie," softly, extending the money, "you surely are a brick—like I!"

"I don't want that!" She drew away and looked so strangely at him that he thrilled. "Here was a note in her voice that awakened a curiously responsive echo in him. 'I don't want that!' she repeated.

"What do you want?" And even as he spoke he was aware of the reply. She leaned against him with suddenly slackened body, a high color mantling her face and her lips touched his ear as she answered.

So it was that when the station was reached the Scapegrace did not catch his train home.

THEY were seated in the dining car of a Western limited, looking across the table into each other's eyes in the most tenderly unabashed fashion. "It's everything in making a good start," he was repeating, "and we are both doing it now. We are going to the land of honest opportunity, and I feel, dear, you're ad the foundation of our fortune."

She reached across and unfastened his hand. Her eyes were moist as she looked, unseeing, at the fleeting landscape, for she had glimpsed something of the future that was close, very close, to her woman's heart. The emotion gave her the delicious dreaming anticipation of a child. "To a new land and a new life!" The words had the cadence of a song, whose music, though softened by tenderness and devotion, had the beat of a triumphal march, batoned by the dimpled, baby god of byemical chance.

MESSAGE may be Marconied and the man who receives he made either joyous or sad; but, if the man himself is "Marconied" there is no possibility of joy, and sadness and regret hold him with cruel insistence. In fact, when one of the seemingly endless procession of splendid victims is "Marconied" his bounteous bankroll leaves him in a flash. Just like that!

Mike McDonald of Chicago, practical politician and worldly-wise philosopher, has passed away, but the luminous truth he uttered lives after him with unflinching demonstration, along with the vital thought of Plato, Aristotle and other highbrow ancients who are mentioned in marble and in the modern things achieved through a living application of their wisdom. The aphorism erroneously has been attributed to the late Mr. James McNally of New York, eminent exploiter of green goods, than whom there has been none greater, and who had an instinctive knowledge of men whom would have made him a financial power if only employed in some legitimately crooked business, just inside of the law. Mr. McDonald, in discussing the fatality born of desire to acquire easy money and the symptomatic thing, quite likely to follow, remarked with deathless inspiration:

"A Sucker's born every minute."

Mr. McNally, upon whom this truth had become impressed and to whom it was the basis of his enlightening business, crystallized his observation of years into this gem:

"All the world is a Sucker. If you convince the wisest guy that ever lived he can get something for nothing, he'll fall like a ton of bricks. And the wisest, the hardest."

This assimilation of these cynical verities will give a reader appreciation of the amazing achievements of the Gondorf Wireless Wire-Tapping Syndicate, organized and operated with efficiency of detail and business method of a great financial or industrial enterprise, and exalted to the point of a fine art. They have capitalized and underwritten the Sucker. By intensive methods they have made him grow into a great, ripe peach, where all other methods of rapid cultivation have failed. Of course, the Sucker forms quite a profitable industry for other inspired men of fewer or less skill, though, indeed, skill may be a negligible element considering some of the "coarse work" that comes to light from time to time.

The Gondorf Wireless Wire-Tapping Syndicate holds the same relation to the ordinary, sordid swindler that the Steel Trust has to the humble, country blacksmith. For therein are employed the highest type of constructively crooked art, with a powerful appeal to both the intelligence and the imagination. It is convincingly pictorial and its scenes are staged with the thoroughness of a Belasco. The make-believe atmosphere created by this artist of the under world must needs have quality of conviction to dispel at once any lingering suspicion on the part of the Sucker. A shaggy jarring note might destroy many weeks' work at staging and rehearsing. And these unsung geniuses, who produce for the entertainment of the Sucker, have, in the last six or seven years, gathered in more than a million dollars!

CHARLES and FREDERICK GONDORF are from Chicago, where the wireless wire-tapping had its genesis under the humble operation of a gentleman known as "High Card Dick." No force of immaculate deceptions or opulent-looking "stalls" had he. His plan was primitively simple compared with the realistic modern staging of the Gondorfs. Chicago was then as full of poolrooms as Panama is of taverns, and on his first essay Richard sent out a clerkly appearing young stealer into a poolroom to "lump out" some chap with a dropical wand of money. The clerkly capper informed the Sucker, with an impressive air of caution, he was an operator, and that a friend was handling the racing service wire in the Western Union main office, sending results to the poolrooms. If a couple of hundred could be lured the wire man would take a chance and hold back the results of two or three races, while the investor could lay his money on this sure-thing information.

There were two big poolrooms within a short distance of the Western Union Building, and the plan looked easy. The Sucker was then taken to the hallway on the operating floor, noisy with the din of many instruments. The stealer remained around a corner of the hall and roared with the furtive, fearful "High Card Dick" who swore he was taking his first crooked step; that if he was found out, "I'd have to leave the telegraph business and be a marked man." He was in his shift sleeves and hatless, his fingers were ink-stained, his vest pockets were conspicuous with pencils. He would only take a chance if big money were put up as an inducement. But the Sucker was a bit cautious, and it must be repeated, "in his lushness, that Richard's first operation netted him just \$25."

For when the time came to lay out the wire, he declined to take only \$50 for the experiment, "Well," he finally remarked the wireless Columbus, "give my friend half and he'll place it in the House of David and you can run and get down a bet at Brady's in Gamblers' Alley. Wait and I'll give you the winner of the second race."

HE quickly returned. "Cassius!" was the announcement. "Run like blazes!" And thus it was the Sucker ran to a poolroom at one point and the stealer sprinted in another direction. Of course, the tip was no good. "High Card Dick" was off in his game by the fact that there were two entrances to the building, and seeing the stealer enter by one door he darted into the other and up to the point fixed for meeting the Sucker.

When Max Kipley, then head of the Chicago Detective Bureau, heard of the exploit he laughed loud and long for he knew the Sucker—and declared: "That's one of the cleverest shakedown men I ever heard of. And what's more, 'High Card Dick' was held in rigid limitation by mental incapacity. He might have waxed rich had imagination sustained his craft. What he lacked the Gondorfs supplied in overabundant measure. They organized the idea on a fixed system with nothing cheap about it. They dressed it with a sumptuousness that caught the mind of other men and worked it with an efficiency astounding in results."

Not entirely forgotten was the name of the straight-faced, old Connecticut lawyer official who brought more than \$250,000 to New York to beat the races by the sure thing method; the manufacturer of musical instruments whose place of business was not far from the Haystack House, where the trick was turned, who was separated from \$35,000.

Hard by, in East Twenty-sixth street, was installed a complete telegraph office, with operators busy receiving and sending. This was indicated to the Sucker as the wire-tapping station. They would even give him a winner to prove the infallibility of the system. The manufacturer hurried over to the hotel and bet \$1,000 on his tip.

He won \$5,000 in five minutes. And, what is more, he got the money. That settled it. Next day he brought all the money he could possibly raise and prepared for a grand killing. But, sad to say, all the tips went wrong. Really, those things are likely to happen every now and then, old chap.

HOW many dopes have been "Marconied" in the last six or seven years it would be difficult to determine, for it is only when the Sucker has the determination to brave publicity and push the case against the "wireless mob" that others who have been "Marconied" muster up courage and come into the limelight. Some



"They Were Seated in the Dining Car of the Western Limited."

idea of the richness of the field may be gained from the fact that during two months of the present year the syndicate took in \$36,000, of which Mr. Mason of Norfolk As said, have contributed \$30,000. Simon H. Jones, of Pittsburgh, Pa., \$25,000; Kirby C. Sidbury, attorney of Wilmington, N. C., \$22,000; and Dr. J. W. Powell, of Wilmington, N. C., \$6,000.

The Gondorf boys are amiable, companionable chaps, with none of the stigma by which Lombroso classifies delinquents. When Detective James Vallery of the Central Office entered the Gondorf flat in upper Broadway he was surprised to find an atmosphere of good breeding, not to say culture. The furniture was quiet in richness and tone, the books showing an acquaintance with art, classic literature and philosophy, all in expensive bindings. Entirely lacking was the slightest indication that the dwellers therein had ever looked from the outside upon that part of Philadelphia, somewhat vaguely known as "sporting life." And yet these brothers—Charles, still young, but a notable figure in his white hair; and Fred, of Oriental richness of face, convincing fluency of speech and driving anecdote—are credited with touching only the high places in the merry whirl and of being the brains and moving impulse of big inspired things in the handling of the Sucker.

THEY have organized a company of actors of the highest merit in their peculiar fitness for the roles—actors whose make-believe, viewed at close range, must be absolutely convincing. What high priced character actor on the stage to day can play with the same exquisite perfection of Joe Eaton, "a famous physician," a retired broker, "a Georgia Colonel?" Rare old "Uncle Joe," venerable and distinguished dean of the "con" fraternity, with his snowy goatee and the white hair in his lapel. So courteous and benign is that one warm toward him at the first glance of his kindly eye.

Who also among the princes of mimetic art can outclass "Dutch Alonzo," or "Dutch Heinie," if you will, now in his vigorous sixties, whose adventurous life has made him familiar with all types of men? He can play many of them, but his best and latest performance was that of "Sir George," an English swell of the previous type, who casually shows his money in heaven's blue, when North Carolinians looked on with disbelieving eyes. "Uncle Joe" and "Dutch" are the meddled veterans of the craft, but indefatigable age that cannot be "stalled," and a radical change in conditions have narrowed their field. New blood in a never game has found use for them and placed them with a nice appreciation of their talents.

The first time I saw Eaton was a generation ago in the rounds of the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga. The word "con" was in progress and the display of diamonds on the bluff clad women gave the impression of a midsummer-ice carnival. "Uncle Joe" was headed for the match when the massive figure of the hotel detective bulked before him.

"Hello, Joe!" he hailed with hard uncordiality. "What are you doing here?"

"Oh, just out for a walk."

"Well, keep on walking—out," grimly advised the sleuth.

The old man smiled back amiably. "Thank you, sir," he bowed with dignified ceremony and walked leisurely out.

THE clever acting of a woman has aided the Gondorf Syndicate in many difficult cases. In connection with the North Carolina operation the New York police are endeavoring to find a man and a fashionably dressed woman of great personal charm who were in Wilmington during the time the lawyer and the physician were kept busy their ears full of how-to-get-rich-in-a-minute. She was the visitor's "sister," real pages of romance, than

which writers of metropolitan fiction have not surpassed, are the stories of Norine McKee of Texas and Hazel Wilson of Pennsylvania. The one refused to pose as a "sister," the other did.

Miss McKee's blasted love story is told in the Supreme Court action of William F. Davis of Philadelphia, who has brought civil suit against Fred Gondorf, Earl A. Walzham and three others of the syndicate. Walzham, dressed like a fashion-plate and well supplied with money, posed as a broker and was engaged to the girl from Texas. One night at dinner he asked her to say she was the sister of Gondorf, to aid a business deal in which the Philadelphia was interested. She refused and, later, when she found that Davis had turned over \$8,000 to Gondorf and Walzham to operate in stocks on private information tapped from the private wires of "Morgan, Rockefeller, Frick and others of the millionaire push," she had wit enough to suspect. She demanded that her fiancé return the money to the trusting man from the Quaker City or consider their engagement off.

"All off!" he echoed lightly and went away. Then Norine started in to aid Mr. William F. Davis to recover his money. "Peacock Alley" in the Waldorf, the lunch room of the Ritz-Carlton, Delmonico's, Sherry's and other smart places yield no trace of the perfect woman who, however, preferred wireless lucre to woman's love.

ON the report of one of the scouts covering New England, who told of an unquestionably "good thing," Hazel Wilson visited the town with her brother, "Billy." She had faultless manners. Her worldly wisdom was cloaked by a winning, almost childish simplicity. She could play tennis and whist and sit in her saddle like a cowgirl in a moving picture. Furthermore, she could play the piano and the guitar and sing with much feeling.

She added to her accomplishments the pretty knack of story telling. She was always voted "good company." And "Billy," for a wealthy young broker of good social connections was an every-day sort of fellow that folk could not help liking.

Every two days "Billy" would get a check from New York for a good, round sum, which he deposited in the local bank, so that in the first week he had \$10,000 to his account. A thing so unusual as this is sure to soon be known in a small place, and the stories of "Billy's" wealth spread so rapidly that he was soon in the millionaire class.

The Scapegrace was the cashier of the bank, which his father owned. He was an upstanding, good-looking chap, with traces of dissipation, which a year of rectitude had been unable entirely to erase. He had run through a fortune left him by his grandfather and had been a scandal to the good people of the town. Of his frequent trips to Boston, where his father's money was, the climax came when a pretty, wayward girl of the village was killed during a joy-riding party in his machine. That brought him up suddenly and he turned to a serious purpose in life.

With something of defiance in his purpose, he determined to live down his past, right where he had made it. But it was a task of sore penalties. The dead mill girl over opposed him. He was still the Scapegrace. The advent of Hazel Wilson and her "brother" brought him a grateful relief. "Billy," who had become friendly with him at the bank, introduced him. He began by calling at the hotel evenings, and, finding that Hazel was an enthusiastic horsewoman, he suggested a series of afternoon rides. Finally they were taken whenever the Scapegrace had the spare time. One evening, at sunset, they were riding back along a road which took them through an autumnal paradise of color, with the trees glowing with vivid flame or soft, mellow, with the warm color of wine and gold, scattered with a prodigal hand, among varying shades of the eternal green.

The girl reined up and gravely let her eyes rove over the early panoply of hills and meadowland. "Isn't it gorgeous!" she exclaimed, a heightened color in her cheeks. "But this time of the year always makes me sad. It is all very beautiful—but it is a beautiful funeral!"

"We can't always have what we would like to have, and have it always." He looked at her with undimmed admiration. "There's always the funeral. And it does seem the saddest things are always the quickest to end; the unlively ones seem to linger with us all the time."

THEY rode for a while in silence, then he said: "So you have fully made up your mind to go to-morrow?"

"Yes," she replied absently.

"I will probably be down next week. May I hope

to see you then?" It was almost a supplication, but she seemed unheeding.

"No," she informed him, after a moment's hesitation. "I'll probably be with friends on Long Island then. But I feel that we will see each other some time soon. You must surely come over during the holidays. Do!"

"I'll go whenever or whenever you desire," he declared, with a ring in his voice that sounded strange to her.

"Is that a pretty speech, or do you really mean it?" Her smiling eyes searched his face.

"Try me," he briefly advised.

While she was packing her trunk "Billy" came into her room. "I think we'll swing that bank fellow for a big bundle, sister."

Hazel heard without enthusiasm.

"What's the matter?" queried Billy. "Aren't you interested?"

"Yes," she assented, "but" She abruptly lapsed into silence.

"What?" he asked, his brows wrinkling.

"Only it does seem mean to trim him. He's been so real nice to us. And he is not a boot, but a big league chap."

He laughed disagreeably. "Looks like you're getting soft on him—you! You have grown to be the sentimental maiden," he sneered. "You're getting too old for this business."

She bit back her spoken reply, but he observed the spirit of it in the ominous flash of her eyes and the tense tightening of the lips. When the door closed behind him she sat staring straight ahead of her. Dull and flatly she repeated: "Too old!"

She arose wearily and looked in her mirror. It proved him a liar, a wanton falsifier, with not even a trace of the truth. But as she viewed her warm-blooded reflection by some magic of the mind, she saw the same face after years of the "life of the moment" touched it with inexorable hands. It was not an inspiring provision. The girl shuddered. "Too old!"

THE Scapegrace visited New York within the next week, and "Billy" entertained him along the Great White Way with an imposing show of wealth and acquaintance with bankers, capitalists and miscellaneous millionaires. The next day he was taken under pledge of secrecy to the poolroom, where he saw some of the moneyed men of the night before making bets of \$5,000 and \$10,000 a clip in the most casual fashion. The Scapegrace felt like an inconspicuous atom with only \$500, and told Billy so.

"Take a tip," advised Billy. "Wait until I get you the tip!" He soon returned. "Isabel!" he advised.

The Scapegrace put up his money and won \$2,000. As he counted the bills with nervous fingers, he moistened his lips and said: "I'll put all of this up on the next race."

That's the last information we'll get to-day," enlightened "Billy," with a shake of the head. "This thing can't last long, for some one is sure to get wise to what is going on. What we want to do is to make a big killing at one stroke, and then quit. How much money could you raise in a hurry?"

"Perhaps \$5,000."

Billy showed his disappointment in his voice. "That's only a fleabite. This is no proposition for piking."

"How'll \$10,000 do?" The Scapegrace's brow was contracted and he nervously chewed on his unlighted cigar.

"Oh, well, we had better call it off," wearily announced Billy. "And a chance to make a couple of hundred of thousand in sight! Say," he suddenly exclaimed, looking the Scapegrace squarely in the eye, "if you're game, you'll take a chance. It's dead sure—no risk at all! You simply borrow the money to-day,

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Scientific Management Now for Libraries

Business Men and Librarians Unite for Practical Results Newark Develops a New Agency of Service The Library as a Civic Center

JOHN COTTON DANA,

Librarian, Free Public Library of Newark, N. J.

(The much discussed movement for the wider use of the school plant has its analogue in that for getting the maximum of service out of a city's public library. In this field of endeavor, John Cotton Dana of the Newark public library enters a claim for his city as a pioneer in liberality and extent.)

A city plan exhibition now occupies several large rooms in the free public library building of Newark, N. J. The rooms were made ready, the articles classified and about 200 labels printed on a hand press by assistants in the library. This exhibition contains no pictures or drawings of civic centers, plazas, parks, water fronts, or other heavy spots for Newark or any other city. The city plan commission, which supplied most of the material, confined itself to the study of such homely facts as may help them to reach wise answers to the question, "How shall we make Newark a more efficient city?"

Several departments of the city government at the library's suggestion have contributed to the exhibit and sent material to illustrate their own work and to show how closely their several activities are allied to the plan of making a more efficient city. All this well illustrates the relations which many public libraries bear to the cities by which they are maintained.

If a public library may extend its activities beyond the field of book purchase, book storing and book distribution, then it becomes at once an institution particularly well fitted to cooperate with any or all of the departments of its city.

A POWERFUL AGENCY ESTABLISHED.

In the last 10 years the modern American free public library has proved, not in one city but in a score, and not in one town only but in hundreds, a much more unique institution than even those responsible for its development anticipated. Time and again it has happened that a community, stirred a little by a few enthusiasts, has rather languidly voted to take upon itself the burden of maintaining a public library. Then it has added to its library equipment a librarian of enthusiasm, skill and knowledge. And then, in a few years, the town discovered that it had acquired a vigorous and powerful agency for the promotion of general welfare.

The library's administration is usually without any partisan feeling whatever. It concerns itself with government and city improvements, health, water supply, schools and scores of other things, because it makes it its business to gather on these subjects the latest and best information the world can offer. On all these topics, as well as on literature, history, science, philosophy and the fine arts, it furnishes information in books, journals and pamphlets through schools, police and fire stations, churches, stores, the pay envelopes of workmen in factories and many other agencies.

The public library of a great city also makes of its building, if its size and character permit, an educational and even a civic center. The Newark library is particularly fortunate in that its building is larger than the activities of the library proper will need to use in all its parts for 40 or 50 years to come.

LIBRARIES AS SOCIAL CENTERS.

During the past 10 years, in rooms not used for the storage, reading or lending of books, there have been

held thousands of meetings attended by hundreds of thousands of persons, for education, public welfare, self improvement and the promotion of enterprises beneficial to the city. In these same rooms and halls have been held scores of exhibitions. The use of this library as an educational and civic center, led almost inevitably to the formation of a museum association which for the present houses its property and gives its exhibits in the library building.

The Newark library building is three-fourths of a mile from the city center. Close to the center, in a rented room, was opened five years ago a business branch which includes in its equipment maps, atlases, directories of cities, commerce, trades and professions, year books of countries, statistics, business literature of all kinds, literature pertaining to city governments, reports of other cities, all in the hope that such material thus placed would be used by business men and their employees. The result of the experiment has been very satisfactory.

The general public almost always thinks of the library in terms of literature and rarely in terms of commerce and industry. But the time is rapidly approaching when the public library of a great city, while not losing its effectiveness in the academic field, will take over to itself either directly or through efficient cooperation, much of the work now done by municipal libraries and by special libraries like those of banks, factories, insurance companies, charity organizations, societies, municipal research bureaus, etc.

THE FIELD OF A CITY LIBRARY.

The public library of the great city will, we may assume, extend its field of work somewhat as follows: In

all the business districts of the city it will establish branches. Telephone and special messenger service will connect all the branches with one another and with the main building. In each branch will be a small collection adapted to the needs of those forms of business activity, manufacturing, commercial, financial or what not, which are found in the vicinity of the branch. Through a vigorous campaign of publicity the offices, shops, stores, banks and all other institutions of the neighborhood will be told that their public library is a storehouse of such information as the man of affairs finds he hourly needs.

The public library of a city is a gigantic encyclopedia, not of ancient wisdom only, but of the wisdom also of yesterday and of the morning of this very day. In books, journals, proceedings of societies, it holds the raw material of the best obtainable answers to all the questions that can arise in factories, stores and offices of all kinds whatsoever.

Millions have been spent by great industrial establishments in experiments which would never have been made had the custom prevailed of turning first to such a source of information as the public library soon will be, and learning thereby that the experiments had already been made and proven failures.

Useful as public libraries now are they have scarcely begun to occupy the vast utilitarian field which awaits them. In the fields of mechanics, physics, chemistry, manufacture, transportation, commerce and many other topics, it is each day more difficult for the individual and even for the great incorporated industry, with all its experts, to keep so well informed of the world's advance as to make no costly errors. How great will be the saving when the public library brings close to those who daily need it all that the world learns each day.

More Wings for Our Army

The Army Waking to the Need of Aeroplanes

CHARLES M. CHAPIN

In the Boston Evening Transcript

It is not surprising that the army and navy authorities of the United States have at last awakened to the value of aviation in war, and to the absolute necessity of providing our military forces, both on land and water, with aircraft. Up to within the last few months there has seemed to be no realization in either the war or navy departments of the momentous experiments which have been going on abroad, but the events of the Balkan war, now apparently nearing the concluding peace stages, have been such as to force themselves on the notice of an observer who confesses the slightest interest in military affairs.

Maneuvers in Europe last summer appeared to indicate beyond argument that an army unacquainted with aerial arm was in a very bad way. But there was still room for the objection that the value of the aeroplane in actual warfare remained to be shown. To this the reply may now be made that the air scout has actually demonstrated what he can accomplish under service conditions. There seems to be little doubt that the marvellously rapid successes of the Bulgarian troops were made possible because the commanding officers were so well informed as to the positions and movements of the Ottoman forces, information which they obtained chiefly through the work of their airmen. In spite of the deficiencies of the Turkish army, in spite of lack of preparation and dearth of supplies, it was after all the superior strategy of the Bulgarian leaders which outmaneuvered their opponents at every turn and finally compelled the latter to give battle at Kirk-Kilisse and Lule-Burgas, where they were utterly routed.

Beating Turks by Aeroplanes.

In the first named battle the aeroplane may perhaps have had a deciding part in the Turkish defeat, for it was through the aeroplanes, as was pointed out in these columns by the

writer a month ago, that an entire Turkish division was ambushed and sent to pieces, a division which was on the way to lend much-needed reinforcement to the beleaguered army of the sultan.

To just what extent the Bulgarian officers piloted succeeded in acquiring important information we cannot tell as yet, but it is certain that machines have been in use constantly, for hardly a correspondent at the front has failed to mention seeing Bulgarian craft flying over Adrianople, and later on, over the defenses along the Thracian lines. In fact, several reports would indicate that the Balkan aircraft even went as far in their reconnaissance as the city of Constantinople, feats which would be well within the powers of the war machines of today, for the Bulgarian front was approximately only 30 miles from the Turkish capital.

So far as casualties go the aviators concerned have escaped in remarkable fashion; for according to the dispatches only one has been killed as a result of an enemy's bullet. This was the Russian, Popoff, who was shot by the Turks while flying over the city of Adrianople soon after the opening of the war. It would be unsafe, however, to consider this as the extent of the danger to the flying scout against a foe better armed and of better marksmanship than the Turk. But, be the peril what it may, the aeroplane has finally proved itself such an invaluable instrument in warfare that it can no longer be disregarded by any army claiming to be first-class.

Uncle Sam-Hustling at Last.

Today, therefore, we find American officers straining every nerve to make up the ground which they have lost by

so many years of neglect. The period which failed to obtain for the United States a monopoly on the heavier-than-air craft. As it is, we have allowed Europeans to leave us far behind in the struggle for aerial supremacy. The purchase of the Wright patents would have put us far in advance of any other nation on the globe. It is now realized what a blunder was made during the last session of congress in asking for such a moderate appropriation for aviation (just \$50,000). For the coming year the request will be for an amount which will suffice to establish our air forces on a basis at least proportional to our small army.

A very slight examination of what has been done during the year 1912 will show the increased regard in which aviation is held by the United States army. On January 1 last the war department possessed just three aeroplanes, not one of which was really built for a war machine. These were a Burgess-Wright, built at Marblehead; a Curtiss from Glenn Curtiss' plant at Hammondsport, N. Y., and a Wright from the Dayton works of the famous brothers. A few more of the same type were added, but a run of back luck followed. The signal corps aviators and at the time of the Connecticut maneuvers last summer but three craft could be detailed for work there, and two of these were put out of commission by accidents before they could render the slightest service to the commanders, for whose use they were assigned. Since that time no less than 10 machines have been acquired by the war department, making the total available at the present moment 13 in number, with five more ordered and now in course of construction.

It will be seen, therefore, that within the last 11 months and a half there has been an increase of 10 machines actually in service, with five more soon to come, which will make the aeroplane establishment by the first of the year 18 aircraft.

The Need of Pilots.

This, however, is only a beginning. One must have not only the machines themselves, there must be first of all, the men to handle them. And the military pilots find that much more is demanded of them than merely the ability to keep the aeroplanes in the air. They must be adepts in cross-country work, a branch of aviation which is far different from exhibition work over an aerodrome. They must learn to steer by map and compass, and be able to find their way back to headquarters through darkness, and for this purpose the information they gather will be valuable.

In France and England the military operators, before qualifying for service in the aviation branch, and receiving the consequent benefits of increased pay, must obtain their superior brevets by flights of 150 kilometers across country, making landings at stipulated places, and following a course by chart.

These duties which fall upon the military birdmen make it necessary to undergo a long course of training, and it is for this reason that volunteer aviators, in time of war, would be at first of comparatively little value. Furthermore, in addition to pilots, officer observers must be accustomed to journeying aloft. They must be so used to aeroplane travel at high altitudes that they can note and chart, if necessary, the features of the coun-

try, even at the most disadvantageous angles with the clouds, and in time of hostilities the location of various units of the enemy.

But this is not all. Army aviation demands also an organization on the ground, mechanics to repair machines, the maintenance of supplies, including spare parts and accessories as well as oil and gasoline, and finally, transportation facilities such as motor trucks and vans to transport aeroplanes from place to place, and to bring up reserves when necessary. These things, too, require training, long and careful training.

Looking to Congress.

Pinas have already been formulated by the war department for establishing such schools, but there is a big "if," just as there is in the case of the money to be allotted to the purchase of machines in 1913. This is Congress, a Congress which will decide "economy" and cut off a necessary million for aviation—which does not as yet mean votes—while spending five or six times the amount on army posts, serving only to divide and weaken the army, but where money spent, unfortunately, does mean a large saving in congressmen's campaign funds.

The army scheme for training stations contemplates five, to be located, one on the Atlantic coast, one on the Pacific coast, one on the Gulf coast, one on the Great Lakes, and one at some central interior point. Further than this, it is aimed to establish auxiliary centers at as many places as possible, with the idea eventually of putting one such school in every state in the Union.

Each center is to comprise shops, workshops, storerooms, and barracks, and will serve not only as a school of instruction, but as a point for the concentration of the aviation squadrons, of which there are to be, with the 16 aforementioned, three.

The war department statement then goes on to say that these centers of aviation are designed to "train officers of the regular army, and organized militia aviators, to train enlisted men as aviation mechanics, to investigate, and test aviation devices, to study meteorology, as applied to aviation, military topography, sketching, and reconnaissance from aircraft, the use of small arms and machine guns from aircraft, the aerial scout, destroyer, mentioned in an article in these columns in October, the dropping of projectiles from aircraft, the aiming of aircraft, and all other matters tending to improve the military aviation service."

The plan outlined above (and it may be said that the Balkan war has had not a little to do with hastening it along) is most important and comprehensive, and demands the support of all who have the interests of the country at heart. The training to be afforded, providing these schools can be established, will be of the utmost value, and will be fully on a par with the work done at the Royal Flying grounds in England, and at the ten or a dozen government aerodromes and training stations in France.

It must be remembered, however, that both France and England have their schools already established and are turning out individual pilots, but whole squadrons of aviators, at a time. At present the American army

has not established a squadron, although this, of course, is most important, for a squadron on reconnaissance can, of course, not only cover much more territory, but also be much more certain of bringing home information in case of the destruction of one or more of the aeroplanes which make up its unit. One of the most striking features of the aviation work of the French army is the remarkable evolutions which are carried out by the squadrons in division form, starting off from the aerodrome together and spreading out fan-shape to cover an immense extent of territory.

The war department has also come to realize the value of this form of organization, and has consequently outlined a plan for the formation of three squadrons to be used as a complement for one field army of regular troops. This is an allowance of one squadron for each division, and the third for the headquarters of the field army. This is the present arrangement contemplated in Great Britain, but in France they have gone one better and have, in addition to the divisions and headquarters squadrons, a squadron in reserve.

It is stated, in the American plan, that for the field army there will be specialized a squadron of extra power, for machines for long distance reconnaissance work. A number of machines, too, will be trained especially for use in connection with the field artillery, in action as "spotters"—that is, for the gunners, a feature of military aviation which is assuming more and more importance.

As each squadron, at full strength, is to be composed of eight machines, it will be seen how far short the army still is, with only thirteen on hand, and five to come. And this is for continental forces alone. It is further designed to organize two squadrons, in the Philippine Islands, one in Hawaii, and one for use in Panama. Besides these, the war department very rightly considers necessary the organization of aero units for use at 14 groups of coast defense stations in the United States; the equipment for these 14 stations to be not less than the equivalent of eight squadrons.

Summing up our totals we find that the present plans call for 16 squadrons altogether, which, at full strength, would mean 128 machines, a very respectable figure indeed. Besides this, of course, there would be required 25 or 30 or more training machines, making at least 150 aeroplanes for the regular army alone.

But the militia have not been forgotten. Here, too, it is aimed to create additional armies. The department designs to provide all mobile troops, in addition to the regular field army, with aviation service from the National guard, with the assistance of the staff of the five training schools ("centers of aviation") the allowance of aeroplanes to be in the same proportion as for the regular establishment, that is, one squadron for each division of troops. Adding these, which would, roughly estimated, amount to 150 machines, we have a total of 300 aircraft which the war department hopes to have in the near future. It is more than evident that a change of heart has come in the few months since the war department asked congress for a paltry \$50,000. This aeroplane force would undoubtedly be sufficient to put America on

par-parity with the rest of the world, provided the organization be properly carried through, and the training made sufficiently thorough to insure the production of operators of the skill demanded for work in war. Not only would it serve to equip our army, but it would lend a much-needed stimulus to the aviation industry, now becalmed in the doldrums, and lead to the development of types of machines suitable for works of peace as well as of war.

In the article of last month "Our Undeveloped Air," it was shown that the American constructors were finding exceedingly slim picking and that there seemed little prospect of securing work enough from the government to enable them to exist. It is a pleasant thing to say now that the three firms which are furnishing machines to the army and navy have been definitely assured of sufficient business to permit of their retaining all of their workmen.

Here, too, the authorities have come to realize that factories at home are essential for the aeroplane forces of every nation, just as are arsenals, and ammunition plants, in order that the losses during time of war may be made up. Aeroplanes are contraband of war, and cannot be purchased anywhere but warships can be. Therefore, the promise which has been extended to the Wright, the Curtiss and the Burgess companies means much for the future. It means that we are already on hand.

turn to have an aeroplane industry, a matter about which there has been considerable doubt.

Types of Machines.

Of the types of machines in use by the army there is only one, the Burgess-Wright hull-bi-plane, in which an attempt has been made to develop a real war aeroplane. Not one of the others affords the slightest protection to the aviator or passenger. Not one monoplane has been added to the service, nor is there any biplane belonging to the government which can make 70 miles an hour. Compare this with the Caudron biplane, which won the British war office competition against a score of other machines with a speed of 12 miles per hour, carrying its supplies and a passenger. Some of the swift French monoplanes designed for rapid scouting by the pilot alone will travel at a rate of nearly 100 miles an hour. These, as well as the heavier and slower weight-carriers are needed.

It will be seen, then, that there is a long road ahead, before America reaches even an approximation of adequate aerial strength. But the war and navy departments realize this, and are working with energy at last to the proper end. They face many difficulties, even outside of the most pressing matter of a lack of funds. One of the greatest is the problem of finding officers enough to man the machines at the future. It means that we are already on hand.



ALICE THAW, FORMER COUNTESS, TO WED; SISTER TO HARRY THAW

Cards have been issued by Mrs. Charles Whitney of Boston announcing the engagement of her son, Geoffrey W. Whitney, to Alice Cornelia Thaw, formerly the countess of Yarmouth, and since her divorce known as Mrs. Copely Thaw. The date for the wedding had not been set out but will probably take place in the spring. The bride is the sister of Harry Kendall Thaw, now incarcerated in the Massachusetts insane asylum, as a result of his second trial for the murder of Stanford White.



Walter de Mumm, the French sportsman, who was recently shot and wounded by an American woman, Mrs. Marie Barnes. Mrs. Marie Barnes, the beautiful American woman who is accused with shooting Walter de Mumm, and who was also injured, is reported.



NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

Mrs. Dwight S. Person

Author of "The Wife"



Local Writer Honored

The appearance of THE LYRIC YEAR, a volume of verse just published by Mitchell Kennerly of New York, is hailed as an event in the literary world. It represents the best one hundred poems by American writers, selected from ten thousand submitted in a recent contest. Among the one hundred is one by Mrs. Dwight S. Person of this city, who writes under her maiden name of Anna Spencer Twitchell. Mrs. Person's son, Spencer Twitchell, "The Wife," first appeared in the

November Deliberator, and has been widely copied. She received a letter of warm praise from the editor of THE LYRIC YEAR, who characterized the poem as "exquisite in sentiment and perfect in technique." James Whitcomb Riley has also written her an appreciative letter regarding it. Mrs. Person for several years has contributed to many of the foremost magazines of the country, and has had much encouragement from those prominent in the world of letters.

Personal Mention

Mr. George Harvey Whitple was up from Canon City Wednesday to spend Christmas with his fiancée, Miss Nellie Green Estill and her family.

Mr. Jack DeWitt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore DeWitt, returned yesterday to Cornell university.

Mr. Henry Hobson and Mr. Thayer Hobson with their guests, Mr. Wolcott and Mr. Harrison of New York are returning Tuesday to Yale.

Mr. Harold Gile arrived Friday from Princeton to spend the remainder of the holiday season with his parents, Professor and Mrs. M. C. Gile.

Miss Amie L. Mayo of Boston has come to spend the month of January with Mrs. H. L. Ballou.

Miss Ruth Banning returned last week from Wellesley college to spend the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Banning, 331 North Nevada avenue.

Mr. W. T. Mandelbaum of Cleveland came last week to spend the holiday season with Mrs. Mandelbaum, at the Anclora.

Mr. Frank Woods, Jr., was down from Victor to spend Christmas with his family.

Miss Florence Pierson, C. C. 10, will be the guest for a few days this week of Dr. and Mrs. Sidney L. Bartlett.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lennox, Dr. and Mrs. Paul Lennox and the Misses Lennox, Agnes and Helen Lennox are going to Victor, Tuesday, to attend the Shilling-Lennox wedding, Wednesday.

Mr. Thomas Cornish has gone to San Diego, where she will spend a year or more before returning to the Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Gunnell and their sons, Allen and Richard, of Victor, were the Christmas guests of Mrs. Allen T. Gunnell and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Clark Hamlin.

Mrs. Verne J. Reed, Miss Margery Reed and the two boys will remain for a week or 10 days longer in their old home, 1131 North Teton street.

Miss Lena Heigler, who is attending school this winter at Loretta Heights, Denver, is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Heigler.

Mrs. Clark and Miss Nellie Clark of Pueblo are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James M. Metzler.

Mr. Alfred Curtis came home from Yale last Monday for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Woy of Telluride are the guests of Mrs. Woy's mother, Mrs. W. Hampton Wall, 1819 North Nevada avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cunder and Mrs. Josephine Gallat entertained Mr. and Mrs. Gallat of Denver over Christmas.

Mr. John Brown and Mr. Allison Walker of Chippie Creek were the Christmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Howbert.

Mr. O. W. Spicer has returned to her home at 423 North Weber street after an extended absence in Illinois and other middle western states.

Miss Margaret Morrow is spending the Christmas vacation with her parents at Broadmoor. Miss Morrow is teaching in the high school at Hotchkiss this winter.

Miss Eleanor Lilly, 17 East Caranillo street, has returned from a visit with her sister in Texas.

Miss Margaret Prior, who is teaching school in Lincoln county this winter, is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Prior.

Mrs. A. V. Hunter was down from Denver to spend Christmas with her mother and sister, Mrs. Emily Ferran and Mrs. W. W. Price.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Osborne, who have been visiting Mrs. Osborne's father at Ardmore, Okla., returned to the Springs today.

Mr. and Mrs. James Scoles of Fowler, Colo., are visiting Mr. J. H. Scoles and Mrs. Elmer A. Woodruff at 204 1/2 East Kiowa street.

Mrs. M. E. Wall had as her Christmas guests Mr. and Mrs. Silas Wall and their daughters, Mrs. Miriam Wall and Marie Wall of Denver. Mr. and

ATTENTION!

MUSIC TEACHERS!

THE WESTERN INSTITUTE OF MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART

Offers a SPECIAL COURSE For MUSIC TEACHERS By

Mrs. Blanche Dingley Mathews

Mrs. Mathews is an acknowledged authority in music education. Many of the leading instructors of the country are exponents of her teaching ideals. For further information, address Mrs. Frederick Schwabacher, 29 E. Eighth Ave., Denver, Colo.

WOMAN'S CLUB NEWS

Annual Christmas Breakfast.

The annual Christmas breakfast of the Monday Progress club was held at 12 o'clock noon on Friday at Tichenor hall, Colorado college. The hostess, Mrs. E. B. Smith, was assisted by Mrs. M. P. Yates, Mrs. N. C. Crowley and Mrs. C. L. Smith. The luncheon table and the dining room were decorated with hollyhocks, holly and pinecones, and the red and green color scheme was carried out as far as possible in the menu, which was:

- Hot Turkey with Dressing
- Chamber's Sauce
- Celery
- Mashed Potatoes
- The Rolls
- Hot Salad with Water
- Ice Cream
- Cake
- Coffee

After luncheon Mrs. Harry L. Lewis, the president of the club, presided over a delightful informal program of Christmas songs and the Christmas tree, upon which each year the members of the club hang gifts for one another. It was one of the most pleasant affairs that the Monday Progress club has ever enjoyed.

Covers were laid for Mrs. Harry L. Lewis, Mrs. R. C. Bule, Mrs. N. N. Brundage, Mrs. Carrie S. Butler, Mrs. Martha C. Colburn, Mrs. C. H. Brooks, Mrs. Frank Cotton, Mrs. N. C. Crowley, Mrs. Carlos M. Cole, Mrs. George W. Dickey, Mrs. C. H. Dudley, Mrs. W. W. Elora, Mrs. Rose C. Hill, Mrs. E. M. Hamilton, Mrs. Jay Moore, Mrs. N. N. Ruby, Mrs. Van E. Smith, Mrs. C. L. Smith, Mrs. R. L. Smith, Mrs. J. C. St. John, Mrs. W. H. Tucker, Mrs. E. L. Whitney, Mrs. M. P. Yates, Miss Eleanor Wharton, Mrs. E. G. Davis, Mrs. S. B. Patterson and Mrs. R. P. Russell.

The Portia Club.

Mrs. Elmer W. Goldard is entertaining the Portia club next Thursday evening at her beautiful home on North Cascade avenue. This is an annual event when the members of the Portia club entertain their husbands and is always eagerly anticipated. Mrs. Goldard is planning a short program and some surprises for her guests.

The City Federation.

The regular meeting of the City Federation of Women's clubs will be held next Saturday afternoon, January 4, at 3 o'clock in the parlors of the Alta Vista hotel. This will be the annual State Federation meeting, and the guest of honor will be Mrs. P. J. McHugh of Fort Collins, the president of the State Federation. The meeting will be in charge of the Portia club and Miss Jeanette Scholz, chairman of the program committee of that club is arranging a special musical program and informal talk by Mrs. McHugh and other officers of the State Federation.

Boys' Club Christmas Tier.

Four hundred boys enjoyed the annual Christmas entertainment at the Boys' club house Friday evening. The program, the free and the delicious refreshments which were served were prepared by a number of society women, who have the happiness and the welfare of these boys at heart.

Y. M. Y. W. New Years Reception.

A joint reception will be held by the Young Woman's Christian association and the Young Men's Christian association on New Years night in accordance with the program of the Y. M. Y. W.

Knights of Columbus Dance.

The Knights of Columbus have issued invitations for a dance to be given Monday evening, January 13, at the Acacia hotel. The committee of arrangements includes Mr. Arnold J. Galt, chairman, Mr. N. Walter Northway and Mr. Thomas J. Patrick.

ACCUSTOM A CHILD TO BE ALONE

Robert M. Galt in the Atlantic Monthly. Thackeray has somewhere spoken of the advantage of turning a boy, or girl, loose in a library and letting him or her select what he or she likes to read. It is a thoroughly detached boy, or girl, that is the best. The immature mind will keep what is good for it and reject the bad. There is a great deal to be said for the theory. We, at least, might learn to leave our children alone more than we do. There is a perversion in the infant mind that makes it hostile to formal teaching, and it very early generates a function for electing what it likes by itself. Unpalatable. We, sometimes, forget, however, that this function ceases with a third for knowledge that will make any information palatable if it is properly presented.

I studied botany for a year in school under a teacher so naturally anxious to do his duty that he rendered all his surroundings dry. The consequence was that I so thoroughly detested botany that at the end of the term I could not tell a petiole from a pistil. But one rainy day, ransacking an old trunk in the attic for mysteries, I came upon an antique botanical textbook that I have no doubt my mother had detested as a girl.

The bulky volume I have always loved the smell of an old book, some how aroused my interest, however, and I pored over the weed-cut and descriptions for the rest of the afternoon. What attracted me most were the allusions to the part insects play in the economy of fertilization—a subject, as I now know, that at the time that the book was written, was his beginning to assume a great deal of interest. By the time that two rain-storms had passed, I had learned what a stamen is and what a pistil, and how to name a plant by counting these organs.

It is a good thing to accustom a child early to solitude. It is in the long, glorious hours of solitary play that he does his hardest thinking. For him as for us the world may be too much with him. If we could but learn wisely to supply him the leisure in the form of book or garden or personal suggestion, and then leave the heaven to work.

If we elders could but have a little more faith in nature, a little more strength to efface ourselves and let our children alone. Here is an element of education that all the textbooks seem to have overlooked. It is a child's own mind that is the best teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Berne H. Hopkins left Friday for New York city where they will spend New Years. They are sailing on January 1 for Europe to remain three months.

Miss Anna Briggs left yesterday for Denver where she will be the guest for a week or more of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Perry.

A Good Resolution

For the NEW YEAR, would be to make up your mind to go to EMERY'S and have that photograph made, that you have been promising your friends and relatives for the last ten or dozen years. A good time NOW, after the holiday rush, and while you are about it, why not get the best?

The Emery Studio

Phone 41 Cascade and Kiowa

Campbell Morgan's Lesson Helps for Sunday School Teachers

Brief, Practical and Valuable Comments on the International Sunday School Lessons for the Year

By G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D. D.

REVIEW

Golden Text—John vi: 17. "If any man will do his will he shall know of the teaching, whether it be of God, or whether I speak from myself."

Our first lesson is an attempt to understand how very much a Christian is called upon to do. It is a lesson in the life of Jesus, and it is a lesson in the life of every Christian. It is a lesson in the life of every Christian, and it is a lesson in the life of every Christian. It is a lesson in the life of every Christian, and it is a lesson in the life of every Christian.

The lesson is a very good one. It is a lesson in the life of Jesus, and it is a lesson in the life of every Christian. It is a lesson in the life of every Christian, and it is a lesson in the life of every Christian. It is a lesson in the life of every Christian, and it is a lesson in the life of every Christian.

THE SUPER-DANDY

The great lesson of the day is the lesson of the super-dandy. It is a lesson in the life of Jesus, and it is a lesson in the life of every Christian. It is a lesson in the life of every Christian, and it is a lesson in the life of every Christian. It is a lesson in the life of every Christian, and it is a lesson in the life of every Christian.

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NEW BIT OF JEWELRY APPEARS

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Gray little dainty and neckties of embroidered silk and all the fast new, with bodies and blouses that fasten at the front, and for wear with these soft ties there are jeweled slides of turquoise or turquoise gold with settings in antique effect. The tie is not knotted but is simply held by the slide, and the falling end of the bodice

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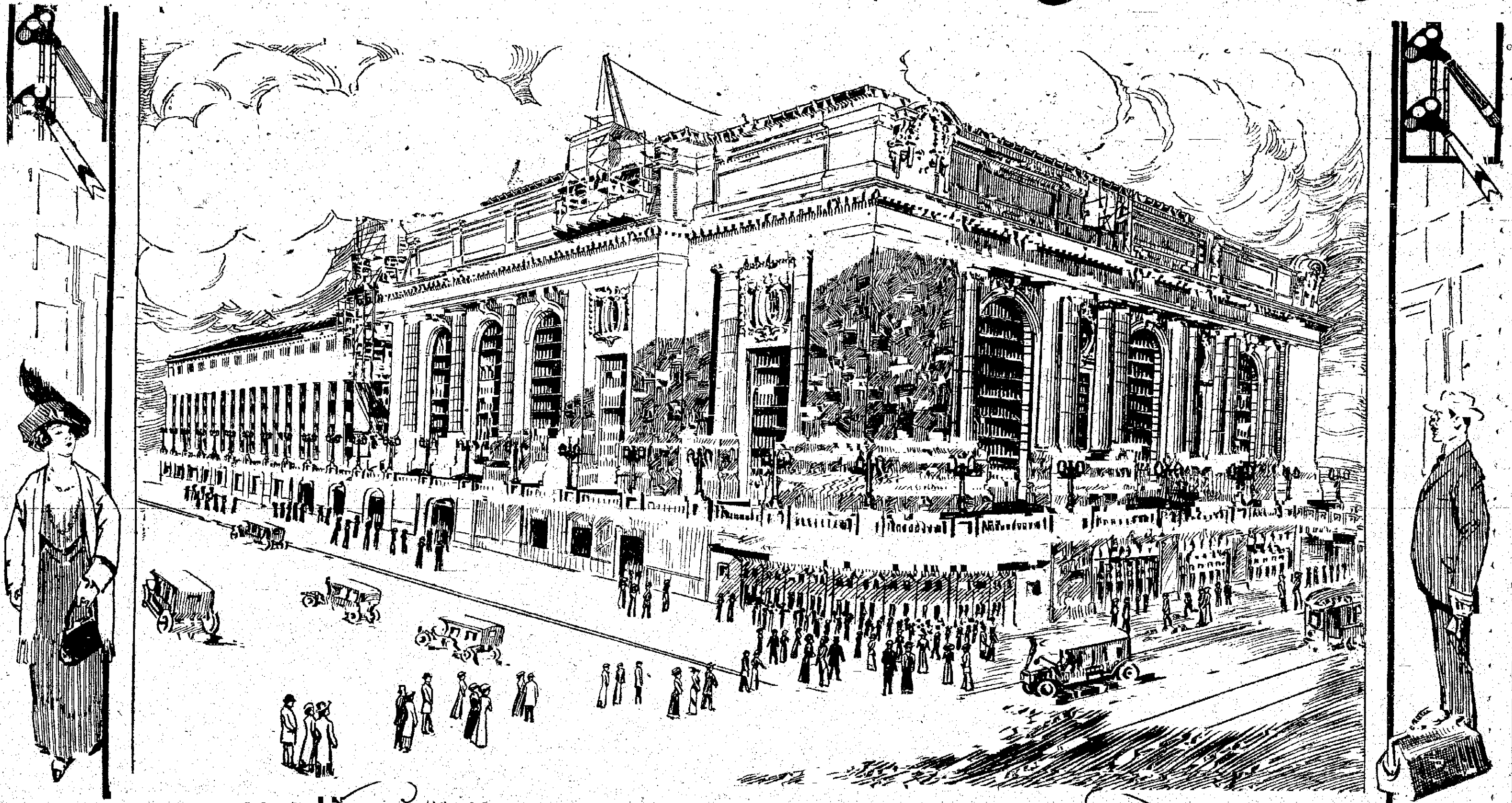
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GETTING READY TO OPEN THE WORLD'S GREATEST GATEWAY NEXT JANUARY.



The New Grand Central Terminal, In New York City, Nearly Completed, Will Accommodate 100,000,000 Passengers a Year.

The hurrying feet of a hundred millions have been helping the New York Central to decide the kind of pavement to use in the passageways of its superb new passenger terminal, which will be opened about Jan. 31. The suburban station, for the accommodation of the vast army of commuters, was opened last October. The suburban concourse is of the same dimensions as the main concourse—300 by 120 feet—except as to height of ceiling. It is a station complete in all details, the same as the main concourse for through passengers. The public also has aided in determining the easiest slope for the ramps, that lead from one level to another instead of stairways. The average eyesight of the innumerable throng has settled the size of the letters and their spacing in the signs at the entrances to the train platforms—the places where there is time for only a hasty glance. In these and in many other ways have the people themselves assisted in the making of the new Grand Central terminal, the most marvelous city gate in all the world.

All Move in Straight Lines.
The great currents of traffic, that are at their height at night and at morning, are kept separate. They do not meet or mingle. Each flows smoothly in its proper direction. This is because, like the man running to catch his train, they go in a straight line. There are no corners to turn. The signs begin at the subway and at the exits from the train platforms. They start the crowd in the right direction, and all it has to do is to keep moving straight ahead, which is the most natural thing in the world. The passageway from the inbound station to the subway and the other one from the subway to the train, each is as straight as a ruler's edge.

All this sounds perfectly simple and easy of accomplishment. It might be if you were handling only a thousand people, but when it comes to a probable hundred million the problem becomes complicated. The same principle of the straight line—the shortest distance between two points—is applied to handling baggage as well. The outbound baggage goes straight through the subway at Forty-fifth street and the inbound through the other baggage subway at Forty-third street. It is the same way with the mails from the great branch postoff-

ices. The streams never meet. There is no delay, no lost motion.
The Man in a Hurry.
Enter the new station by practically whatever door you will and your forward progress to your train is continuous. You need take no backward steps. You even shorten the distance by going to the ticket office. There are so many windows at which tickets will be sold that there will be no waiting. The man who is in haste to buy a ticket for a train that is about to start need not come in contact with the one who is standing at the window asking questions and planning his journey. There are plenty of places for each—the hurried and the leisurely.

Ticket in Hand. A man rushes across the big concourse. He is going on the Twentieth Century Limited. He has no time to spare. From the two points on either side of the concourse where he may come in he has a complete view of the train gate line. He may sweep it from end to end at a glance. Over each gate is a triangular box that projects out from the wall. It shows the number of the train, the name of the train and the time it departs. The two visible sides of this "box" are placed at a certain angle. If took a long time—months of patient study and testing with thousands of eyes—to get these signs so that each should be always exactly at right angles with the line of vision of the hurried passenger seeking his train.

If the man is going to step at some city east of Chicago or whatever is the ultimate destination of the train he is anxious to know if the train he has selected will wait there. Probably he has been in too much of a rush to inquire, or, in his haste, has forgotten. Once he has picked out the train from the sign over the gate he hurries toward it. When he is a hundred feet away he can read the list of stops on the station board.

Platforms Level With Car Floors.
The long station platforms are on the same level as the platforms and the floors of the cars. That is one of the most important things from the standpoint of safety and comfort. The

necessity of the passenger going up and down the car steps is eliminated. It cuts in half the time of loading and unloading passengers. It has been found by experimenting that the ordinary suburban train takes eighty seconds to unload when the passengers have to descend the car steps. It takes forty seconds when they walk directly onto the station platform. In the old way the passenger had to climb down three and one-half feet, which later he had to ascend to get into the street. There is an additional saving of seconds and of energy in the new way; also it is much safer. The risk of accident practically disappears. But such a thing, like everything else about a big station like this, no matter if it seems an unimportant detail, adds tremendously to the expense.

Millions For Temporary Work.
Literally millions of dollars have been spent all through this great terminal to make it better than anything ever known before and to eliminate so far as humanly possible every chance of accident. In the millions that have been expended for convenience and comfort should be included the "temporary work" of which no trace now remains. Yet it cost more than \$2,000,000. This was the extra expense for carrying on the business without inconveniencing the passengers while the old station was being demolished—such things as temporary train sheds, trestles built in the yards for carrying trains over excavations, and things like that, which would not have been necessary in the creation of a terminal on ground not in constant use.

A New and Marvelous Bumper.
The matter of bumpers at the ends of tracks would not seem worthy of much study, yet it is another of the items that has received years of consideration. The ordinary station bumper is simply two heavily braced uprights that will stop a train going at a moderate rate of speed. Such bumpers cost about \$100 each to construct. Those which are being put in at the Grand Central terminal cost \$3,000

each. There are forty of them. They are to insure a train against going into any of the columns or on to the concourse. They have to be exceptionally strong so as to take care of the extraordinarily heavy trains—ten to fifteen steel cars, each eighty-four feet long.

Never before has there been a bumper devised that will meet American conditions. The biggest ones in the world are in a station in Glasgow, Scotland. They have a capacity of resisting an impact of 500 tons moving at a speed of ten miles an hour. In the English trains the bumpers strike at the two lower corners of the car. In American trains the blow is received in the center of the car. Those being installed in the Grand Central terminal will have a capacity of 1,000 tons moving at ten miles an hour and will produce an absolute stop without accident to the train or to the structure behind the bumper. Such a shock is very rare, but when the emergency arises the bumper becomes very important. It took more than a year to design and build the first one, and that after eight years spent in studying and experimenting. It is only one of the many things designed to prevent probable accidents which may never occur. They are essential for the maximum safety, but they add enormously to the cost of a big terminal.

Storing Electricity For Emergencies.
At frequent intervals throughout the station "yard"—the great network of tracks that spread far and wide in two levels south of Fifty-fifth street—there is a "battery house," in which is stored continually enough electricity to handle the business of its particular section at the "peak of the load" for from twenty minutes to half an hour independent of the dynamo and the other machinery in the big power and light plant. That means that if everything else should fail the storage batteries would keep the lights shining and the trains moving long enough to make repairs, and the general public probably would not know that anything was wrong. The business of the great terminal would continue without a hitch. The engineers say there has been an interruption of the electric service for six years, but that they don't want any if it is humanly possible to prevent it. Probably nowhere else in the world has so much important experimental research been carried on and so many vital problems solved for the public benefit as in the building of the Grand Central terminal.

Announcing Arrivals and Departures.
When an incoming train is about to arrive there is a great stir among the

crowds of people awaiting it. They gather about the bulletin board and watch to see on which track it is coming in. The man at the board gets the news from the signal towers by means of the telegraph and chalks up the information. An improvement on this method has been devised and is being perfected so that it can be put in use later. The announcements of train arrivals will be made on a board that has illuminated or movable letters. These will be controlled from one of the towers in the yard. Instantly, as soon as the switches are set for an incoming train to end its journey on a certain track, the information will flash forth on the bulletin board. This will save a few seconds and there will be no possibility of error.

The announcing of outgoing trains will be done, as it has been for some time past in the temporary station, by megaphones. At a central point a clear voiced man speaks into the instrument and his voice, magnified in volume, is reproduced simultaneously in every part of the waiting rooms from the trumpet-like horns that are placed inconspicuously against the walls. While the utility of this method depends, of course, on the clearness with which the announcer speaks, it is far ahead of the old way of calling the trains by a man walking about the station and making the announcements. The new way saves a good many minutes.

Paging Passengers.
Incidentally this system of sound waves transmitted from a central point will be used on even a larger scale than ever before for "paging" persons. It happens frequently that a business house suddenly finds it necessary to communicate with one of its representatives who has gone to the Grand Central to take a train for, say, Chicago. It is highly important that he be reached immediately to receive additional information or instructions. Perhaps a telegram has come in that renders his trip unnecessary. If it were not for this device this would be impossible. As it is, however, the firm calls up the information bureau. A moment later the merchant

cal announcers call out from one end of the station to the other. "Mr. Smith is wanted at the information bureau." "Mr. Smith" hears and heads and hurries over. He is told to call up his office. He does so and the whole matter is arranged in no time.

In the temporary station many persons are now being paged. In the new station it is expected that the number will be much greater. This is simply one of the conveniences—the little details—whose sum total spells perfection.

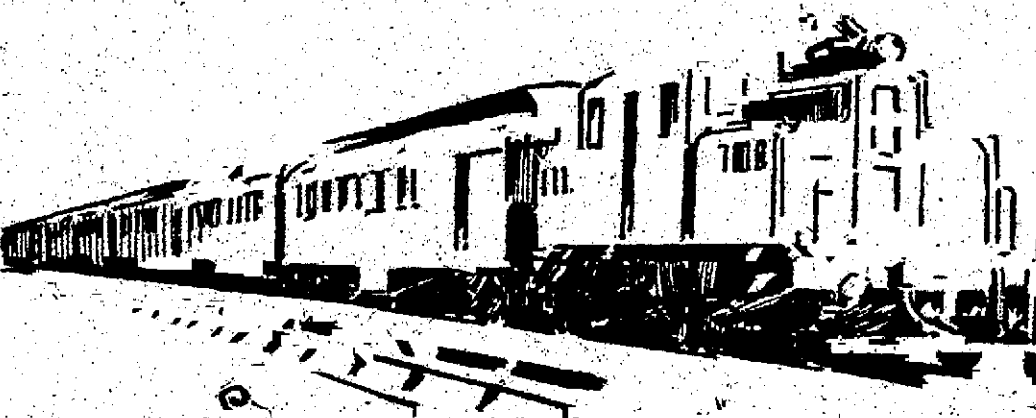
"G. C. T."
It has taken several years to decide on the color of the uniforms that shall be worn by the employees in the new Grand Central terminal. The difficulty lay in getting a color of cloth that would look well and yet be conspicuous, yet not so striking as to subject its wearer to ridicule. Many kinds and shades were tried. Finally a bluish gray has been selected. The frock coat has a black collar and black lapels. On the lapels is the chief distinguishing mark, the letters "G. C. T." in gold thread in a medallion bordered in the same way. These initials, it has been found from many tests, meet the eye instantly. In future there can be no mistaking a hotel porter for a station employee if a man is not quite blind. The coats are made long so that in winter those employees who are exposed to the weather can wear a cardigan jacket underneath without spoiling the looks or the neatness of the uniform. The "red cap" porters will continue to wear their familiar head-dress, but they will be put in neat uniforms.

Station Men Are Schooled.
All the station men—the whole organization of the Grand Central terminal—are being schooled and rehearsed in their duties every day, getting ready for the opening of the new station. Even the "red cap" men participate in the drills. New men are given a time table and a station schedule covering the tracks on which certain trains usually arrive. They study these things until they are able to answer instantly

any question relating to the arrival and departure of regular trains. They are also instructed in their other duties, keeping the train platforms clear of trucks and making the passengers as comfortable as possible and so on. Incidentally they are required to know the city's streets and transit lines as thoroughly as an experienced policeman, so they can direct strangers quickly and accurately.

Direct Subway Connections.
The new station will have direct connection with the subways, so that the incoming or outgoing passenger need not go into the street at all. To get to the temporary terminal that the railroad has been using in the interval between the demolition of the old one and the finishing of the new they have had to traverse a covered way. In that portion of it leading from Forty-second street to the entrance of the temporary station and waiting rooms a number of different kinds of pavement were installed a little more than a year ago in order to ascertain which would be the best to use in the most traveled passageways of the new terminal. They were in sections the full width of the walk. This stretch of sidewalk is trodden by more persons than any other bit of sidewalk in the world. It is calculated that more than 100,000,000 persons have walked over these sample pavements since they were put in place. The public has tested them and thus has made easy for the experts the work of selection.

Unusual Features.
There are so many new and convenient things in the new terminal that the list of them seems almost endless. From the moment it is opened in January next it will be one of the great show places of New York and one of the things in the city most worth seeing. One of its unique conveniences will be a large number of dressing rooms. If a man comes to the city for a brief stay, can hire one of these rooms, can bath, change his clothes, check his bag and go his way. When he is ready to depart he will not need to lose time in getting to his train. Also there will be the finest restaurant in the terminal that is to be found in any railroad station in the world. It will be moderate in its charges, but in appointments and details it will equal any of the most famous restaurants in New York or the capitals of Europe.



THE WORLD'S FASHION

STAGE GOWNS

EXPRESS THE CRAZE FOR DRAPERY
by Joel P. Fisher



An Oriental Head-dress with this Conventional Gown of Mrs. Fiske's

No Expense Spared To Bring Stage Costumes Up To the Mode - Doris Keane's Gowns in the "Affairs of Anatol" Have Set a Pace in Fashions - Billie Burke's Delectable Young Girl Costumes.

DRAPERIES are ever a boon to the actress. They lift a burden of responsibility from her shoulders and leave her mind free for the best expression of her "part." For anybody can be successful in a draped gown. All one has to do is to move and the draperies do the rest. When made of rich, soft stuffs, they fall into most lovely lines of their own accord and even an awkward woman is at her best in a softly draped gown.

It is the narrow, straight costume which reveals every line of the figure every jarring movement with uncompromising distinctness that is the bane of the woman who appears before an audience. All the grace, in such a costume, must be in its restraint, manipulation of the lines and to be in the hands of a woman who has an awkward or unsteady manner. "I had to practice for hours before a mirror last season," says a well-known actress whose grace of movement is one of her greatest charms. "This year I have no more practice about the lines of my costumes. The draperies take care of the lines and whatever way I move I feel sure that my gown is as it should be."

The couturiers are fairly reveling in the chance to display their artistic skill, give their patrons draperies. And every important star of the stage has a dozen entrancing costumes from Parisian hands. Even the members of the chorus are often Paris-clothed now, for the stage makes such a mighty influence in matters sartorial that theatrical managers are just as particular about the feminine members of the company shall be perfectly gowned as they are that the scenery shall be correct in every detail. Many women go to the theater in truth be told, simply and solely to see the gowns of the play. This year, however, the fashion is the play that shows the most expensive and fashionable modern costumes is sure to prove a winner with the matinee contingent. Over in Paris styles are launched at the dressmaker's openings, at the races, at the carnage days and in various other ways, but in America the stage is really the only available medium for an introduction of new fashions to a large portion of the public. A Shakespearean drama, to be a popular success in any one of the large cities, these days, must be played by extraordinary magnificence for fashion may not be used as a drawing card. "Oh, let's go to see something with pretty clothes in it!" chooses the frivolous-minded average woman; and it is reasonably certain that if Shakespeare's heroes could be strayed by words called Rodomonte and other



Ann Swinburne Heroine of Light Opera Wears a Modern Gown

hat of bronze velvet trimmed with a superb ostrich plume.

Modern Gowns in Light Opera.

No matter what the period supposed to be represented in a light opera production, the astute manager knows well enough to clothe his leading woman and show girls in modern and modish manner. The "Count of Luxembourg" is full of ideas in the costume line for fashion-seekers and some of Miss Ann Swinburne's draped fashions are astonishing. The little slenderness of the dress is emphasized by the particular gown illustrated on today's page and of course



This Costume of Jane Cowie Bespeaks Dramatic Moments



Lace and Roses Well Accorded with Margaret Illington's Charm

the figure is made to look even taller and more slender by its pose upon the stairway. This gown is an adaptation of a Polaire model brought early in the season, and only a woman of almost grace and slenderness could venture to adopt the Polaire girdle at the hips. The train, ending in a dragging tassel, and the loose sleeves forming part of the bodice drapery, are features of interest in this costume, as well as the arrangement of the sash



Nazimova's Wonderful "Snake Gown" in Belladonna

which gives an Oriental suggestion to the gown.

Miss Jane Cowie's wrap in "Within the Law" has a drapery which suggests also the Polaire hip-girdle. This wrap has a most interesting scarf attachment which may be dropped at the front to form a graceful rever, or tossed over the shoulder, the tassel hanging below the waistline at the back. The wrap is made of brown velvet and is lined with olive green satin veiled with brown chiffon. The garment, as well as being beautiful in line and richly harmonious in color, is full of dramatic suggestion and lends itself well to the part played by the actress in this stirring drama.

Nazimova's Intense Draperies.

If Miss Cowie's wrap is dramatic, what shall be said of the costumes worn by Mme. Nazimova in "Belladonna"? They are almost sentiment in their suggestion of the subtle, the sinuous and the sensuous characteristics of the woman who first lures her young husband up the Nile and then slowly poisons him so that she may be free to belong to another man. In the amazing gown of cloth of gold which clings with sheath-like pertinacity, and the draped mantle of black chiffon embroidered with spiders and spider-webs in gold, worn in the last act, Mme. Nazimova seems to be part of the night itself as she melts away into the blackness beyond the garden gate and takes up her dreary way to the desert—and oblivion.

Delightful Debutante Frocks Worn by Billie Burke.

It is positively a relief to turn from the atmosphere of horror and tragedy in the Nazimova play to the entertaining adventures of the "Mind the Paint Girl." Billie Burke is the idol of the debutantes who faithfully copy her gowns, her poses, her coiffure arrangements and everything except her charming voice, through which the sunshine seems to trickle audibly, and which is beyond the efforts of her most faithful imitators. In the "Mind the Paint Girl," Miss Burke wears the usual number of fetching feminine creations. One of the prettiest is a simple little thing made of fine net and crystal embroidery. The Medici collar and long sleeves give it an air of princess-belled by the adorable hat of lace and roses.

One of the things which Miss Burke is noted for, on and off the stage, is her footwear. She is always daintily and appropriately shod and her slippers, pumps and buttoned boots must keep her living woman busy for every pretty pair is wrapped in tissue paper when not in use. The actress who is sincere in her dressing as well as in her acting, always wears the correct sort of footwear with her costumes, and does not commit the absurdity of appearing with satin slippers under a walking skirt, or wear beaded straw slippers when smart buttoned boots would be the conventional requirement in real life.

Margaret Illington's Pretty Gowns in "Kindling."

Miss Illington's charming and gracious womanly personality is always charmingly and appropriately garmented. Her frocks and hats in "Kindling," her latest play, suit her down to the ground and express her exquisite, temperately most pleasingly illustrated is a gown of gleaming satin partly veiled by a drapery of Mechlin lace, and the roses which hold the lace drapery at the corsage are repeated on the shepherdess hat with its facing of black Chantilly lace.

Another conventional gown is that worn by Mrs. Fiske in her new play, "The High Road." This gown is very stately and the Oriental head-dress of beads and metal is eddy at variance with the matronly dignity of the gown. A draped train of brocade divides to show a satin petticoat; half of the bodice being of the satin while the other half is of crystal beaded net. The one-sided décolletage is a modern feature of the gown.

Chinese costumes invade Manhattan. There is not a particle of doubt that the costumes of the two Chinese plays now running in New York will have a very decided effect on the fashions of next season. Already Chinese jewelry, Chinese embroideries and draperies are beginning to show themselves in the shops. It is not likely that the shapely, baggy trousers of the little Chinese lady, nor her pigtail, nor her distorted, misshapen feet, will be seriously contemplated as style features to be imitated; but the splendid Oriental colorings and embroideries and some of the minor details of Chinese costume are very picturesque and pleasing and are well worthy of reproduction in Occidental dress.

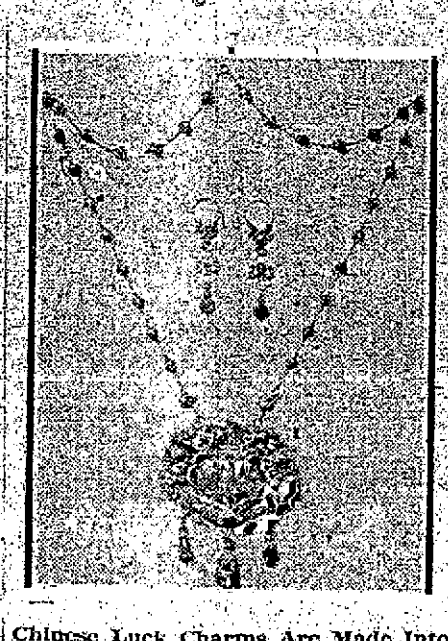
become the rage with the establishment of the new fad, and several examples of this jewelry are shown in another illustration. The black and white print of course gives no conception of the rich coloring or the beauty of the combinations of jade, Chinese coral and other stones with the airy lace-like metal work. The



Old Chinese Embroideries Make Stunning Theater Bags

Everything Chinese is the Fashion

FASHION rides on waves and just now the Chinese wave is high. It bears on its crest all manner of bizarre and unique accented effects which have heretofore been seen only on the stage in comic opera. In the windows of places where fancy window dressings are to be had, two gorgeously staged Chinese plays now running in New York and another which for six months has been the sensation of Europe have aroused the vehement interest in things Oriental and have brought about a frenzy of enthusiasm for Chinese colors, Chinese ornaments, Chinese effects in furniture and even Chinese pots. The fascinatingly ugly Chow dog has replaced the erstwhile adored Boston terrier and Irish terrier on the fashionable leading string, and has even threatened the popularity of the tiny Pomeranian so long beloved of the elite. Pekingese dogs also are the mode and those who cannot afford these expensive little canines are giving to ordinary terriers, spaniels and collie dogs fetching Chinese pet names such as Tong Sao Kow, Chow Wan, Moir Fah Lay, Tso and other names borrowed from the characters of Chinese dramas.



Chinese Luck Charms Are Made Into Jewels.

Decorators also are taking up the fad. Teakwood tables, golden dragons, lacquered cabinets, bamboo furniture, bronze idols and rich bits of Oriental faience are beginning to appear in fashionable drawing-rooms and a "Chinese Room" is incorporated into the scheme of decoration of every expensively furnished house, along with Louis XVI bell-rooms, Colonial

article of furniture with a seeing eye so much for the educational influence of the fashion-fad.

It is beginning to be discovered, too, what sumptuous evening wraps and bedgones may be evolved from the gorgeously embroidered garments of the old Chinese ladies. Mandarin coats and robes are a premium and even any scraps of old Chinese embroidery are being treasured and made into trimmings for winter gowns and wraps and into smart theater bags and reticules. Four handsome bags of the sort are illustrated, two of these bags being Paris productions, made from bits of ancient Chinese embroidery, and the other two having been made over here to order from similar bits of embroidery.

The smaller bag at the top shows the golden dragon in a much conventionalized design and the metal frame carries out the pattern appropriately the bag swinging in a simple chain of dull gilt. The larger bag at the right is of Mandarin blue embroidery, with a cord handle in shades of blue and silver. The clasp of dull metal is a reproduction of ancient Chinese ornament. The large bag in the left, in the lower row, is in shades of sage green, pink, copper and orange, with dashes of deep blue. It has a very ornamental frame of rose and green gold and the slender chain is set with cabochons of Chinese jade. On the right is a reticule, made of a very beautiful piece of old Chinese embroidery showing the swirling dragon in blue and gold on a peach-blossom satin ground.

All types of Chinese jewelry have

PLAYHOUSES



THE BURNS, OPENING MONDAY NIGHT AND ALL WEEK, "THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY."

"The Marriage of Kitty" at The Burns This Week

Next Saturday night, January 4, 1913, marks the closing of the longest season of stock Colorado Springs has ever known.

In a recent letter received by Mr. Burns from Mr. Radcliffe, manager of the Marine band of Washington, D. C., Mr. Radcliffe said in part: "Since the opening of our 1912 tour, we have traveled over 27,000 miles and have played the best theaters in all the large cities of the United States, Canada, British Columbia and Mexico. And, after a careful review of our tour and the houses we have played, I wish to say that The Burns theater of Colorado Springs is the finest playhouse on this side of the water, and I wish to thank you for the kindness shown us while in your city, etc., etc."

So, Colorado Springs public, you have not only had the longest stock season ever known in this city, but it has been given in the finest theater in America.

On Monday night, December 20, he-

gins the twenty-eighth and last week of The Burns players until the re-opening of the company for next summer. The bill chosen is "The Marriage of Kitty," a comedy in three acts, adapted from the French of Madame F. de Gresac and Monsieur F. de Croisset, by Cosmo Gordon Lennox. The leading role, that of Kitty Silverton, was created for the American production by Marie Tempest and served as her starring vehicle during a long New York run, and also for several seasons on tour. The scenes are laid in London, and in Lake Geneva, and afford excellent opportunity for stage settings. Miss Wayne will have the Marie Tempest part. Mr. Arnold will be seen as the baronet, Sir Reginald Belzize. Mr. Cross will portray the lawyer, John Travers, a part for which his dignified personality fits him perfectly. Miss Hart, as the Peruvian widow, Madame Helen de Samano, will no doubt add to the laurels she has already taken.

PROGRAM.
"The Marriage of Kitty."
A comedy in three acts, by Cosmo Gordon Lennox.
Staged under the personal direction of Earle M. Gardner.
THE PLAYERS.
(In order of their first appearance.)
Hampton, Travers's clerk.
Earle M. Gardner
Miss Katharine Silverton ("Kitty")
Justina Wayne
Almsworth Arnold
Madam Helen de Samano
Florence Hart
Roselle, Kitty's maid, Isabel Stedman
Norbury, man servant at the villa.
Lloyd Mitchell
SYNOPSIS.
Act I—John Travers's office. Lincoln's Inn, London.
Act II—Lady Belzize's villa, on the Lake of Geneva. One year later.
Act III—Same as Act II. Daybreak of the following morning.
Time—The present.

THE BURNS NEWS NOTES
"The Marriage of Kitty," high-class comedy, will be the closing bill for The Burns players.
The management has reserved this high-class bill specially for New Years. We present it with a full cast, and shall give you one of our most artistic settings.
The play is full of good comedy, as well as presenting some excellent dramatic situations. They are bound to please.
New Years day, matinee, with enlarged orchestra and special music.
We look to see all our old friends and many new ones to show their appreciation of the excellent work of our company in their 28 weeks of entertainment. Turn out and give your favorite a good send-off.
It's a sandy play, sure to amuse the most particular.
New Years day and Saturday matinees. Don't forget.
No matter what the weather conditions are, you will always find the house comfortable in every respect.
No road show, irrespective of prices, can equal the production we are placing before you this week. This is not



CHORUS SCENE FROM "MADAME SHERRY" AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE TOMORROW EVENING.

"MADAME SHERRY"

The Musical Comedy Success, Will Be the Attraction at the Grand Opera House Tomorrow Night

Not very much of the story of "Madame Sherry" is revealed in the advance announcements. Mainly, the thread of musical and other incidents of this big musical success concern a young unmarried New York man-about-town, sewing his wild oats on money sent him by an uncle, who believes his nephew married and the father of two children. The uncle unexpectedly pays a visit to the studio of the nephew, who, to support his story of domesticity, is forced to scatter

unto himself a family. He presses his very unpatronized housekeeper into service to pass as his wife, and gets his own reward in the process as one of his children, and an adult guest in his home to answer his suit. It is from the comic embarrassments growing out of this first situation that the fun of the piece begins. Of course, attendant misadventures, consequent upon the first deception follow one another throughout the play. The main love interest is introduced at the very outset with the arrival of the uncle, who

brings with him a relative, Yvonne Sherry, a young maid just out of a convent. It develops that the secret heart of the young man-about-town turns ticks and falls in love with the guest passing as her brother, a plight that opens the way for the impossibly scheming nephew and the visiting convent girl to become sweethearts, which they do in what is declared to be one of the oddest ways in the world. Incidentally, it is the love of the convent girl and the nephew that introduces in the play a love theme

the air of the production, "Every Little Movement Has a Meaning. All Its Own," that is now fast becoming a popular number all over the world. The company which will present "Madame Sherry" in this city tomorrow evening at the Grand Opera House is a company of talented performers, who have won their "spurs" in many prominent productions. They, one and all, are players of wide versatility, having been selected with a view to their peculiar fitness to the parts they are called upon to fill.

boncombe. It's a fact. We are sparing no expense to give a closing bill that will make you longer more.
This week is your last chance for several months to see the best plays procurable at popular prices.
"The Marriage of Kitty" is one of the most expensive royalty plays liberated for stock.
"The Marriage of Kitty." The plot of this is a shade too light to put in print. The only way for you to do is to go to The Burns, where, once more, we will prove that to see the best in the best way you must go to The Burns.
Last week of The Burns players in stock. Be a sport and go once more.

Chicago's biggest theatrical opening in years, measured from box office receipts, was the record established by Henry W. Savages' world-famous laughing success, "The Million," at the Olympic theater last Sunday evening. Fully 2,000 persons were turned away after the entire spacious house had been sold out.
The success of "The Whirl," the great English melodrama at the Manhattan opera house, may truly be classified as "cyclopic." This immense theater, somewhat out of the regular playhouse district, has always been a problem since Mr. Oscar Hammerstein gave it as the home of grand opera, but "The Whirl" has solved every difficulty.

Judge Kenesaw M. Landis of the United States district court, the man who fined the Standard Oil \$20,000,000, revealed the fact the other night that 30 years ago he was an usher in the theater at Logansport, Ind. This information came out during the talk which the celebrated federal jurist had at the American Music hall in Chicago with George Primrose and Lew Dockstader, the veteran minstrel men. Judge Landis came to the music hall and sat through the performance of the Primrose and Dockstader Minstrels. After the performance a mutual friend introduced the judge to Mr. Primrose and Mr. Dockstader.
"You know, we come from Logansport," said the judge, "and we have a new opera house there."
"Well," remarked Mr. Primrose, "it is 30 years now since I have played in Logansport."
"And when you played there," responded the judge, "I was an usher at the theater. I aspired for nothing just for the privilege of seeing you."
"If you will usher again, we will guarantee to play there next week," said Mr. Dockstader.

Don Molnes has no building inspector, but may soon create the office.

New Years Attraction at The Grand

Manager Nye has arranged with Margaret Pealy, mother of the well-known actress, Maud Pealy, to produce the popular play, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," at the Grand Opera house New Years day, for two performances, matinee and night. The company appeared at the Auditorium in Denver last Monday evening before a crowded house. Over 5,000 children attended the performance. The Denver Post says:
"Little Lord Fauntleroy" might have been made to order for a Christmas play. It is chock full of good cheer and brotherly love of generosity and of service.
"Margaret Pealy-Cavallo has trained the little players so perfectly that all

the 'golden texts' are brought out as though they were passed against the wall.
"The best return on any investment comes from association with children. That is the reason that Mrs. Pealy-Cavallo is sure she has the true producer's gift today; that is the reason the Post is throwing out its chest and thinking it has made no mistake in its Christmas gifts.
Popular prices of admission will be charged for this engagement.
Dustin Farnum and a strong acting company in the new play of Civil war "The Little Rebel," which will be seen here shortly, is said to be testing the capacity of theaters in every city.

New Years Vaudeville at Empress Best Yet

Certainly the most pretentious, and according to the best reports obtainable, the finest show yet offered on the Sullivan & Considine circuit is the bill opening at the Empress on New Years day. "La Dame au Violon" is the headline act. It presents 10 Russian terpsichorean stars from the Imperial theater of St. Petersburg, headed by Mile. Ivonne Andre, assisted by Louise Avalline and Catherine Schultze, and is described as one of the most perfect pantomime productions ever offered on the vaudeville stage. Ten pretty girls and dancing of the highest order make this act a treat indeed.
Here are two strong men, Collins and Hart, who are ludicrous in the extreme. They are billed as the original strong men. It is an act that the children will enjoy thoroughly, and a good many

of the grownups, as well.
Trained animals are always interesting. Madame Bess' cockatoos are trained birds, who seem to be able to do a good many things as well as human beings. They are interesting and diverting.
The three Italian Troubadours sing and play in characteristic Italian fashion.
Arthur Whitelaw, the Irish comedian, will be on hand to please all of us who are Irish or who enjoy Irish humor. Dancing Madonnas, a graceful girl and a clever boy, have an act that can be depended upon to get over strong.
Empresscope for the lovers of motion pictures, and Prof. George Hockenberger's Empress orchestra, form two enjoyable features of a very good bill.

A feature of unusual interest at the Century theater, New York, where "The Daughter of Heaven" is in its third month, is the entertainment furnished by Frank R. White, the one-man orchestra who controls the Hope-Jones Unit-orchestra, recently installed by The Lieber Co.
The next important foreign dramatic attraction to be seen in New York city is Stanley Houghton's modern drama of Yorkshire life entitled "Hindle Wakes." This play, which has enjoyed an extraordinary vogue in London is to be presented here at Maxine Elliott's theater by the original English company.
True to his word given at the opening of the season, that Frances Starr and "The Case of Becky" would remain 12 weeks only at the Belasco theater, David Belasco will terminate their engagement there under circumstances which to any other and more commercial manager would be little short of heartbreaking. Early in spite of the fact that for three months Miss Starr has played to capacity audiences at every performance, this sparkling drama of dual personality is still turning them away from the box office.

"The Old Homestead"

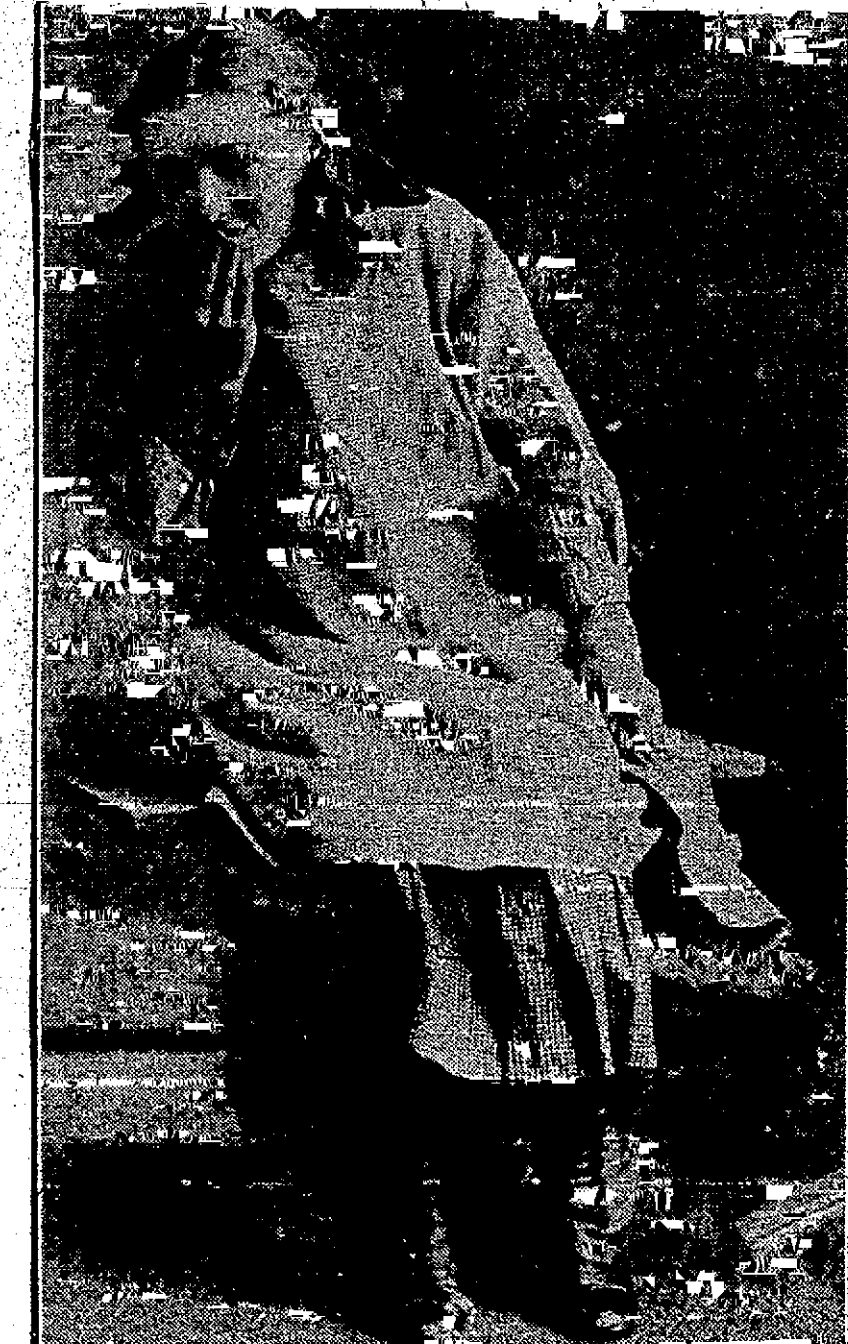
The present season is the twenty-seventh of Denman Thompson's "Old Homestead," which comes to the Grand Opera house, matinee and night, Saturday, January 4. The play is still as eagerly looked forward to by theatergoers wherever it is announced for production. The exceptionally long life of "The Old Homestead" is a striking tribute to its power to entertain playgoers, who find in its homely sentiment, its lovable characters and rural atmosphere a refreshing change from the conventional. It is beyond question, the most perfect picture of simple country life that has ever been presented on any stage. The bone-bred love of home, of justice, of right living, tempered with sunny wit and kindly humor, finds its best exponent in this delightful play. Nearly everybody has seen it, and everyone will want to see it again. No wonder, then, that "The Old Homestead" has come to be regarded as the same of realism, presenting a true and graphic picture of New England country life with Uncle Josh, a shrewd and affectionate, and thoroughly human type of American husband, as its central character. Its story is so familiar as to make any retelling of it now altogether unnecessary and unwarranted. Uncle Josh will be found to be the same picturesque, typical figure of the prosperous, warm-hearted, God-fearing New Hampshire farmer, as of old. The production and cast will be the same as on former occasions. The famous quartet of farm hands is still a leading feature of the production, not forgetting that sterling character actor, William Lawrence, who for 50 long seasons has played the dear old New England farmer.

"The Old Homestead"

Comes to the Grand Opera House Saturday, January 4, Matinee and Night

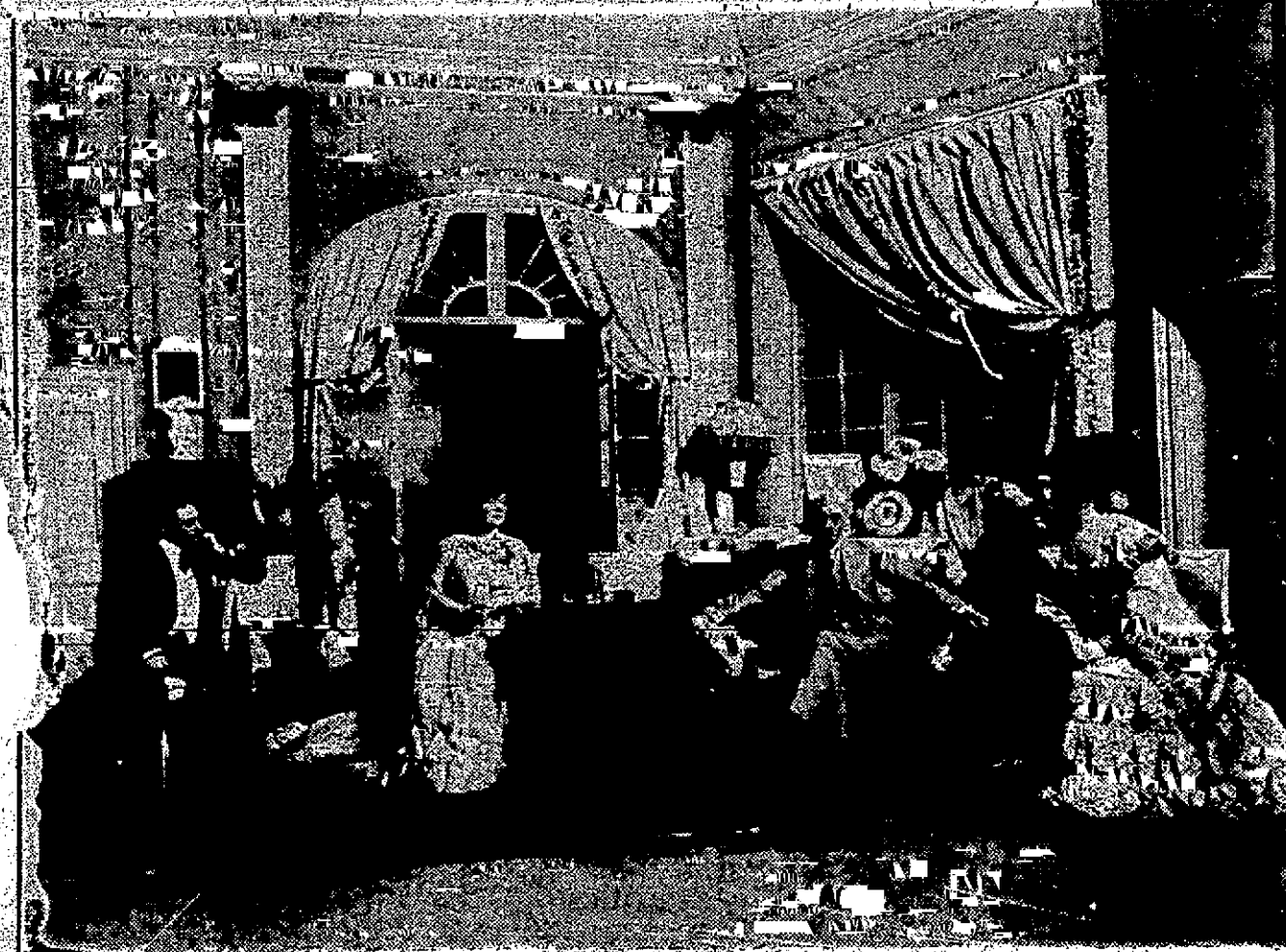
The present season is the twenty-seventh of Denman Thompson's "Old Homestead," which comes to the Grand Opera house, matinee and night, Saturday, January 4. The play is still as eagerly looked forward to by theatergoers wherever it is announced for production. The exceptionally long life of "The Old Homestead" is a striking tribute to its power to entertain playgoers, who find in its homely sentiment, its lovable characters and rural atmosphere a refreshing change from the conventional. It is beyond question, the most perfect picture of simple country life that has ever been presented on any stage. The bone-bred love of home, of justice, of right living, tempered with sunny wit and kindly humor, finds its best exponent in this delightful play. Nearly everybody has seen it, and everyone will want to see it again. No wonder, then, that "The Old Homestead" has come to be regarded as the same of realism, presenting a true and graphic picture of New England country life with Uncle Josh, a shrewd and affectionate, and thoroughly human type of American husband, as its central character. Its story is so familiar as to make any retelling of it now altogether unnecessary and unwarranted. Uncle Josh will be found to be the same picturesque, typical figure of the prosperous, warm-hearted, God-fearing New Hampshire farmer, as of old. The production and cast will be the same as on former occasions. The famous quartet of farm hands is still a leading feature of the production, not forgetting that sterling character actor, William Lawrence, who for 50 long seasons has played the dear old New England farmer.

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MISS BESSIE STEIGER AS "RICKETY ANN"

In "The Old Homestead," Grand Opera House, Matinee and Night, Saturday, January 4.



SCENE FROM "THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY" AT THE BURNS.

New Years Menu at the Empress



THIS WEEK'S ACTS AT THE EMPRESS, SEEN BY THE CARICATURIST.

Dustin Farnum in "The Littlest Rebel"

A most elaborate return to the Civil war play will be "The Littlest Rebel," which is to be presented by A. H. Woods at the Grand Opera House, Monday night, January 6, with Dustin Farnum as the star. There will be a flavor of gunpowder to the play, infantry drill, a cavalry charge, and other realistic items. One hundred people will be employed for interpretation of this new dramatic offering. Among Mr. Farnum's principal support are Zenaida Williams, Alexis J. Lane, George Thayer and Morris Burr. The part of Virgile, the Littlest Rebel, is in the hands of "Boots" Wurster, a talented little to "The Littlest Rebel" from the pen of Edward Peple, who is also responsible for "The Prince Chap." The central figures are a northern colonel, head of a cavalry troop, and a southern captain, a scout of the staff of General Lee, whom the northern officer is sent out to capture. Each, however, chivalrously saves the life of the other.

Dustin Farnum will be seen in the role of the northern soldier which was specially written for him. In building this newest drama the author found it necessary to go to Virginia and write much of an important scene near the famous Appomattox battlefield. For the first time in the history of drama, General Grant is a stage figure in the new Farnum offering. Grant will be played by Morris Burr, one of the thoughtful and forceful younger actors. Impersonating a famous man is not always a grateful undertaking, although Mr. Burr is always assured of a friendly curiosity that helps him vitally in his undertaking. The time of the play is the mid-

dle sixties and it is the General Grant of that period that Burr impersonates. The story of "The Littlest Rebel" is one of exquisite sweetness and humanity, dealing rather with the heart-robbers of those who fought in the Civil war than with the gross problems of the Rebellion, or the never-to-be-forgotten incidents of the strife. "The Littlest Rebel" aims to preserve those old traditions which we cannot afford to forget; it does preserve them in its tender story and the cruel background of war which sets that story in relief.

DANGEROUS FETISHES

Death to Holders of Shah's Daggers.
A Collar With Misfortune.
From Harper's Weekly.

The Egyptians embalmed their dead for the purpose of preserving their bodies for the day of resurrection, placed 3,000 years ahead; hence the most terrible calamities were to be visited upon the heads of any irreverent enough to interfere in any manner with the program. The case is cited of the lid of a sarcophagus, now in the British museum, which was engraved upon it the effigy of a priestess of Amon-Ra. This was discovered in 1889, and trouble broke at once.

The five men who found the covered lid within a short time of each other, the men who transported it from its place of discovery were likewise unfortunate in various ways, while the servant who took the object to the museum, the photographer who was called in to take a picture of it, and the archaeologist who trans-

lated the inscription were one by one overtaken by a series of disasters. The late shaft of Persia possessed a dagger which, according to tradition, would make invincible whoever concealed it about his clothing, but if once used the person using it would die by it. It is said that this dagger is one of the oldest in the world, and has been "used" but five times in history—always justifying the prophecy that it would likewise cause the death of the user.

In 1906 a business man in St. Petersburg acquired at an auction sale a collar for which he paid \$10,000. It had been made 120 years earlier by a Parisian jeweler at the order of a member of the royal family who had worn this collar perished in the French revolution, and the man who sold it in that city to get money for his sojourn in exile. Subsequently it changed ownership frequently, always bringing misfortune to its possessor.

Finally it was sold to a Russian prince for \$20,000, and he gave it to the dancer, Fanny, who lost her health and was compelled to part with it, and it passed into the collection of Linievitch. This man died suddenly at Monte Carlo, and his heir lost the collar and everything else he possessed in play. The man who then purchased the collar (the 1906) lived in the greatest harmony with his wife and family, but almost at once developed acute mania and ended by killing his wife.

Similar cases may be cited, and alienists attribute them to autosuggestion or to self-hypnotism. A young nobleman, who died in an automobile accident in Nice in 1893, had on his finger a ring bearing the inscription that at a critical moment in his life he would "lose his head." He did lose his head, and his life by becoming confused at a moment when a slight turn to the right would have saved him.

One very surprising thing was some years ago touched for by Mr. Mace, at one time at the head of the Paris police. He said that at different times five dead bodies had been brought to the morgue, each one of which had a ring with this inscription: "All who have worn this ring have died miserably, like me."

WHY ENGLISH DRIVERS "KEEP TO THE LEFT"

The Rule of the Road Began When Everybody Went Armed—For Same Reason Pedestrians "Keep to the Right."

From the London Globe.

The origin of the "Rule of the Road" and "Rule of the Pavement" is interesting to trace. With the majority of cases, right-handed, carries his weapon in the right hand, and when mounted, holds his reins in the left hand. The left side of a horseman is, therefore, his weakest side. In days when every passerby was a possible opponent, the custom naturally arose of meeting such possible opponents on the most effective side for attack or defense; that is, right hand to right hand, or keeping to the left.

Later, when wheeled transport, driven from the box seat, in the same manner, carried his weapons, the "Custom of the Road" held good, but for a different reason—the reins being held in the left hand, in part from inherited custom, and in part to enable the whip to be wielded by the right hand. The position of the driver was on the right of the box seat, and the natural method of meeting opposing traffic was on the side where the best view of one's own and of the opposing wheeled was obtainable—on the left side, or keeping to the left.

"Keep to the Right," the rule of the pavement, also dates from ancient times, when every man was a possible opponent. The left hand, not being hampered by reins, was free to use the shield actively for purposes of offense and defense, and a dismounted man being able to turn with quickness and ease, his left side became the stronger for other attack or defense; hence the custom of meeting, pedestrian traffic, left hand to left hand, or by keeping to the right.

The origin of the Continental custom of all traffic keeping to the right is not clear, but it is generally understood to date from the Napoleonic era.

HEADLESS CATS STARTLE NEW YORK

May Become Popular if It Develops That They Cannot Caterwaul. Chance for Society to Develop New Freak Pets. Expert Backs Up Hetty Green's Opinion That Vacations Are Useless—Department Stores Hit on New Scheme to Stop Queer Feminine Graft—Imports for Past Month Set New High Record, Which May Stand for Years—Broadway Sees 50-Year-Old Horse Car Beat Newest Electric in Race in City's First Street Car Pageant.

NEW YORK.—As the culmination of a long series of freak pets, including monkeys, strange toy dogs and queer animals brought from all parts of the world, New York is now facing the possibility of a craze for headless cats. As a result of the recent surgical congress here it has been demonstrated that it is possible to remove the head from a cat without pain or disturbance and keep the rest of the animal for a considerable time. New York has always been quick to take up strange pets—as society fads, but should the headless cat eventually achieve popularity it will doubtless be for utilitarian reasons, and because of the backing of flat and tenement dwellers who find their sleep disturbed nightly by feline concerts. Before the headless cat achieves popularity in the field, however, there are two questions to be answered over which controversy is now raging. The first of these involves the question as to the manner of feeding a headless cat, and the second the unsettled controversy between those who, on the one side, claim that a cat disturbs the night by means of its mouth, as opposed to those who hold that the lungs are responsible for the unwelcome sounds. Should the first contention prove to be correct, the headless cat is almost certain to become popular here although there is considerable inquiry as to what is to become of the catless head. Various other complications made the advent of the headless cat as a pet of uncertain date, but as the practicality of such an animal has been demonstrated and its advantages are understood it seems to be only a question as to whether it will be taken up for utilitarian reasons or a freak society last.

Are Vacations Necessary?

That the normal human being does not only need a vacation but is wasting time and impairing his usefulness by taking one is the dictum just put forth by an expert which is likely to be regarded with much more incredulity six months from now. That the human machine should rest only during sleep is the oldest tenet of the new doctrine, which in this respect is likely to prove unpopular with millionaires and noble alike, and only likely to become popular with those few who regard vacations as a waste of time. The rules laid down for those who desire to achieve this point of view include injunctions to sleep all that is possible, to get rid of all physical ailments, to waste no effort, never to worry and never to allow the mind to dwell on a disastrous subject. There are other additions, but these alone have already caused much comment among those who could most closely comply with the first suggestion by reason of its liberating habit which enables it to sleep for five months at a stretch, and that anyone who could get rid of all physical ailments would need no advice as to vacations. The last how to keep the mind from dwelling on subjects which may not be useful, or how to keep from worrying is not indicated. Except for these and a few other exceptions, however, persons who find the annual vacation a burden will doubtless be able to apply the new doctrine. But in spite of the eminence of the author of the proposal to abolish vacations, it is not believed that the cure will receive any popular test.

"Putting One Over" on Feminine Grafters.

The latest development of the graft exposing fraud that is now sweeping through New York life is the revelation that women of wealth and good standing have been "put over" by less than the ranks of the grafters. Not only do those ladies take graft but they go out and get it and the situation has now reached a point where the department stores which have been the worst sufferers have organized to pro-

tect themselves. The ladies have of course been officially shocked to hear the right name given to their practice which was one of the oldest and simplest of gentle grafts. The lady who felt that none of her evening gowns would do for a particularly brilliant occasion would saunter into a store during the early afternoon, look over and try on gowns till she found the handmaiden one that she could wear, and order it sent home immediately "on approval." Next day she would return the gown saying that her husband did not like it, or that the color was all changed when she got it in the daylight. The store people, though they knew from the feel of the fabric that the gown had been worn for an evening, could not prove, for a customer, even a bad one, is always in the right, and the store is always in the wrong when it comes to a difference of opinion. The department stores' cure for the trouble is simple and effective. They now paste a label of filmy paper on the sleeve or back of each gown in a contrasting color, big enough to be seen three blocks away. A tag for an ordinary sewed cloth label could be removed, but the light paper, stuck on with a preparation that cannot harm the cloth, has to be torn off in scraps. If the label is not in place the gown is regarded as sold and there's an end to it.

High October Imports.

Figures which have just been compiled on the traffic at the port of New York for October indicate that that was the greatest month of foreign trade that the city has ever seen. And in view of the present outlook in the dock situation here with small prospects of gaining soon the longer piers which are so urgently needed by the commerce of the port, it is regarded as probable that the October rush of foreign trade will prove to be the largest monthly volume that will pass through the Narrows for some time. Imports alone totalled more than \$109,000,000 for October or \$8,000,000 in excess of the best previous record. That means a larger sum paid for New York imports in one month than the yearly revenues of Canada and China combined. At the same rate a year's imports here would come to \$1,308,000,000 which is more than the national debt of the United States or of the German empire. Exports at the same time reached \$72,000,000 or within \$2,000,000 of the previous monthly record.

New York's Street Car Pageant.

One of the strangest races ever run hereabouts resulted the other day in the victory of an old four-wheeled horse car over the most modern double-decked electric after a brush that lasted for seven miles of crowded Broadway. Incidentally the citizens of the town had a chance to see a unique display of the progress of street railway equipment in the metropolis. In fairness to the double decker it should perhaps be explained that the horse car was started ahead on the same tracks and never left the rails. The horse car men do not hesitate to drive off the track for a block or two in order to get past an obstacle, so by the horse car racing rules the old car won the day. It was a vehicle which had been in service in New York in 1860, and it had a clear track because it was the head of the only historical street car procession ever held; so far as New York has found out. Following in its train were old cable cars of the nineties, some of them remodeled into electric "bloomers" on four-wheeled affairs that ride like rocking horses. There were also the ordinary "pay-as-you-enter" cars of the progress of street railway equipment, and a double-decked electric car, less cars that have the Broadway run where the conductor sits in the middle like a cabbie, and finally the new double-deckers two stories high with an upstairs smoking room.

LONGACRE.

American Girl Who Has Never Studied Abroad Joins the Metropolitan

Miss Vera Curtis, Who Will Sing Soprano Roles in Grand Opera This Season, Hopes to Prove the Efficiency of Our Teachers.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A little more than a year ago, when an unknown young woman who had never been out of America and had practically no operatic experience sent word to Alfred Hertz of the Metropolitan Opera company that she wished to have her voice tried for operatic work, that very busy man refused to see her. He had never heard of her, and what she told him did not sound particularly promising. It was not until she had been singing in the streets of Philadelphia and had been noticed by Alfred Hertz, the next day.

Vera Curtis is preparing now to sing 24 soprano roles with the Metropolitan company this year. She has very little experience, but she has a voice. Her rehearsals will begin in a few weeks. She is to sing all of Albin Gluck's parts and several others besides, and she is to sing in four languages. It is a large order for an inexperienced girl to fill, and Miss Curtis admits that it is a heavy, unduly hard work, but it means that in signing a contract with the Metropolitan company she has come suddenly into the first results of years of hard training and the first taste of success.

When I knew that I was to be put on the list of the Metropolitan's new sopranos this year, there was one thing that pleased me particularly, and that I think is quite self-evident," she said. "That is that I have been given this position after studying only in America. I have never been to Europe. I have never studied anywhere but Boston and New York and I don't think there is another more

singer who, even if she is an American, has not had some training abroad."

Miss Curtis's first appointment with Alfred Hertz was for the day before Easter, and when the first request to meet the conductor came it seemed to her that it would be quite impossible to see him at that time. She was soprano soloist at St. Marks church, New York, and she had had five extra services to sing during Holy week. On Easter Sunday she was to sing the long Easter service, and she was to sing the Easter service on the Tuesday following. Miss Curtis was to start with the Russian Symphony orchestra for a seven weeks' concert tour. In addition to her church work she had been rehearsing for the concert.

"When I heard that Mr. Hertz wanted to see me on that day of all days," she said, "it just seemed to me that I was too dead tired to go. And then I knew that if I was in any chance to get into opera work, I had to go. I had to manage it somehow. Even though I felt that I might not be doing myself justice when I was so tired and tired, I couldn't let the one opportunity go by."

"Never as long as I live shall I forget that hearing before Mr. Hertz. Of course, he made me sing. He made me sing all sorts of things. And then he tried out my musical knowledge, examined the way I breathed, went into all kinds of technical details. I don't think there was one thing that could possibly have been thought of in the examination of a person's voice that Mr. Hertz omitted that day. I told him I was under contract for the Symphony tour two days later, so he would have to do the whole thing at that one sitting. And he certainly did."

The next day—Easter—I sang for Mr. Gatti-Casazza. It was just after the long service at the church, and I was really tired. But if I was I really enjoyed it. I was so glad. And then the next day I started a three-year contract with the Metropolitan company, the day after that I sang on my concert tour. And now I



"THE MARRIAGE OF KILTY" At the Barns, All This Week.

am ready to being rehearsals. They won't commence for several weeks; the season opens Nov. 11, and rehearsals start three weeks before that. But there are certain details to arrange, and a good deal of work to do first."

Physical Strength Necessary.

Miss Curtis is a tall, beautiful, athletic-looking young woman with a great deal of golden-brown hair, and big, merry, dark eyes. She says that it takes tremendous physical strength to succeed in vocal music, and she looks very strong and energetic herself. She has only been studying for eight years, and she is a very young woman to be chosen for an important place in the Metropolitan opera company.

"I have always been singing," ever since I was a little girl," she remarked, "and I have always been interested in musical technique as well. All through the years that was at school at home in Bridgeport, Conn., I studied the piano, and I have found that to be of immense help to my vocal work."

"When I was 17 I went to Boston to learn to sing. I began work under William L. Whitely, and stayed with him for four years. During that time I sang in several churches, although I had no church position. Finally, after four years, I made up my mind to go to New York. Just at that time I was offered a position as soprano soloist with the Park Street church in Boston, but I had set my heart on going to New York, and so I refused the offer."

"I had no thought of doing anything but concert work. That was my ultimate ambition. I was very glad, of course, to get a place in a church choir, and I hoped I could go on to real success in concert. But I never thought of such a thing as singing in opera. It was my teacher in New York who first put that in my head."

"I entered the Institute of Musical Art and studied under George Henschel for a year, and he used to say I ought to try opera. Then he went away, and I didn't know to whom I could go. I was uncertain about the other teachers here; and all of a sudden I heard that Victor Maurel was in New York and had classes. And I began to want to go to him. I knew what a great singer he was, and what an excellent teacher. I couldn't get rid of that little idea of opera singing that Mr. Henschel had given me. But I never dreamed that I would become one of Maurel's regular pupils; he is so particular and so exacting when I went to him, but I had determined to take a few class lessons with him at least—if he would take me. Well, he did, and he became very much interested in my voice, and began at

once to urge opera. So I definitely decided that that was what I was going to do. I gave up everything else, almost, and for three years I have worked as I never thought any one could work until I tried it myself."

"M. Maurel is very severe, very difficult, very exacting. I have had to work so hard under him that I don't expect to find the opera work rigorous at all. I have had splendid training, and I am used to hard work."

Miss Curtis has sung for several years in St. Marks church in New York, and has been on several concert tours. Once, two years ago, she joined a small opera company in Chicago for one week, and sang Alda six times. That has been her only opera experience.

During the coming year in the Metropolitan company she will sing in German, English, French and Italian. Her roles will include Alda, Mimì, Marguerite, Euridice, Nedda in "Pagliacci," Santuzza in "Cavalleria," Julietta in "Tales of Hoffman," Micaela in "Carmen," Venus in "Tannhauser," six other German parts, and some less well known roles in French and Italian opera, as well as songs in English.

"I am so glad to have the varied repertoire," she said. "It is so much better training. Ambitious" when the question was asked, "Oh, my ambitions are boundless. But it's too early to talk of those, isn't it?"

GOOD NEWS FOR FAT MEN Many of the World's Geniuses Were of Unusual Weight.

From Answers, London.

Those cynics who would jeer at stout men as being dull witted must stand confounded.

"History contains many cases of genius clad in abundant flesh. Napoleon had more than an inclination to embonpoint. Doctor Johnson was stout, as was also his disciple, Boswell. Balzac, the famous French novelist, was so enormous that a wit once described it as a day's exercise to walk around him. Another French writer, Eugene Sue, was so stout that he used even to partake of vinegar in the vain effort to reduce his girth. And he wrote 'The Wandering Jew.'"

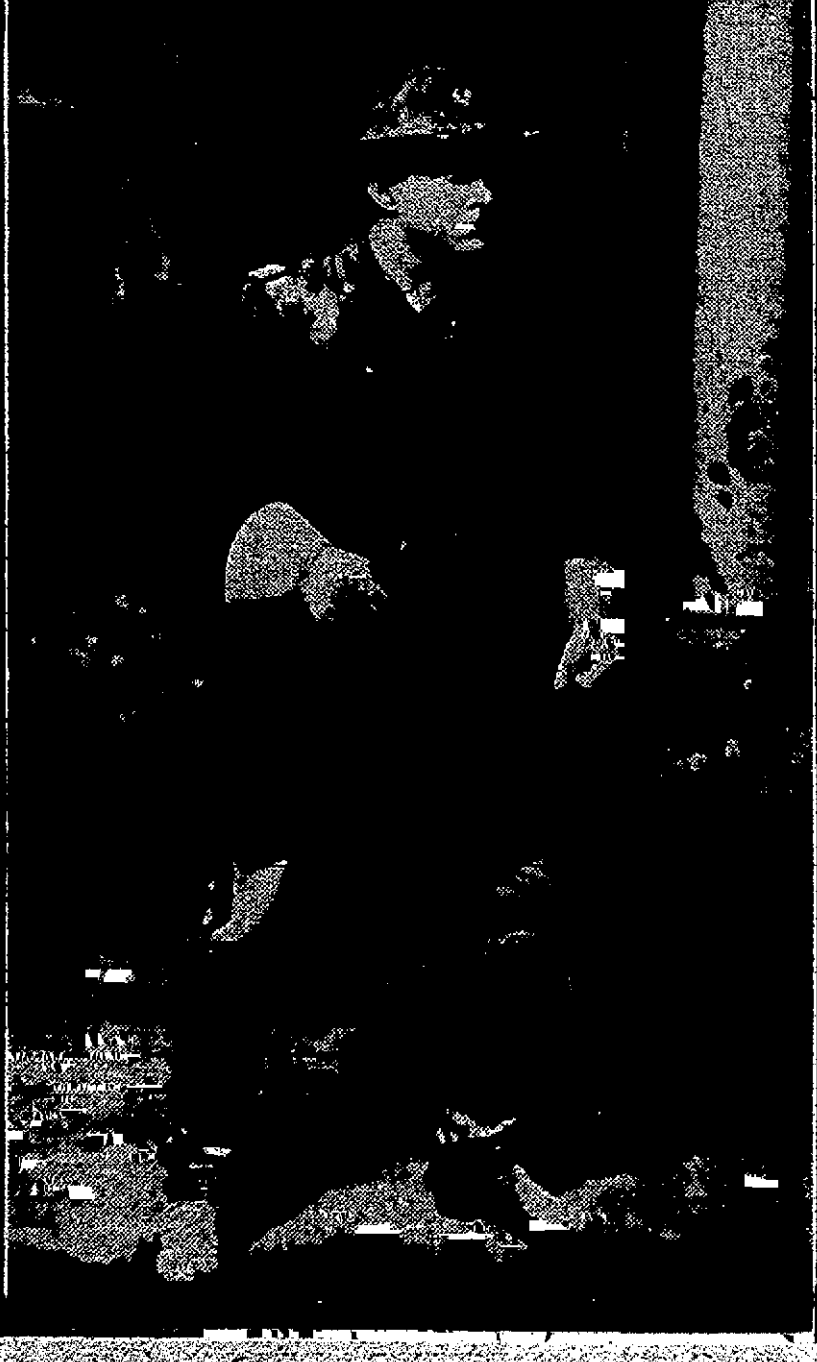
Singers of all times have been well covered, owing to the exercise of the vocal chords improving their breathing, and one composer at least—Rossini—is said that he never saw his knees for six years.

In the woolen trade, during the last 10 years Great Britain has made nearly five times as much progress as Germany, and 15 times as much as France.



Miss Helen Thorne, whom the Barns management had the pleasure of introducing in "The Prince Chap" this summer, is the elder of the above two children. She is to play at the Broadway Theatre, Denver, all this week in "The Littlest Rebel." She has secured a 10-year contract with Dustin Farnum's company.

From time to time we look forward to the pleasure of reporting the success of others of the Barns players who close their season with "The Marriage of Kilty" this week.



DUSTIN FARNUM

In "The Littlest Rebel" which comes to the Grand Opera House, Monday Night, January 6.

THE GREATEST WOMAN in SUFFRAGE

"The Occident Keeps Her Word Better Than the Orient."

"No Place in the World Can Compare With the Holy Land in Squalor and Hopelessness."

"The Triumph of the Women of Bohemia Is of Greater Importance Than the Addition of Four Stars in Our Suffrage Flag."

"The Men's League for Suffrage Has Been a Blessing to Us. It Represents the Thinking Men of Our Country the Brains of Our Colleges, of Commerce and Literature."

And the Greatest Story Ever Written About Her.

By Woodrow Wilson



Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the Greatest Woman in Suffrage.

NEVER discourage a woman who has an idea that she wishes to work out for herself; the chief element in suffrage solidarity to-day is the individual idea that has been carried through.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, foremost in the cause in the United States, and president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, who has returned from her eighteen months world tour of investigation and organization of "Votes for Women," following the convention at Stockholm, is authority for the foregoing statements. Mrs. Catt is already preparing for the next world's suffrage meeting, Budapest in June, when as president, she will be shown the fruits of her good thinking and much, much more.

"Susan B. Anthony once said to me," began Mrs. Catt in the dawn of a talk with her in her pretty and spacious apartment at 2 West Eighty-sixth street. "When women approach you with ideas they think will tend to promote the value of suffrage, listen well, and even if you do not comprehend what it is all about, or instinctively feel little faith in the project, don't denote discouragement by word or sign, but tell them to go ahead and see how they make out."

"For example," resumed Mrs. Catt, "the women of Bohemia have elected a woman member of the Diet, and the women have no vote. When they first told me of the plan, I couldn't quite see how they might accomplish it, but they persisted three years and now they have won."

WHEN Mrs. Catt was a very young school teacher in Iowa, she was chosen to fill a vacancy in the superintendency of the schools; the following year she was elected to the same position by the Board of Education, and she had plenty of men's opponents. In those days women superintendents were not known, and thus she has much of the courage necessary to bid others go ahead.

"I heard a remarkable story once showing that nothing can keep a woman back, if she is sincere, persistent and resolute," said Mrs. Catt. "This woman lived in a Middle Western town, was married to a man who begrudged her even the money for household necessities, and never gave her any for herself, although he was in tolerably good circumstances."

"She stood it as long as she could and then she rebelled in a definite way. She collected some of the bills, found she had sufficient to start with, took a train west as far as it went and found herself in Bozeman, Montana."

"She heard of a vacancy in the railroad's management caused by the death of the auditor, and applied for it again and again until finally she got it. She saved about \$7,000, but didn't let her ambition and when the whistle blew at night."

"The town was full of men who easily parted with their wages and were invariably short, so she loaned them money at her own rate of interest."

"In the town was a poor little helpless man who although he had a fine head, possessed a withered body. The woman, who had been divorced from her husband on the ground of desertion, made his acquaintance and proposed marriage to him. She told him she needed protection, that life in a Western town was too difficult for a lone woman—all she asked of him was to let the world know him as her husband."

"HE had a pretty good lumber business and saw no objection to a wife. So they were married and she resigned her position. In a few days the lumber yards burned."

"Well, haven't you any other property? Haven't you anything at all?" she asked.

"Yes, I've got a claim in Idaho," he answered. "It looked like a good mine once, but I guess there isn't anything to it."

"Guess nothing," she replied. "We'll see."

"She took all her savings and invested them in the mine and she found gold. It was called the Spotted

Horse Mine and she worked it herself, clearing a million dollars."

"Then she took the little helpless husband and returned to her old town with all the jewels and clothes she could buy on the way. She built a regular mansion in the fashionable locality and life was a long holiday for her. She said the happiest moment of her life was one day when her own carriage splashed mud over her stung ex-husband."

"Women are strange and wonderful creatures," continued the leader, "and it is wise not to trifle or interfere with their determined efforts."

"Then you think the hand that waves the hatchet should not be stayed?"

"I don't criticize it—it is the English militant's way of working things out."

Mrs. Catt bears no resemblance to the American idea of a militant. She has rare gentleness and force combined. She is feminine in voice, dress, environment, yet she is the most successful organizer for suffrage in the world. She is logical, courteous, tolerant, gracious and iron-willed. And she is not excessively optimistic.

"I DAHO, Utah and Colorado came into suffrage during the Populist wave," she declared. "Not that this was brought about through Populists, but through the unrest of the times. The remaining suffrage States were admitted through the insurgents' wave and it will be the same tide that will carry other States soon to victory. After that I look for a reaction, but the pivotal suffrage State is New York. If it goes for equal suffrage others will immediately follow. All the forces for and against are in operation here."

"Why did you become a suffragist and when?" I asked.

"I wish I knew," she returned. "I was one when a child—I couldn't see why women were not citizens. Finally I converted my parents to my way of thinking, and before they died they were sympathizers with the cause. I often wish I had been converted to it so I might appreciate and work out the best and surest way to convert others."

"Does the hope for suffrage in the United States rest with the young women, the schooled fighters of the 'silent' women?"

"At the convention in Philadelphia I realized that the age of an advocate doesn't matter. I saw some young women who are reactionaries and some old ones as well."

"Do you think State and national suffrage societies have in themselves accomplished much in the way of converts?"

"They have persistently, consistently worked—fighting valiantly when it seemed all the odds were against them."

"DON'T you think a great factor in the recent suffrage growth was the labors of Mrs. Mackay and other women of similar influence, character and breeding?"

"They had tremendous hearing on it," she returned. "Don't you think their partisanship or their example gave a great many women the courage to express their convictions, women who had refrained from doing so before for fear they would be laughed at?"

"That accounts very well for our additional prosperity," she said.

"And Jane Adams' interest in suffrage isn't that of more value than the presence of a little amendment tucked away in the constitution, forbidding members to ally themselves with political parties?" I protested.

"Miss Adams' influence is far reaching and the convention certainly was with her," she responded. "Now if Mrs. Catt had not agreed don't you see she would have destroyed the beauty and power of that statement about never discouraging a woman who wants to set about to prove something."

"Furthermore, Mrs. Catt, don't you think that the Men's League for Suffrage has aroused intelligent sympathy and support?"

"It has been a blessing to us, we cannot overestimate its value—it represents the thinking men of our country, the brains of our colleges, commerce, literature."

"MRS. BELMONT is another telling force, her sincerity—her definite grasp and understanding, her zealous devotion—hasn't she, too, helped?" I asked.

"Her work, her results show we needed her," answered Mrs. Catt.

Mrs. Catt reviewed the pioneer integrity of the suffragists, showing the foundation of Votes for Women was laid by careful organizations, State and national, until to-day, society, labor, the stage, the farmer's wife and the clerk's mother, are regarding equal suffrage as a nearly accomplished fact. A force in the destiny of the nation.

Of course there will be political hills to climb and reactionary heart beats and amendment headaches to live through and overcome, and streets to be marched and propaganda to be distributed.

"When you have surmounted all obstacles, and

vanquished the last enemy, will all the legislatures have voted for and all the people have approved, what will you do then, what will then be left for you to do?"

"Vote," she uttered simply.

Naturally, as her suffrage aims are not bound by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, she regards the triumph of the women of Bohemia as of equally great importance as the new stars in the suffrage flag.

"What do you hope from the Budapest convention?"

"I have been promised actual reports from the different countries showing the status of suffrage everywhere, not the status of the women, we know that. But so far I find the Occident keeps her promises better than the Orient."

"It is a long way from the harem to the suffrage platform," I began.

"The Turkish women will find it. I found that nearly all the women in the countries—the representative women—want to bring about their own organization. We held meetings in China, Japan, South Africa, Havana, the Philippines, India."

"Egypt and Turkey?" I cut in.

"Not yet, but Turkey is alive."

"THE Holy Land—did you put a little suffrage spirit into it?"

"That is the most ungodly, the most uninteresting, the most revolting, repulsive place."

"Did you lose the glamour for it, that superstitious radiance we are supposed to inherit?"

"I never had it; I don't fancy it in the least. There is not one decent, redeemable thing about it. I don't know any country I can compare to it in squalor and actual hopelessness."

The Holy Land was saved from further attack by the arrival of Miss Mary Garrett Hay, the president of the Woman Suffrage Party, and the late president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Miss Hay, in her last moment of office, saw the federation endorse Votes for Women and she relinquished the gavel with a smile.

Miss Hay was still wearing the smile and it became her wonderfully. She has a face made for pleasant lines, and it invariably lives up to all that is expected of it.

"Mrs. Catt was telling me of the one uninspiring spot in the world," I explained to Miss Hay.

"The memory of it is the most thrilling thing about it, I gather," said Miss Hay. "Why don't you let her land in California?"

"I did land there," said Mrs. Catt. "I got in the day before election and I forgot the fatigue of the world's travels—I would be happier still if I could arrive into women voting New York. The ballot wasn't difficult for the California women to secure. Their fight can in no way compare with ours, but there will be this satisfaction about ours, we will carry negative, positive and doubtful States with us. We have fairly well dis-

Turkish Women Are Finding a Way From the Harem to the Platform.

"More Suffrage States Can Be Admitted Through the Insurgents' Wave, and Then I Look for a Reaction."

"When Women Approach You With Ideas, Never Discourage Them By Word or Sign, But Tell Them to Go Ahead."

"Women Are Strange and Wonderful Creatures; It Is Wise Not to Trifle or Interfere With Their Determined Efforts."

posed of those busy little bees, the ants, and their canyons of disapproval to our work."

AN anti can't very well progress, as her weapons of warfare are chiefly the phrases she learned by heart long ago and has repeated over since. As combatants they aren't exciting enough to be picturesque, and rocking chairs in a living room form a weak defense from the enemy.

"We are not attacking the ants," went on Mrs. Catt, "though we never miss an opportunity to convert one."

"I was fair to them when the resolution was before the State Federation," spoke up Miss Hay. "Though my heart was thumping, thumping for success."

"Is there anything I haven't answered?" asked Mrs. Catt. "If not, I'll begin on a speech I must deliver."

"Will you have time to finish it before you are off for Budapest?" I questioned.

"That makes me think—I ought to rest a little before I begin again. Have I time?" she asked of Miss Hay.

"You haven't anything to do next Tuesday afternoon, nor two weeks from Thursday, nor the last Saturday in January," replied Miss Hay.

"That is something to look forward to," announced Mrs. Catt, by way of demonstrating she couldn't be anything but optimistic if she had a chance.

A WORD OR TWO

SINCE the death of Henry Laboulaye the stories connected with him have been innumerable. One of the best yarns tells about the time that "Labby" was going into Germany on a pleasure trip, and was held up at the frontier by the Customs officers. For some reason they suspected him of having contraband, and consequently they took everything out of his trunk and scattered them on the platform.

Of course, the editor of Truth was indignant, and when the German officials were finished with the examination he ordered them to restore the things to his trunk.

"You'll have to repack those trunks," he said.

"That is not our affair," replied the Germans.

"Then I'll stay right here until you do pack them," said "Labby," and "I'll make you sorry you're alive, too," he added.

Then he ostentatiously called for a telegraph blank, on which he wrote "Prince von Bismarck, Berlin. Regret cannot dine with your Highness to-morrow. Determined here by impertinent Customs officials, who decline to do their duty."

The Customs officials got one look at the telegram. They began madly to pack the trunks, held the train until the delayed luggage was aboard, and then bowed "Labby" into his compartment with all the honors of war.

A YOUNG man and his wife, accompanied by their two children, a boy and a girl, entered a street car and sat down on one of the side seats. The little girl was a beauty, while the boy, with his strongly marked features and freckled skin, was quite the opposite.

Directly across the aisle sat two women, evidently a mother and daughter. The younger of the two looked critically at the children, afterward scrutinizing the parents. Then she turned to the older lady, smiled, and made a whispered remark. The young man, who had been watching her, leaned forward.

"Madame," he said, "you are quite right. The girl fortunately looks like her mother and the boy looks like me."

That he had guessed accurately what was passing in her mind her look of confusion left no doubt.

"Always mind your own business," said the sage. "It doesn't pay to get mixed up in other people's quarrels."

"Oh, I don't know," replied the young man. "I'm a lawyer."

"What, giving up already, my boy?" said a gentle man to a youthful suitor. "You must bring a little more patience with you another time."

"I brought enough patience with me, mister, but didn't bring enough worms!"

She—You said you were going to marry an artist and now you're engaged to a dentist.

Flo—Well, isn't he an artist? He draws from real life!

RACKETTY-PACKETTY HOUSE and ITS FRIENDS

A Story of the Newest Theatrical Experiment, the
"Children's Playhouse."

By JANE T. VALE.

(Pictures Drawn by Harrison Cady, Copyrighted by the Century Company, from the Book, "Racketty-Packetty House.")



HARRISON CADY

"She Put Her Ragged Old Apron Over Her Face and Cried."

IT IS a place where children are really wanted in New York, the Children's Theatre, a miniature playhouse on the roof of the Century, where they are flocking every afternoon between school hours and bedtime to see the educational and amusing production of "Racketty-Packetty House," written by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" distinction.

This maker of juvenile plays is supreme in the art of writing for children. Watch the expectant look on their faces as they approach the boxes and stalls of the theatre built just for them. See the imaginations kindle and flare in the process of development and realize that the dramatic instinct in children has found an outlet at last.

"Children instinctively have always liked classic comedies," said George Tyler of Liebler & Co., the creative manager who was the first to think out the idea of a Children's Theatre and put the scheme into execution, aided and abetted by the financial sympathy and endorsement of William K. Vanderbilt.

"I am referring to those plays that have entertained them in the past. They have wanted their imaginations aroused while the pleasure was going on," declared Mr. Tyler. "They need it. Their brains are dramatic; their fancies are always exalted. They like to think themselves into parts and act out the situations. They are full of inventions, discoveries."

When did you first take up the brain or heart of a child as a specialty? I asked.

"Children interest me," he replied, "but I never was able before to experiment with my convictions. It is not a visionary project when you look at it. Aside from the development it will bring to them it has a money-making side to it. The Century Theatre is a costly institution and the theatre on the roof will balance things nicely, I think."

Mr. Tyler is a man who never is too busy to be courteous. He has a frank, genial smile and an ingenious way of saying in simple, well-rounded sentences the opinions or conclusions he has arrived at after years of varied experiences as manager, producer, promoter of talent. So he doesn't stoop mentally when he talks of children and their place as playgoers in the community. He recognizes them as an intelligent force to be reckoned with carefully, wisely.

"I couldn't think of any one but Mrs. Burnett," he went on, "when I saw the theatre was to be a certainty. Most authors write down to children. Children do not want their brains patronized. Mrs. Burnett knows the heart and the mind of a child. She is a child when she entertains for them. She knows them physically. She knows them humanly. She appreciates them as comrades, friends. She doesn't bore them with an analysis

of their brains, but their own brains grow and open up to her. She tells the story they think they have been trying to work out for themselves. I didn't want a fairy tale. I wanted something more vital, and I have it in "Racketty-Packetty House." Isn't that a wonderful name for a child to hear and fasten onto?"

"Racketty-Packetty" was originally written in book form.

TAKE, for instance, the foreword to "Racketty-Packetty House," resumed Mr. Tyler. "Mrs. Burnett, writing as Queen Crosspatch, the teller of the tale, says:

"Now this is the story about the doll family that I liked and the doll family I didn't. When you read it you are to remember something I am going to tell you. This is it: If you think dolls never do anything you don't see them do you are very much mistaken."

"When people are not looking at them they can do anything they choose. They can dance and sing and play on the piano, and have all sorts of fun. But they can only move about and talk when people turn their backs and are not looking. If any one looks they must stop. Fairies know this, and, of course, fairies visit in all the dolls' houses where the dolls are agreeable. They will not associate, though, with dolls that are not nice. They never call or leave their cards at a doll's house where the dolls are proud or bad-tempered. They are very particular. If you are conceited or ill-tempered yourself you will never know a fairy as long as you live."

"The play should prove a tremendous moral force with children," said Mr. Tyler, "for it is a most convincing argument against snobbery and other forms of selfishness."

"My aim is to create a repertoire of plays that contain an imaginative appeal."

"Are many plays for children submitted to you?"

"Thousands, thousands. It is more difficult to write a child's play than the ordinary person realizes. Children don't want to be preached at. They will be shown, providing the moral truths and purposes are pleasantly disguised and the thread of the story doesn't unravel or get loose in the telling."

"Taking heed for children is not a child's game. They have had in the past 'Little Lord Fauntleroy,' 'Peter Pan,' 'Blue Bird,' 'Milkie James in the Little Princess,' and they have had 'Hansel and Gretel' at the Opera and 'Marceline at the Hippodrome,' but they never felt before they were specially wanted on Broadway. Oh, yes, and there was Grimm's 'Snow White' at the Little Theatre."

In addition our performances start with a half-hour of kinemacolor pictures, all of an educational, character, actual lessons in manual training, history, and

almost every subject where we can show action, progress. We will show the construction of jigs, automobiles, ships, engines. We will travel to England, France, Russia, Turkey, China, Japan, South America, Africa, California, New Orleans, the Philippines, the Great Lakes, the mines in Idaho, the ranches, the plains, the North Pole, the Indians, the Indians, the tunnels in Europe, the way to the last the sunny coast of the Mediterranean, the land of the Midnight Sun. Really there is nothing we shall not traverse or encompass in our pictures."

Might be a good thing, I thought, I uttered aloud.

There will be no law keeping time away, but the parties aren't for them."

Will there be leads of star dressing rooms, or other things in theatres that are wanted to bring on human emotion, malice and all such nobilities?

"Not a star. The most important role is given to Master Gabriel, the little comedian best known to children as Buster Brown and Little Nemo, as he has appeared in these comedies."

Gabriel plays Peter Piper, a doll who once inhabited a grand castle until it fell into the shabby state suggested by the play's title. Peter Piper's name, too, was once grand, having been nothing less than Charles Edward Stuart. Peter the philosopher and doesn't worry. He tells his playmates, "Well, we have been called Meg and Peg and Kibblesnack and Gustigibus and Peter Piper instead of our real names, and we live in a house called Racketty-Packetty House. Who cares? Let's join hands and have a dance."

All youngsters were reared by Hugh Lord, stage manager for Liebler & Co., and what a great number came to him for parties. They were accompanied by their parents or other members of the household whose health was sufficient to stand the journey. At the relatives wanted then to be members of the first company in the Children's Theatre, and Mr. Lord was quite worn out choosing. He had a real "Racketty-Packetty" brain after each day's selection and when it came to rehearsal he admitted that "The Garden of Allah" and "The Daughter of Heaven" were as child's play to this latest effort of his career.

Mothers knew and insisted they were leading future Bernhards by the hand when they brought their offspring to Mr. Lord, or were so abiding their sons to art, believing the world would see late editions of Mansfield, Beerholm Tree, Sir Henry Irving, Otis Skinner, Forbes Robertson.

Mr. Lord picked out the most promising and proceeded to develop them in "Racketty-Packetty" parts.

"Lord admits he is earning his salary," said Mr. Tyler.

Mr. Tyler had such a wholesome, human under-



She Did All the Kitchen Work.

standing way with him that I wanted to ask him if after all this Children's Theatre was not a tribute to his mother, but his practical business air sidetracked the query.

American men have a way of bluffing off sentiment, but an American woman knows the tenderness, impulse, thought and courage back of such a venture as the Children's Theatre. It isn't all commerce. If it were it would have been invented in Wall Street.

Sentiment that is not actuated by the moving spirit of cordial sympathy and love cannot be successfully launched, no matter how fancifully one designates the motive nor how smartly one dresses the idea.

It was the manifest sincerity of Mr. Tyler's purpose that permeated the place. If he was merely playing the part then he is a better actor than any man on our stage to-day.

I was so busy thinking of this new project and its manifold pleasure and vast significance that I almost forgot to take a real look at the playhouse. But I did find the presence of mind essentially to take a look-in on the roof, and I challenge any child who beholds its beauty and charm not to take a proprietary interest in it at a glance.

To speak of this new theatre as "miniature" is in some respects misleading, for while it has but one floor, surrounded by twelve corklike boxes, it has a seating capacity of 800. Yes, it is doubtful if the same degree of intimacy ever has been obtained before in a theatre.

And this is why the roof is arched and grained, the



HARRISON CADY

Market Day at Racketty-Packetty House.

size is low and has the general appearance of a stage in a toy theatre in a romantic gutter, and the seats are somewhat lower than those of the ordinary theatre.

The frame of the proscenium is decorated with a frieze, a playful adaptation of the Italian art of the middle of the sixteenth century, modeled by Philip Martin, who finds special inspiration in children's subjects. The base of this frieze is supported with bits of animal life illustrative of the fables of Aesop and La Fontaine. This idea is carried out through the whole interior of the building through eight pictures in cameo-relief in the spandrels of the orchestra to the boxes. The general color scheme is French gray and ivory, given play by light tints and suggestive coloring.

HERE are little windows in all the arches, while three large French glass double doors lead upon the terraced esplanade of the Century roof, which over-



"The Little Girl Princess Picked Up Meg and Peg."

looks Central Park. There are windows, too, in the rear of all the boxes, yet the theatre preserves a warm and cozy appearance.

The stage has a double equipment, consisting of the old style grooves, wings and flats, as well as the modern system of counterbalance for drops and as many sets of lines as its depth will permit. Back of the proscenium arch the stage is roomy, measuring 100 feet to twelve walls.

To reach this little play beneath the stars there are four large elevators and four independent staircases.

It does seem odd not to have balconies in a theatre, but the boxes are arranged horseshoe like around

the orchestra and all the seats are in close touch with the stage. The seats incline forward slightly, so no one need feel lonesome or neglected. The box seats are only three feet above the level of the stage floor.

The dressing-rooms are similar to those for grown-up stars and lesser lights, yet the tables and chairs are miniature smaller, so are the make-up boxes and brushes, but substantial art flourishes there, and perhaps after all this little theatre has a future that can neither be forecast nor appreciated to-day.

Anyway, children are wanted in Broadway.

Comforted Him.

"Hang it, I'm forty to-day," he groaned. "Look at my wrinkles. Look at my bald spot. Look at the gray hair above my ears. Youth is gone the grave approaches, and I'm so wretched that I think I'll go out and drink fifty beers."

But his good wife responded: "Cheer up! Intelligent men, thinkers and brain workers like yourself, have always been distinguished for a hale and happy longevity! Solon, Socrates, Plutarch and Amereon were octogenarians. Goethe, over eighty, did some of his best work. So did Kant, Buffon, Newton, Fontenelle and Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood."

"Lauder wrote his most beautiful 'Imaginary Conversations' at eighty-five. Isaac Walton at ninety had a fluent, forceful pen. Hahnemann at eighty married, and at ninety-one made some of his most fruitful discoveries. Michael Angelo's canvases when he was eighty-one were as vigorous as they had been sixty years before. Titian was doing good work at ninety. Newton at eighty-three."

But here the man, wonderfully perked up, interrupted her.

"I think I won't get drunk after all," he said. "Get your hat, my dear, and we'll go to the theatre and wind up with an oyster supper."

A sharp boy in Grangelowa walked into a grocer's shop.

"Please, sir," he said to the proprietor, "mother told me to ask you whether there is such a thing as a sugar trust?"

"Of course there is," was the answer.

"Well, then, mother wants to be trusted for two pounds."

New York Judge Pat, I didn't think you would be a little man like that.

Pat—Suppose he called you an Irish slob?

Judge—But I'm not an Irishman.

Pat—Suppose he called you a Dutch slob?

Judge—But I'm not a Dutchman.

Pat—Well, suppose he called you the kind of a

chis that I am?

This, then, across the way is the latest woman I ever saw. She never does any work about the house. We don't let her husband make her. She simply worships her. That accounts then, for her leading an idyl existence.

The TROUBLES of TWO WORKING GIRLS

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SCENE—The telephone switchboard in the lobby of a Broadway hotel.

CHARACTERS—ANNABELLE, the telephone girl, and MYRTLE, "in the business."

by Catherine Green

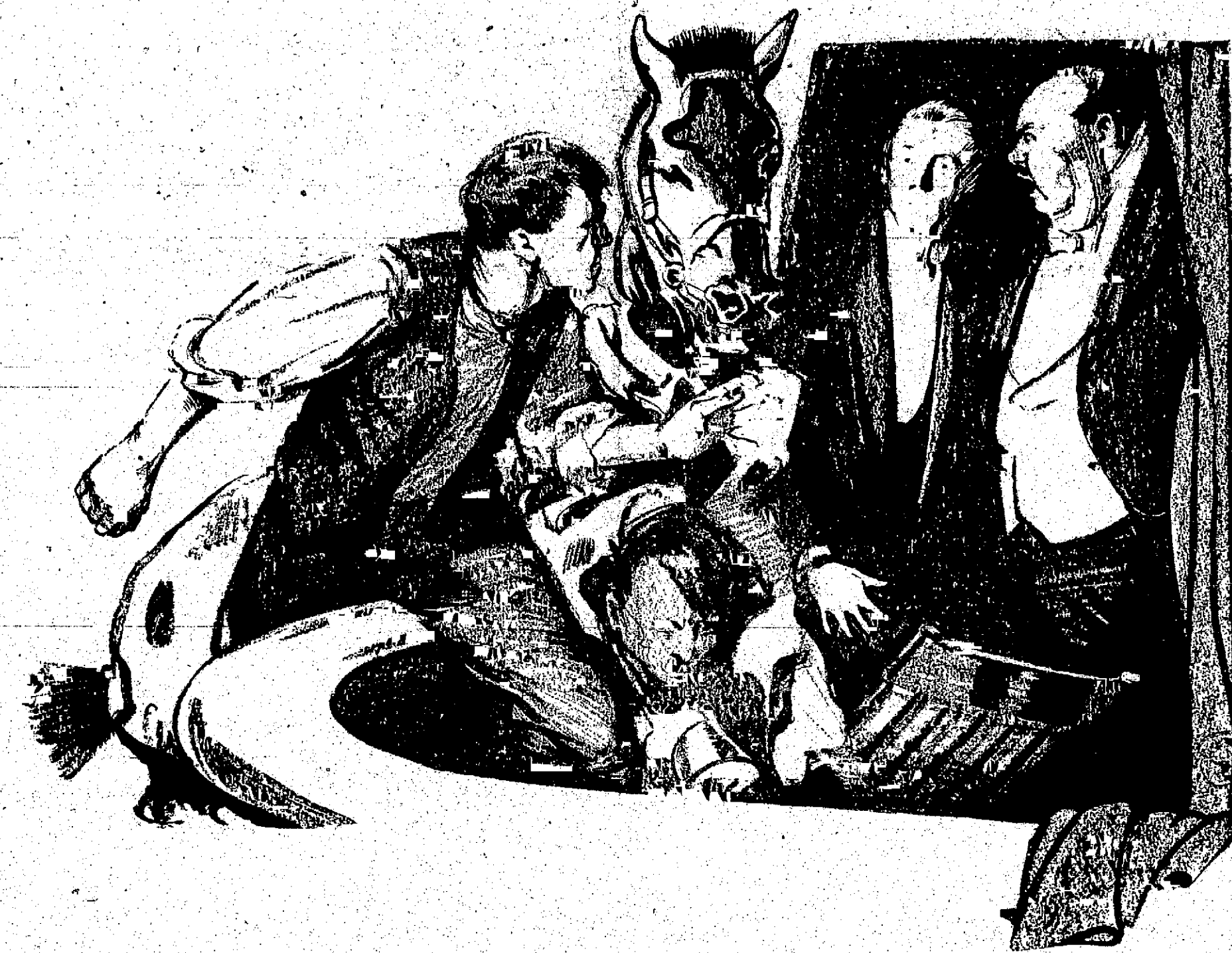
MYRTLE—Have yuh sawr the papers, dearie? They could at least used the pitcher of me showin' all my rings an' my nicolskin coat an' my plumes, but bein' as a lady reporter done the interviewin' I kin easy see it was spite that dug up the one of four seasons ago, when I was forced by cruel fate to wear only a Eastern mink collar, which nobody kin avoid reversin', an' I hope she gits some for makin' a mock outa me for the hull of Broadway to snicker over. Oh, it suttienly was awful, Bella, yet at that probly it's better happenin' now while I kin drawt back in time, yet he's that mild—an' wears glasses even, yuhho—yuh'd never expected no such demerit, but a course we kinnot see ahead, an' I only wish I could.

ANNABELLE—But I went an' left my Telegraph in Churchill's mounin'. Upset it all to me quick, dearie! Has Mista Bauman made more trouble?

MYRTLE—Oh, it's him! A week ago I hadda inform Gustavus Bauman that a guy of his despotic nature had best drill right along, for I never explained to yuh quite all the affronts he put on me, Bella, an' a little joolry an' the mole-skin coat could never heal them hurts, an' so long as I had it place bet in one what was of a serene an' much different temperament from Mista Bauman an' had ast me to be his bride it was really gittin' too dangerous to keep on with the two, 'cause the phone box in his house simply kinnot retain nothin' in his attic, an' he'd git the mes-sages mixed when they'd both call the same evenin'.

I believe yuh'd be crazy about Walter if yuh knowed him, dearie, for leavin' last night out he don't care what he does with his money. He gimme this here ring, an' he says to me: "Angel"—but I keep forgittin'! Yuh see, he's in our company, an' in a show where even the chorus is married an' got the children asleep on the trunks in the dressin'-room it's turble lonesome, an' at least he was footloose—oh, when I thinka the horror of last night, an' that minx pullin' that old pitcher, too! I s'pose it'll be in the afternoon papers. I rather they'd use none than run the same one—well, Walter's half of the comedy horse, an' he plays the hind legs, so, a course, he ain't able to rubber around any, poor boy. Anyway, Mista Bauman brand a couple frens, also in the leather trade in Brooklyn, an' they was in a box, an' I realize now their condition, which I s'pose in a way it's my fault, though he oughta have more stamina than to begin sounsin' when he, an' him only, is to blame, dearie.

The other comedian's a party I got no use for, which I didn't ast him or his wife to the banquet that Harvard bunch gimme, for they don't belong,



Bella, an' he's just been waitin' for a chanct, which leave him have a care from now himself!

ANNABELLE—Oh, I know them kind, dearie. They's a fella right here who—hello! Yup, 4-11-44. Yes, what's the name? She's expectin' yuh? Just a minute. Hello! Hello, Miss Sanderson, gelman on the wire won't give his mon-aker. Ma'am? Well, he sounds like a large, dark party, probly with a mustache. Is it the one? Sure, I'm wise.

Hello! Miss Sanderson's at the hairdresser's, but the maid says she'll be back about three. Hello! He's goin' to ring again at 3.10. Will I put the other one on when he calls? She's a lovely woman, dearie, but very reserved.

MYRTLE—I also am extremely distant to most, Bella. Well, before his cue last night Wal-

ter was standin' in an entrance, an' he says to me as we come off for the change, "Who's that fat sloth in the box motionin' at yuh?" An' I says I never seen the man in my life, for a lady has gotta protect herself, an' he'd went on believin' it only the comedian who plays the front legs heard me, an' no sooner did they prance out on that stage than he hadda go an' spill everything to Walter! We got a scene where us galls are waitin' for the Duke's auto, an' the horse scares us, an' as the hind legs rushed at me Walter's voice says from inside: "Quit a-lookin' at yer fren Bauman or I'll jump right over into the box an' tear his heart out!"

Bella, I come near sinkin' down from fright, an' at that very instant one of Mista Bauman's companions stood up in the box an' throwed forty hucks' worth of American beauties at me, which I

rather had five dollar violets an' the thirty-five dollars change, but yuh couldn't remain refined an' take it, a course. Just the same it's maddenin'—he throwed 'em directly at me, an' the comedian who does the head, he sawt it all. With a cry like a wolf Walter drug that horse to the foots, leaped over an' crashed into the box! Then he wiggled out, an' took a leg an' come near beatin' the hull party to death with it, an' I thank mercy that knockin' comedian was half choked before they untangled him. I screeched as loud as I could so they wouldn't be no mistake who they was battlin' over, an' says "Save him; save my Wally!" before they rang down the drop.

They're goin' to gimme four lines to-night. A course, that's sumptin' but I suttienly deserve it, for I betcha I brought more notoriety to that show

than any two galls in it, dearie. Not that I'm gave to vauntin', but I have. I dunno what to do about Walter. They took him to 'Thirtieth street. Life is an awful serious thing, ain't it?

ANNABELLE—It's gittin' worse around this snare. Some lob's wrote a book about tippin' makin' us Americans servile, an' the guests ain't spendin' nothin' but the afternoon now. I dunno how peevish kin retain their self-respect an' demand a workin' gell to set here an' cater to 'em without astin' her to accept a small remembrance, but—hello! Hello! Oh, whadda yuh callin' so soon again for, Abie?

Yuh-know I got my time thoroughly took up here, an'—who says I got plenty leisure to gas with the key clerk from morn till dewy eve? Oh, she did? Then kinly ast yer sister-in-law to lunch summer's else or her an' me'll meet, an' I won't wait for no timekeeper, neither. Also until she become a militant she stuck to home an'—I like to be informed who'll stop me crackin' at her. I—hello! Don't yuh dare ring me no more or—gee! This ain't Abie! Hello! Miss Sanderson?

Just a minute. There's your party. Go ahead. He's growed to be insufferable, dearie, an' if it wasn't that I know he'd cyanide himself I—hello!

Oh, law! Here's 406 again. Hello! (No, they ain't no mail, madame. It's all took to the room. Yessum, I did look. She's a widda engaged to her lawyer, an' he ust to send a special delivery every day, an' now he's dyin' on her 'cause she calls him up too much, which that's fatal, dearie. They say she's got an awful wad, but she's built like a steamboat an' will insist on wearin' form followin' clothes, which I pity them what has not the savvy to select the styles suited to 'em. Still, if yuh got a map like a petrified accident I dunno as it matters, but she—hello! Yes, ma'am, I sawr the clerk lookin' myself—ain't that Donald Brian, dearie?

He's so cute. Did I tell yuh Abie's growin' a mustache?

MYRTLE—Yuh'll marry that guy yet, Bella. Yuh never do stay mad at him.

ANNABELLE—An' engaged gell gits more attention, 'cause they feel safer, an' if I can't pull down nothin' with more income I s'pose I could endure Abie if I hadda. But he's very irritatin'.

MYRTLE—What man ain't? I wisht I knowed if Walter got out all right. Would yuh phone?

ANNABELLE—Leave him seek yuh an' thou yuh kin forgive him slowly, an' if he's got a gelman's delicacy he'll buy yuh sympin' sure, an'—hello! Yes, yuh kin speak to the clerk if yuh think I'm deceivin' yuh—just a second.

Hello, Jack. 406 wants to talk to yuh. All right, go ahead. The safe way to handle a male is leave him think he's orderin' both yer lives, an' then do what yuh please, dearie.

Won't this drear day never end? I'd just like to be over'n the flat in the big chair by the radiator. Still, I'm in noight if any one does come along, an' I may git ast to dinner yet!

(Curtain.)

THE SIX O'CLOCK EDITION

THE steady downpour of rain did not deter Miss Culworth, as she left the office from waiting by the curb to see the regiment ride past. They were on their way to the docks, ordered on foreign service.

Nor did George Frome hesitate to join the crowd. Such street sights were his only amusement, and his ragged garments were soaked already. So he pressed closer, a queer, wizened little figure, carrying a wooden box to his hand.

This he had seized from a rubbish heap, with the idea that some one at the back might hire it to stand upon to obtain a better view. Then a penny might be forthcoming, or even twopence.

But he had scarcely a fair chance to put his scheme into execution, for he was suddenly hailed by a peremptory voice. He shivered as he recognized it. "Bro, what are ye doin' with that? Pass it over!"

He began to expostulate feebly, but the rough-looking man snatched the box with one hand and hit him with the other. His added cry caused a few heads to turn, but for the most part people were too interested in the passing show.

Miss Culworth too was staring with parted lips at the mounted man. She was reminded of another very similar uniform. Motionless, she drew a long breath, and there was a strange, stifled feeling at her heart.

When George Frome did not obey a sharp command to depart and shrink from a second blow, Miss Culworth swung round. She realized at once the significance of the little episode.

"How dare you just take his box, and then" she began indignantly.

The answer the tall man, with an indignant snarl, sent the boy reeling. Miss Culworth's eyes flashed. She glanced round, as if to appeal for assistance. Then, suddenly, she shut her umbrella, and with it struck out half-hysterically. Instantly the tall man stopped.

HE girl screamed at the pain. Several bystanders were attracted to the spot. The man left her suddenly and slipped down a side passage. "Have he stolen anything?" she was asked; and she shook her head. Nobody seemed disposed to chase

him. They turned to the regiment again. George Frome edged nearer.

"You 'ave it," he stammered, pointing to the box. "Get on there, an' you'll see splendid." She was fumbling in her bag. "No, miss, I don't want no money."

Few had shown him kindness or taken his part before. As long as he could remember, he had been practically alone in the world, at the mercy of every one bigger and stronger than himself. The mere fact that this lady had displayed any interest in him at all raised her to the pinnacle of a goddess. Devotion shone in his eyes.

"I'll tell you—twisted your arm?"

"I—I shall forget that very soon," Miss Culworth assured him bravely. "You jump up here, too."

Standing together on the box they watched the remaining squads of cavalry. She held the umbrella over them both.

"Look fine, don't they, miss?" George Frome commented shyly.

"Yes, they're splendid fellows. How would you like to join the army?"

"Never be big enough."

For the first time she scrutinized him openly. His face was pasty and wrinkled. He might have been almost any age. He was shrimpy and tattered, his coat sagged over his narrow shoulders.

"I shan't grow no more," he mumbled, miss. "I'm fifteen now. No chance of that sort of life for me." He sighed. "Is there anybody you know, like a soldier, miss, brother, or pa?"

"Is the gentleman I'm going to marry," she answered proudly.

THE regiment passed. Miss Culworth, stepping down to the pavement, hesitated a moment, then suddenly asked his name.

"And where do you live, George?"

"Different places. Anywhere I kin, miss. I've only not meself to please. Work? Oh, yes; I does odd jobs! But I've got a good chance when I'm sixteen. Mister Spence—e's a green grocer—e's promised to take me on then. Only six months to wait."

"What'd make me certain of grub an' a bed? wbr. sellin' newspapers, miss. That's what I'd like to be doin'." But it wants capital. He grinned, slipping his pockets. "Yes, capital's what it wants."

"How much?" (She brought out her purse. "There! Now I wish you luck, and I hope to see you making money fast.")

George Frome stared open-mouthed at the silver

coin in his palm. He gasped, then gave a whoop of delight.

"Wot! I just! Startin' to-morrow, you'll meet me round about this way corner. You'll pass every day, miss, if you work in an office. Well, I'll allers keep a paper for you, to read goin' home."

He was faithful to his promise, and each evening kept a sharp lookout for her as 6 o'clock approached. His face would light up as she appeared in sight. His small figure swelled with pride when she advanced to take her newspaper from his eager hand.

A few weeks later he announced that he was "doin' grand."

"You've brought me back, miss."

Miss Culworth's manner was listless and despondent. She had to force a smile in answer to his welcome. George Frome eyed her anxiously.

"Afraid you ain't, well, miss."

She did not seem to hear. The boy observed that she had unfolded her paper with feverish haste.

"You've seen that there's fightin', suppose?"

"Yes, I have," she said, looking at him. "It's only a very little war, but his regiment's been sent on an expedition."

"You mean the chap you're engaged to, miss?"

What might his name be? He sets the papers afore you do, so I could just have a look an' see if there was any news about him. Then I'll be ready to tell you."

"It's Morant—Captain Morant."

"Right you are. I won't forget. Dare say he's come along all right. You'll be apper to him, then, e belongs to you, if ye get an' have such good sort. But directly they say a word about him I'll spot it."

"Thank you, George. Good-night!"

EACH day he noticed with concern that her face seemed thinner and paler; she walked quite slowly now. The anxious question in her glance made his voice rather husky, as he shook his head and answered: "I s'pose there'll be a line or two, to-morrow."

"Don't you worry about him, miss, I reckon the Captain's gettin' on fine."

George Frome longed to have some good tidings for his only friend. He wished, indeed, that he could do a great deal more for her, than that. In his heart he hoped for a chance to show his gratitude. If only there was an opportunity of saving her life—if she was in danger of being run over, for instance—he would ask nothing better than to dash into danger and rescue her.

Once she pointed out to him one item which he had, not unnaturally, missed: "No news is yet to hand concernin' the punitive expedition which was dispatched on the 5th inst."

"That means Captain Morant? Very sorry I skipped it, miss."

"You didn't know, of course, George."

"Toll's small print, too, ch? Any one 'ud think it was't of no consequence, shov'd away in a corner like that. 'Zis time was 'disgrace'."

"Well, it isn't very important, after all," she answered wearily, "except to a few people like me."

The next evening she did not come. He waited uneasily till long past her usual time. It was very late before he gave up hope at last. Something was evidently wrong.

On the following day, when once again he was disappointed, he hurried to the big building in which he knew she was employed.

"She's away ill, if you want to know."

The boy persisted that he bore a message, and a solitary clerk, impatient to be gone, told him Miss Culworth's private address. Half an hour later he was knocking at her door.

"Give me this paper, please. It's the one she generally reads. She—she ain't read it, is she?"

"Doctor doesn't like the look of things at all," the maid declared, staring at George Frome, somewhat doubtfully.

The boy walked slowly away, trying not to think of the thing that might possibly happen. When he called next time the servant shook her head gravely.

"It's touch and go. She's not easy in her mind. They expect she'll very likely pull round if she hears."

"It's Captain Morant? I know. She's told me."

"Yes, she's worried about him, and no wonder."

But if you say anything more, George Frome handed over his newspaper, glumly.

HAT night he slept little. Directly he awoke and went out he scrutinized every paragraph of a morning journal. During the afternoon customers frequently asked sarcastically if he was deaf. Of "second extras" he sold few, for he was studying a copy most of the time.

"Denzapur, Northern India."

It is stated that the small British force under Colonel Brontham, which set out on the 3rd inst. against a rebellious hill tribe, has been brilliantly successful, gaining a decisive victory after a short engagement. The enemy, it is rumored, lost heavily, while only a few of our men sustained trifling injuries.

This report, however, as yet lacks confirmation.

George Frome hesitated whether to show this information at once to Miss Culworth's house. In the end he decided to wait and see whether a more detailed account would appear later.

When the "five o'clock" edition arrived he un-

folded it breathlessly. In the "Stop Press" column he found a few smudged lines:

"Denzapur—British victory. Report mainly correct. Killed in action: Capt. A. G. Morant. Wounded (slightly): Sergeant Ashton, Private Ting, Private Crowshaw. (Condition serious.)"

The boy stared, blinking at the all-important name. In his angry despair he started to crumple the sheet into a ball. Dazedly he wondered what he had better do. Miss Culworth would be awaiting her paper. If it was not delivered she would imagine the worst. And yet, if she read this one short paragraph—

She was hovering between life and death, they said. "The shock would surely kill her. There was only one alternative."

He boarded a bus. His hand-carrying parcels were of no account at a time like this. There was need of haste.

"Here you are," he faltered to the maid. "Give 'er this. She needn't send for another one. 'Success'—see? An' she she's got to sit better—quick!"

HIS voice broke as he stumbled down the steps. It was the "second extra" edition he had left in the maid-servant's hand.

He hurried back. By leaving his post he had failed to obtain his supply of the latest issues from the newspaper edict. But he hardly cared.

A rival had scorned his request to be allowed to glance at the "six o'clock." George Frome produced a halfpenny, but for a full minute he was afraid to unfold the pages.

Correction—We regret that, owing to an error in transmission, a portion of our last edition contained a misstatement as to the casualties in the recent hill skirmish on the Indian frontier. A amended list as follows: Killed, Sergeant Ashton, Private Ting, Wounded (seriously), Private Crowshaw (not Crowshaw); Captain Morant (shot through the arm—invalided home); The sergeant seemed severely injured at the Culworths' house.

"Another paper," the boy blurted. "Say she's got to make 'aste an' be well. Say e's comin' back to us See?"

In the morning he called once more. "Miss Culworth had taken a turn for the better."

"Ooay!" said the boy, chokingly.

Miss Morant came to bid him good-by before she returned to India with her husband. Captain Morant was affable enough, but rather condescending. He did not know George Frome's secret. No one will ever know it.

But the fact remains that there are more ways than one of saving a lady's life.